RIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

cago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Depots, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Illinois Central Railroad. Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route." Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP LINE. BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents for Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE ...ARD LINE, Established 1840.

... P. H. DU VERNET, Agent. ... WHITING, Manager Western Department, ...Randolph-st., Chicago.

...HOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.

...HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

ALLAN LINE.

...kets to Florida, Bermuda, Nassau, N. P., CUBA, MEXICO, AND THE WEST INDIES.

JEAN MARLOUX FRENCH SUP-POS-I-TORIES FOR WOMEN

MARLOUX & CO., CHICAGO. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

YOUNG MEN

...d two 3-cent stamps for circular

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

We have reduced to

And offer a good quality of

MEN'S

'Fancy Merino Hose'

At 33c!

And a finer quality

At 50c!

Fine

"English Cashmere Hose,"

In assorted colors,

ALSO AT

50c!

Exceptionally Cheap and Good.

We have largely increased

Our lines of

"Silk Hose,"

And offer every Novelty in these elegant goods. Prices range from $1.50 to $5 per pair.

We invite

Particular Attention

To some novel

"Night Shirts!"

Which we show now for first time. They are made of Silk and Wool and Pure Silk, and are excellently adapted for this climate.

ONE AGAIN!

THE

Albert Lea Route

Announces the following

LOW FARES:

Chicago to Postville, Ia.
" to Nora Junc., Ia.
" to Emmettsburg, Ia.
" to West Union, Ia.
" to Plymouth Junc., Ia.
" to Spirit Lake, Ia.
" to Estherville, Ia.
" to Albert Lea, Minn.
" to Chaska, Minn.
} $1.00
" to Mankato, Minn.
" to Sioux Falls, Dak.
" to Sheldon, Ia.
} $4.00

SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS.

Get your tickets at City Office, 56 Clark-st., Depot on Van Buren-st., or at Twenty-second-st. Depot.
E. ST. JOHN, G. T. and P. A.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of Illinois: The St. Louis Hot Pressed Nut and Bolt Manufacturing Company and the Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mill Company vs. The Jacksonville Car Company and others. In Chancery.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the decree in the above entitled cause, rendered at the June term, A. D. 1882, of said court, the undersigned will, on Friday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1882, between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, to-wit: At 12 o'clock a. m., sell on the premises hereinafter described, in the City of Jacksonville, Illinois, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the following described lots or parcels of land situated in the County of Morgan and State of Illinois, to-wit: Part of Lot One (1) in Warren's Addition to Jacksonville, bounded as follows: Beginning ninety (90) feet north of the southwest corner of said Lot One (1), thence running north ninety (90) feet, thence east eighty (80) feet, thence south ninety (90) feet, thence west eighty (80) feet to the place of beginning, being the same property now described as Lot Ten (10) in Block Thirty-seven (37) in the City Addition to the City of Jacksonville.

Also, Lot Twenty-one (21) in Block Thirty-five (35) in the said City Addition to the City of Jacksonville.

Also, the middle part of Lot Thirteen (13) in Mather's and Newnan's Addition to the Town, now City, of Jacksonville, more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the north line of Church street, now known as College street extended, and on the east line of said lot, running thence west along the north side of said Church street fifty-four (54) feet to the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, thence north one hundred that eighty (180) feet more or less to an alley extended east and west through said Mather's and Newnan's Addition to Jacksonville, thence east fifty-four (54) feet to the east line of said lot, thence south one hundred and eighty (180) feet, more or less, to said Church street and to the place of beginning, the same being now known as Lot Seventeen (17) in Block Thirty-five (35) in said City Addition to the City of Jacksonville.

Also, one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet off the south end of Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), and Seven (7), in Block Thirty-seven (37), and one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet by one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet off of Block Thirty-four (34), measured thus: Beginning at the southwest corner of Block Thirty-four (34), thence running east one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet, thence north one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet, thence west one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet, and thence south one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet to the place of beginning, all in the City Addition to the City of Jacksonville.

Also Lots Twenty-two (22), Twenty-three (23), and Twenty-four (24), in Block Thirty-five (35) in the City Addition to the City of Jacksonville, in the said County of Morgan, and State of Illinois.

Together with all the buildings and improvements upon the said property and every part thereof, and all and singular the engines, boilers, fixed and movable machinery, shafting, belting, tools, and implements of every kind now situated in said buildings or upon said property, and used by the said Jacksonville Car Company in the prosecution of its business in the manufacture of railroad cars; and also, certain personal property of an estimated value of seventy thousand dollars, consisting of 30 car trucks, 1 mining car, 1 iron car, box cars, together with a large lot of lumber, car-wheels, bar-iron, springs, manufactured and unmanufactured iron, babbit-metal, nuts, bolts, washers, nails, rivets, staples, hooks, locks, chains, handles, etc., together with a large assortment of all material suitable for the construction of box and other railroad cars. The works and machinery all in working order. Possession of property to be given upon approval of Master's report of sale. All the above described property may be seen on the premises at Jacksonville, Illinois, and a full and detailed description of all the personal property may be seen at the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Morgan County, Illinois, at Jacksonville.

Sale absolute and without redemption.

J. A. JONES,
Master in Chancery.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. 2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

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Open Wednesday Night, 10 p. m.

Open Thursday, 1 o'clock noon.

Thanksgiving Overcoats, Suits, Neckwear, Hdkfs., Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, waiting for you.

Perhaps you don't know that you can buy a Man's Overcoat for $5, a good one for $8, a fine one for $20, and the best that can be produced for $40?

More handsome, stylish, and real pretty Overcoats for Children than ever before, and how they do sell! $1.97 for cheap ones, $5 for good, and $8.50 for nice ones.

If you go around and cannot find anything new you want, call at our place and get it.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

Corner State and Madison-sts.

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Special Inducements

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Gentlemen,

In search of well-made and Tailor-fitting

OVERCOATS,

AT THE

"GLOBE,"

195, 197, and 199 South Clark-st.

Overcoats at $4.75
Overcoats at 5.00
Overcoats at 6.00
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Overcoats at 12.00
Overcoats at 15.00

Elegant Silk-Lined Garments at $17.00, $20.00, $22.00, $25.00, $30.00. We can save you from $3.00 to $7.00 on every Overcoat.

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LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS,

NEW MEXICO,

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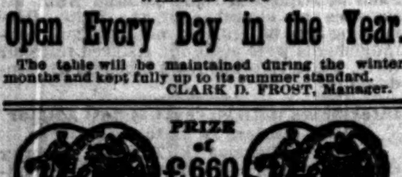
Open Every Day in the Year.

The table will be maintained during the winter months and kept fully up to its summer standard.

CLARK D. FROST, Manager.



PRIZE of £660 GOLD MEDAL.

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QUINA LAROCHE

Recommended for Chlorosis, Anemia, Scrofulous Affections, &c.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT.

NEW YORK: E. FOUGERA & CO.

Thanks Giving Fruits, Nuts, and Confections for your thanksgiving. Largest assortment and finest goods in Chicago. Lots of novelties. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark-st. Telephone 4,113.

THE FAIRIES,

SANTA CLAUS

AND

SEA,

ANNOUNCE THAT

THE THANKSGIVING

FESTIVAL

WILL BE CONTINUED

THIS DAY!

To give all an opportunity of witnessing the Grand Display at

108, 110, 112

Wabash-av.

Free Omnibuses

From State-st. Store to the Wabash-av.

Carnival.

Over 40,000 People

VISITED

Sea's Yesterday.

We Close at Noon Tomorrow.

DECKER BROTHERS PIANOS

Have shown themselves to be so far superior to all others in excellence of workmanship, elasticity of touch, beauty of tone, and great durability, that they are earnestly sought for by all persons desiring *the very best Piano.* Sold at lowest prices consistent with highest standard. A large stock of Grands, Uprights, and Squares.

Also full assortment of HAINES BROS., MATHUSHEK, SIMPSON, BRADBURY and STORY & CAMP PIANOS, and the Celebrated ESTEY and STORY & CAMP ORGANS. Sold for cash or on time. Pianos and Organs rented, and rentals applied. Instruments tuned and repaired.

STORY & CAMP,

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ELECTRIC LIGHT

The Edison Incandescent Electric Light is now in practical operation for lighting Public Buildings, Hotels, Theatres, Halls, Churches, Steamships, Silk, Woolen, Cotton, and Flouring Mills, Locomotive and Car Works, Machine Shops, Piano and Organ Factories, Bleacheries, Engraving and Printing Establishments, Office Buildings, Wholesale and Retail Stores, and Private Residences.

This Light is absolutely constant, healthful, safe, efficient, and economical.

We are prepared to give information, make estimates, and introduce the Edison Light in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

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JOHN M. CLARK, Vice-President and Treasurer.
D. H. LOUDERBACK, Secretary.
GEO. H. BLISS, General Superintendent.
P. D. JOHNSTON, Engineer.

PRINTING Educate your boys by buying them a press at $2.50, $5.00, or $10.00 each, with which they can print their own cards. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

QUININE PILLS. Pure Quinine and Full weight—all sizes—by dozen or hundred—made and coated by ourselves. By mail if desired. BUCK & RAYNER.

Established 1855.

OPENING TODAY,

WEDNESDAY, 29th.

In addition to our regular display of

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, and NOVELTIES,

We will have ready for inspection a choice line of

Christmas, New Year's, AND Birthday Cards,

Comprising the makes of HILDESHEIMER, TUCK, DE LA RUE, EVANS, PLUMMER & CO., etc., etc.

ALSO,

Florentine Marble STATUARY.

The most exquisite goods ever seen in the West, and positively no duplicates to be had in this country. The third and last shipment is now unpacked, and to the lovers of the rare and beautiful a chance is here presented which may never occur again. They will go very fast, and a word to the wise is sufficient.

ALSO,

ROSEBUD CHINA,

In all pleasing shapes. Originality of design, exquisite beauty of finish, and superior excellence in quality, rank them among the most desirable of art articles.

ALSO,

Fire-Proof Jewel Boxes,

Made and warranted by the Magneso Calcite Co., of Boston, Mass.

A perfect security against fire. All fitted with Yale locks, covered with the choicest of plush and leather, handsomely trimmed in silk and satin, and costing no more than an ordinary Jewel Case.

"NOTE THIS!"

Our Assortment is the Greatest!
Our Stock the Largest!
Our Prices the Lowest!
Satisfaction Guaranteed!
Quality Always the Best!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

The handsomest fitted Store in the United States.

VERGHO, RUHLING & Co.,

Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.

"NOTICE."

For the benefit of those who cannot attend during the day we will keep open until 9 p. m.

Chamber Sets.

Twenty-five New Patterns in STYLES ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from those shown by other dealers, which we are offering at DECIDED BARGAINS.

Hildreth & Co.,

221 and 223 State-st.

PURE WATER.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Gale & Blocki's WAUKESHA Water, White Rock Spring. 10 gals. for $1.50, delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our carbonated White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles. GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 128 North Clark-st.

$200 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid and no questions asked for the return to the undersigned of a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, 18-karat case, with name "A. B. McKinstry" engraved on outside of front case, and letters N. T. C. on outside of back case. Chased top and bottom. Key winder, with E. Howard & Co.'s full movement, No. 26,532. Communicate with A. B. McKINSTRY, Schulzville, Lackawanna County, Pa.

FOR RENT.

Store and Basement No. 59 Dearborn-st., now occupied by the Chicago Harness Man'f'g Co. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Republicans Will Now Practice All the Economy the Bourbons Want.

Appropriations Will Be Cut Down, and the Civil Service Reformed.

Everything Will Be Left on an Economical Basis for Democratic Occupation.

Further Resolute Talk of the Men Prosecuting the Star-Route Thieves—Kellogg's Election.

List of Western Patents Issued Yesterday—Carlisle—A Sick Embezzler—Carried into Court.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAM.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM TO BE LEFT AS A HERITAGE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The Appropriations Committee met here today and considered the estimates, so far as they have been completed. From conversations with Republican members of the committee it appears that they are not satisfied with the estimates, and that a radical revision will be found necessary. The estimates which have already been submitted are an increase over the appropriations for the current fiscal year of $22,000,000, and

THERE YET REMAIN

to be sent in the estimates for the miscellaneous expenditures, which for the present year were $26,000,000, and the estimates on account of permanent appropriations, which last year somewhat exceeded $126,000,000. It is true that a number of the permanent appropriations have this year been included in the specific estimates, but the amount so included will not exceed $25,000,000, so that it is to be expected when the estimates for the two remaining items of appropriations are completed the increase over the appropriations for the current year will be very considerable. There is a disposition on the part of Republican members not only

NOT TO INCREASE THE APPROPRIATIONS

over those of the current year, but to very greatly decrease them. In the estimates the item of rivers and harbors does not appear, and the Appropriations Committee will undoubtedly use its influence with the Commerce Committee to prevent the presentation of any bill for that subject. In the distribution of the President's message, for that matter, no estimates for rivers and harbors will be submitted to the Commerce Committee, and that committee will therefore not have jurisdiction of that question except through bills asking for specific appropriations which may be referred to it. It will be the policy of some of the Republican members of the Appropriations Committee to

CUT DOWN EVERY ESTIMATE

to the lowest point consistent with the proper maintenance of the Government. This will be found to be possible in very many directions. At the last session there were a great many unnecessary appropriations for public buildings. There will be an attempt made to prevent any further expenditures for that purpose. There will be strenuous opposition to the appropriation of $4,000,000 asked for by the Secretary of the Navy for the completion of the double-turreted monitors, the Monadnock, Amphritrite, Puritan, and Terror, and the completion of other vessels on the stocks. Said one member of the Appropriations Committee today: "The people do not want a navy, and it would be quite needless under the circumstances to spend any money for that purpose."

THIS IS A SPECIMEN OF THE TALK

of Republican members on the subject of appropriations. One of the members announced, in short, that the following ought to be the program of the Republican party at this session: "First, reduce the appropriations to the lowest possible point consistent with a proper administration of the Government so that any Democratic retrenchment, such as we heard of four years ago, will only be possible by crippling the Government; second, remove all internal-revenue taxes except that upon whisky, and take off the tobacco tax entirely; third, enact some broad, simple statute as to civil service which will meet popular approval, and incorporate in it the most stringent penalties as to this political-assessment business, inserting the whole in an appropriation bill if necessary; fourth, let the tariff alone, and allow the Democrats to assume the responsibility with regard to it which will belong to them; fifth, settle the question of counting the Electoral votes beyond any possible controversy, and then adjourn."

STAR ROUTES.

THE PARKER-SAULSBURY COMBINATION TO BE INDICTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—"I have instructed Mr. Bliss to indict the members of the Parker-Saulsbury combination if grand juries can be found to indict them, notwithstanding the attempts which have been made at compromise." This was the significant language of the Attorney-General today, referring to the star-route prosecutions generally, and to the extraordinary fact that the Parker-Saulsbury combination, which is acknowledged to have taken the most money corruptly from the Government, and which has admitted its knavery, had expected to escape by the payment of money without a prosecution. The Attorney-General has warned Mr. Bliss not to permit these members of the star-route ring to escape by reason of

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS,

and the statute is rapidly running upon them. This combination was much older in the business than that run by the Dorseys, and the total annual pay was nearly $3,500,000 a year, out of which the profits are said to have been considerably in excess of $1,000,000 per annum. It is one of the mysteries of the star-route prosecution that these members of the ring have never been prosecuted, and that there seems to have been no effort on the part of the special counsel to prosecute them. It may be that this vigorous hint from the Attorney-General will be sufficient before the statute of limitations shall have run. The Attorney-General is of opinion that the compromise proceedings thus far will not prevent the indictments.

ANOTHER CURIOUS FACT

in the star-route matters is that the *National Republican*, in which George Bliss and other Government officers are owners of stock, and which is controlled by them, to this time has had nothing to say as to the recent star-route removals. There were rumors today that additional removals would be made, but they have not yet been verified. The *Critic* announces that ex-Postmaster Ainger will be made so popular in Michigan by his removal that he will become a formidable candidate for the Senatorship. Richard Merrick, special counsel, says that the Government will move on the enemy's works again next Monday. Meanwhile there is much interest to know whether the George E. Spencer who is registered in New York as just having arrived from Havana, is the George E. Spencer who is wanted in the star-route cases.

CABINET SESSION.

It is stated authoritatively that the question of further dismissals or appointments in connection with the star-route cases was not referred to at the Cabinet meeting today. The whole session was devoted to the consideration of the President's message and other executive documents to be sent to Congress.

WESTERN PATENTS

ISSUED YESTERDAY AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The following is a list of the patents issued today to Northwestern inventors:

Anderson, Abraham, Galesburg, Ill., broom-corn press.
Barnum, Russel S., Chicago, Ill., clamping device for sewing-machine attachments.
Baughman, David C., Albion, Ind., lantern.
Benedict, Hiram, Detroit, Mich., spring-bed bottom.
Black, James M., Lake View, assignor to W. G. Lasher, Highland Park, Ill., stove-pipe shelf.
Blakeslee, Alfred W., Locke, Mich., metallic counter stiffener for boots and shoes.
Bradley, Newton W., Ogden, Mich., steam-plowing apparatus.
Burrows, Francis H., Springfield, Ill., treacle.
Bury, Richard A., and R. M. Bidelman, Adrian, Mich., device for burning petroleum.
Cassner, Peyton, Gould, Kas., ventilator.
Castor, William S., Marston, Ill., automatic tilting gate.
Collier, George E., Bay City, Mich., safety valve.
Cooper, Nelson B., Liberty, Ind., vehicle spring.
Daniels, Taylor E., Chicago, Ill., assignor to American Chain Mortising-machine Company, endless-chain mortising-machine.
Detwiler, Emanuel, Milwaukee, Wis., gas stove and burner, and heating drum.
Divine, Calvin L., assignor to L. B. Martindale, Indianapolis, Ind., extension composing stick.
Eberhart, Lloyd, Joliet, Ill., check rower for corn planters.
Elam, Willoughby P., and W. F. Boggs, said Boggs assignor of one-third to E. L. Galt, Petersburg, Ill., grain drill.
Elward, John H., Stillwater, Minn., barrel.
Elward, John H., Stillwater, Minn., barrel.
English, Andrew J., Detroit, Mich., water elevator.
Frank, Himan, Detroit, Mich., glass furnace.
Freer, David, Blue Earth City, Minn., trace carrier.
Frisbie, Edgar G., Monroe, Mich., compound for lining vessels.
Goehler, George J. H., assignor to Mosler, Bahman & Co., Cincinnati, O., bending angle-irons.
Goodrich, Harry C., Chicago, Ill., thread-cutter and holder for sewing-machines; also tuck-marker for sewing-machines.
Gordon, Noel R., Sparta, Ill., knock-down packing-box.
Grant, Edward W., Ypsilanti, Mich., car-coupling.
Green, William W. Jr., Chicago, Ill., assignor by Mesne, assignments to American Chain Mortising-Machine Company, endless chain-mortising machine.
Haight, James R. and J. M. Segur, Adrian, Mich., calculator for millers' use.
Hardy, Francis A., Chicago, Ill., optometer.
Harvey, Joseph, Aledo, Ill., corn-planter check-rower.
Hatch, Willard T., assignor to Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis, Ind., steam-boiler furnace.
Hicks, Henry C., Minneapolis, Minn., apparatus for transporting animals.
Hilpert, Leonard, and R. J. Biggerstaff, Blanchard, Ia., clothes-washing machine.
Howe, Zadok, Lowell and Eoatley, Greenville, Mich., cultivator.
Hubel, Frederick A. and H. H. Taylor, Detroit, Mich., assignors to said Hubel, capsule machine.
Jacobi, August C., Sand Creek, Wis., elevator.
Jones, William K., Hainesville, Ill., folding bathing cabinet.
Jordan, Richard C. and A. L., Ottawa, Ill., check-rower.
Kelly, Francis W., Minneapolis, Minn., water-closet.
Kimball, John J., Naperville, Ill., churn.
Knapp, William H., Galesburg, Mich., bundle-divider and grain-binders.
Krause, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill., pulverizing machine.
Laflin, Matthew, Chicago, Ill., composition roofing.
Lord, Tyler C., assignor of one-half to F. E. Marsh, Joliet, Ill., horse hay-rake anchor for check-row cord or wire.
Lord, Tyler C., assignor of one-half to J. E. Marsh, Joliet, Ill., horse hay-rake.
Lowth, James, Chicago, Ill., cabinet bedstead.
Mack, William, Terre Haute, Ind., opera-glass holder.
McLaughlin, James, Chicago, Ill., electric arc lamp.
Murray, Craig, Kalamazoo, assignor to S. J. Wing, Schoolcraft, Mich., wheel-barrow.
Norton, Edwin, assignor to himself and O. W. Norton, Chicago, Ill., stamping machine and die.
Perring, Merrick E., Eau Claire, Wis., band-cutter and feeder for thrashing machines.
Post, Charles W., Springfield, Ill., sulky plow.
Reeves, Marshal T., assignor to Reeves & Co., Columbus, Ind., connecting-rod for automatic gates.
Robinson, Randolph O., Glidden, Ia., windmill, also corn-planter.
Rowley, George W., Caledonia, Wis., coin-holder.
Sherd, William S., Castle Rock, Minn., driving-rein.
Shirk, Henry R., Albion, Ind., meat-chopping machine.
Shoudy, Israel J., and C. Atherton, Paw Paw Grove, Ill., said Atherton assignor of one-third to said Shoudy, dumping-car.
Squier, John N., Jackson, Mich., gun-stock.
Stephens, Samuel, Indianapolis, Ind., tube-bending machine.
Stevens, Frederick S., Minneapolis, Minn., belt-shifter.
Stevens, Jerome B., Detroit, Mich., insole for boots and shoes.
Stubbs, Jesse, and F. Jonas, Mount Pleasant, Ia., wheeled-scraper.
Taylor, Ezra and A., Indianapolis, Ind., car-coupling.
Taylor, Harrison H., assignor to F. A. Hubel, Detroit, Mich., capsule-remaker.
Thomas, Wilber, Quincy, Ill., apparatus for painting fence-posts, etc., by dipping.
Tipton, Albert W., Jacksonville, Ill., vaginal electrode.
Townsend, Louis, Evansville, Ind., automatic top.
Tracy, John D., Sterling, Ill., harvester rake.
Walrath, Jesse, Racine, Wis., traction engine-wheel.
Webber, Henry A., Rockton, Ill., lifting-jack.
Wilkie, Jeremiah, Worthington, assignor by Mesne, assignments of one-half to J. L. Ballard, Greene County, Indiana, corn-popper.
Williams, John H., and V. M. Braffett, Indianapolis, Ind., assignors of one-third to J. Carpenter, carpet-stretcher.
Ziegler, Lyman H., assignor to himself and J. A. Horn, Redkey, Ind., fire-engine.

THE SICK ACT.

AN EMBEZZLER FAILS TO CREATE THE DESIRED DEGREE OF SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—A scene occurred in the Criminal Court this morning which probably is without precedent. Yesterday the sureties of Bigelow, the bank embezzler, were directed to have him in court today, under penalty of forfeiture of his bond. This morning a carriage drove up to the court-house and three persons alighted, two of whom reached into the carriage and lifted Bigelow out, carried him in their arms to the court-room, where he was placed on a lounge and covered with blankets. He was accompanied by the male members of his family, his attorney, and physician. He was quite pale and weak, and appeared to be entirely prostrated. He lay on the lounge with his eyes closed, taking no notice of what transpired about him. There are thirteen indictments against Bigelow, and it being settled that the offense was a misdemeanor, and not a felony, the court decided it would be sufficient to inform the defendant of the nature of the charge, without compelling him to listen to the reading of each indictment. The defendant not being able to stand or sit upright, the Clerk of the court went to where he lay and made known to him the charge in each indictment and received his plea of not guilty. Bigelow was then carried out of court and replaced in the carriage, whereupon he was confronted by a detective with a warrant on the additional charge of embezzling $10,000 of the funds of the National Bank of the Republic. He was again taken to the court-room, where he waived hearing and gave bail to await action by the grand jury. Once more the sick man was put in the carriage, and this time permitted to return home. His physicians think the exposure likely to cause Bigelow's death, or at least place his life in great peril.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

THE RETURN OF THE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Two members of the Mississippi River Commission—Chairman Burrows and Mr. Hiscock—arrived today. The other members stopped on the way, with the exception of Mr. Robinson, who went on to spend Thanksgiving at his home in Massachusetts. Chairman Burrows says that the report of the commission has not yet been touched, and that, as a matter of fact, the evidence is not yet all taken. An attempt will be made next week to get the testimony of ex-Chief-of-Engineers Humphreys and of other officers of the Engineer Corps, as well as the testimony of Capt. Cowdon.

THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE

that the reports which were sent during the investigation by the commission accurately foreshadowed the report, and that the commission will report favorably upon the outlet system, and in substantial opposition to the experimental system of improvements now being conducted at such vast cost between Cairo and New Orleans, and there is little doubt but that the majority of the members of the commission will not be disposed to recommend any more appropriations for the latter purpose.

NOTES.

KELLOGG'S CERTIFICATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Senator Kellogg, it appears, is not to secure his seat in the Lower House without much trouble. Information received here tonight says that he is not yet declared elected to Congress, although the five Democrats who were elected have obtained their certificates, and there is no question that Kellogg was elected by a considerable majority over the two opposing candidates. The attempt is being made, however, to give Acklen the certificate by about 100 votes. This cannot be done, however, unless the Governor of Louisiana shall throw out votes, and that he has no power to do.

GEN. LONGSTREET

is here endeavoring to adjust his disputed accounts as Marshal of Alabama.

SENATOR MILLER OF CALIFORNIA,

has arrived and is confident that the Republicans will again gain lost ground on the Pacific coast in 1884.

REPRESENTATIVE HITT, OF ILLINOIS,

is now improving.

NATHAN GOFF,

formerly Secretary of War, now Representative-elect from West Virginia, has been appointed special attorney to prosecute three highway mail robbers.

BANK EXAMINER.

There are a good many applications for the position of Bank Examiner, made vacant by the resignation of Elmer Washburn. Farwell, Davis, and Aldrich join in recommending Jenkins. Spalding recommends George B. Swift, and a number of bankers have recommended Oakley. Controller Knox said today that he should not take any action at present.

CARLISLE'S FRIENDS

are very sanguine that he will be elected the next Speaker, and some of them go so far as to say that they do not believe Randall will find himself with strength enough when the time comes to be a candidate in the caucus. In estimating his strength his friends claim the solid delegation from the Mississippi Valley. With regard to the question of the improvement of this water course, the one paramount to all others in importance in this section, Carlisle's views are understood to be satisfactory. Until recently he looked with favor on the outlet system, but it is said that his recent examination of the subject has converted him to the jetty and levee system so popular throughout the valley. Of Northern votes Carlisle can depend on almost all from Illinois and Indiana, and a large following in the other States.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The annual report of Col. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, shows that during the year there were completed and delivered 7,641,108 sheets of notes and securities of the face value of $309,857,700; 24,251,450 sheets of internal revenue and customs cigar-stamps, containing 987,221,149 stamps, and 649,919 sheets of checks, drafts, etc. The aggregate expenditures for the year were $936,755. Of this amount there was expended in the execution of the work of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department and other departments, and reimbursed by them from the proper appropriations under their control, $588,950. The aggregate expenditures of the year over that of the preceding year, deducting from the expenditures of that year the amounts paid for paper and expenses thereon, which this year were paid from a separate appropriation, was little less than 12 per cent. The increase in deliveries was a little over 20 per cent, and the increase in the number of employés about 10 per cent. At the close of the year the regular force of the bureau consisted of about 1,000 employés.

THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

It is expected that the Washington series of gold certificates will be ready for issue Dec. 1. Treasurer Gilfillan has disposed of all the New York series received here, upon which the name of Assistant-Treasurer Acton was printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

OBITUARY.

The Navy Department is informed that Rear-Admiral James H. Strong, retired, died at Columbus, S. C., this morning.

THE JEANNETTE COURT

will probably begin the examination of Seaman Ninderman tomorrow.

NAMES OF FORTS CHANGED.

Fort Point, at San Francisco harbor, will hereafter be known as "Fort Winfield Scott," and Fort San Jose, in the same harbor, as "Fort Mason."

APPOINTMENT.

The Hon. Nathan Goff Jr., of West Virginia, has been appointed to assist in the prosecution of the highway mail-robbers recently arrested in West Virginia who belong to the order of "Red Men."

BOND EXCHANGES.

The exchanges into 3 per cent bonds since Nov. 1 to date have been $20,510,900.

BIDS OPENED.

Bids were opened at the Treasury today for work on the public buildings of Charlestown, W. Va., and Paducah, Ky. The awards will be made in a day or two.

FREE DELIVERY.

The Post-Office Department today directed that the free-delivery service be established at Keokuk, Ia., Jan. 1.

THE CROW INDIANS.

Maj. Merrill has arranged a plan of operations which he believes will result in preventing further raids upon the Crow Indian Agency, in Montana, by the Canadian Indians. The plan is substantially as follows: As soon as the Agent has information of a raid he will put a force of Crows upon the trail with orders to recapture the stolen stock and destroy the thieves or drive them back to the agency. At the same time small detachments of Crows will be sent to the nearest military posts, where they will be joined by available troops and coöperate with the main body of pursuers. The directing motive will be the capture or destruction of the marauders.

A COLORED CRANK,

from Pittsburg, called at the Executive Mansion today and gave his name as Roscoe Conkling, saying he had been sent to see the President on the most important matter by Treasurer Gilfillan. He was informed of the Cabinet meeting then in progress and left.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. McCormick has been designated President of the Mississippi River Commission, vice Lieut.-Col. G. A. Gilman, relieved on account of sickness.

BARNETT DIXON DIVORCED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—In the Circuit Court today a decree of divorce, with the custody of the children, was granted Barnett Dixon, the husband of Mrs. Dixon, who eloped last spring with Johnnie Curtis, a youth of 20 years, and attracted a good deal of attention in Texas and the East, and created a scandal here. Curtis was put on the stand and testified to his relations with Mrs. Dixon. It is believed the lady, who is highly connected here, is living near Philadelphia.

A VICIOUS DOG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—Advices from Waldron, Ark., say that Louise Shirley, daughter of a well-known citizen, was attacked by a vicious dog on Monday. The girl was knocked down, her lip and ear terribly lacerated, and one eye injured. The brute is reported to have been rabid. It was hunted down and shot.

TRADE AND LABOR.

New York Stock Speculators Support the Market with Difficulty.

Disappointed Panic-Breeders in the Oil Region Make Another Effort.

The Money Almost Entirely Drained Out of Oil City, with Little Bad Effect.

A Failure in Dry Goods and One in Rubber Yesterday in New York.

The Canadian Pacific Watering to the Extent of $85,000,000—Various Suspensions.

Depressing Effect of the Railway War on the Stock Speculators at New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was active and feverish, but in the main strong, today, and values generally are ⅛ to 4⅜ better than at the close yesterday. In consequence of the unexpected action of President Porter, of the St. Paul & Omaha Company, in withdrawing from the proposed settlement of the Granger railroad war, the market opened 1 to 3⅜ lower all through the list, and during the first fifteen minutes of business there was a further decline of ⅜ to 1¼. A report was then circulated that President Porter had resigned, and this caused a quick revulsion, which sent prices up ¼ to 4. Early in the afternoon, on a denial of the rumor, there was a short reaction, ranging from ¼ to 1¼. Adout 2 p. m. a statement that President Porter had made a proposition looking to a new agreement, which had been accepted by President Mitchell, of the St. Paul Company, frightened the "shorts" to cover again, and values sprung upward ⅜ to 3⅜.

ON ENORMOUS TRANSACTIONS.

In the final dealings there was a reaction of ⅛ to 1¼ from the highest point, but the market closed strong. The strength of prices this afternoon has given rise to two theories. One has been that insiders on the Granger companies bought heavily yesterday, and found it necessary to buy again today to protect themselves. There was a fair short interest created in early dealings. Lifting prices compelled the shorts to cover, and gave insiders an opportunity to realize profits instead of losses. The other theory is that the reported break-up of negotiations was a trick perpetrated in order to permit the purchase of cheap stocks. The movements of operators have inclined to the more bullish view. Mr. Cammack said last evening that he had covered all his shorts. He has been a buyer today, it is said, for long account.

THE GERMANS

were large sellers at the opening, but later developments indicated that these sales were for effect, the real interest of the Woerishoeffer party being for higher prices. It is considered certain that Woerishoeffer has covered his shorts in Union Pacific. Denver has furnished an unpleasant surprise for the bears. It was announced a few days ago that $12,000,000 of new stock would be issued, and that 20 would soon look high for the stock. On this idea a good short interest was created in the vicinity of 39. Somebody in that interest appears to have been worth squeezing. The stock was easily marked up to 45, and insiders talk cheerfully of an advance to 60. A prominent railroad man is quoted as saying that Denver was was worth 75, and, operated in connection with Union Pacific, could easily earn 5 per cent on its stock. There has lately been excellent buying of Central Pacific. Ordinarily when the market goes down Central Pacific becomes inactive near 90. This time the stock has been

POUNDED AND MASHED.

The key to the movement lies in the fact that the Germans have been steady buyers. The foreign interest sold, through Probst & Co., a large amount of stock between 93 and 96. It is probable that this stock has been bought back.

Money has been plenty today at 4@7, closing offered at 5. Many shrewd people think easy money will be the rule for sixty days. Efforts to place time loans have been made, and heads of financial institutions talk quite differently from what they did a fortnight ago. It is said that a large amount of money lately locked up has been released.

STERLING EXCHANGE,

for the first time in many months, today dropped to the gold-importing point. This condition of affairs was brought about by a very limited demand and a good supply of security and commercial bills. The settlement of the Western railroad war would undoubtedly revive confidence abroad in American railway property, and lead to increased purchases of our securities, an operation which could not fail to cause considerable shipments of gold from London to New York. In view of this favorable contingency, the course of the foreign exchanges is naturally watched with much interest by bankers and others at present.

IN RAILROAD MORTGAGES

there was considerable activity in some of the speculative issues, but the general list was very dull. Prices were strong and even buoyant, in sympathy with those of stocks. The more important changes are: Advanced—Kansas & Texas general 6s, 2⅜; Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, 2; Denver & Rio Grande firsts, Ohio Central firsts, and Texas Pacific incomes, each 1¼; Erie consolidated seconds, New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts, and New Orleans & Pacific firsts, each 1½; Ohio Central incomes and Denver & Rio Grande constructions, each 1; Louisville & Nashville general 6s, Central Pacific firsts, and Richmond & Danville debentures, each ¾; Colorado Coal 6s, Erie consolidated firsts, Wabash general 6s, Northern Pacific firsts; Richmon & Allegheny firsts, New York Elevated firsts, and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated, each a ½; declined—Mutual Union 6s, 1⅜; Iron Mountain seconds, 1⅛; International & Great Northern 6s, 1; Canada Southern firsts, Erie funding 5s, Northwestern coupon gold bonds, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts, Dakota extension, and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts, each ⅛.

OTHER VIEWS OF THE DAY.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Governments were strong and higher.

Railroad bonds were strong. Erie second consols advanced to 100; Kansas & Texas general mortgage 6s to 85⅜; New Orleans & Pacific firsts to 84; Texas & Pacific land grant incomes to 55⅜; do Rio Grande Division firsts to 80; Ohio Central incomes to 33⅜; do firsts to 95; Central Pacific gold bonds to 115; Louisville & Nashville general mortgage 6s to 90¼; Northern Pacific firsts to 104; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts to 104⅜.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE MARKETS

were depressed at the opening by the announcement that Porter, President of the St. Paul & Omaha Road, had suddenly terminated negotiations for the settlement of the railroad war by refusing to join the conference, on the gound that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, through the purchase of the Chippewa Valley & Superior Railway (a road about seventy-five miles long and extending from Wabasha, Minn., to the lumber camps in Eau Claire County), had again encroached upon the territorial rights of the St. Paul & Omaha Road. Although this sudden change in the aspect of affairs made it appear the war was as far from settlement as ever, the railway officials

HAD NOT ABANDONED HOPE,

and this feeling spread among operators as the morning advanced. Hence the marked change in the temper of speculation which occurred shortly before the first call, and which continued to make progress up to 1 o'clock. The market was less active after 1 o'clock, but soon after 2 became buoyant, and so continued to the close of business. The advance from the lowest prices of the morning ranged from one-half to 6, Denver & Rio Grande, St. Paul, Northwestern, New Jersey Central, Reading, Union Pacific, Canada Southern, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western leading. Erie advanced on the announcement that the Directors had declared a dividend of 6 on preferred stock for the year. In final sales there was a reaction of ⅛ to 1¾ from the highest point, but the undertone of the market was strong. Reports current that Porter, President of the Omaha Road, had signified a willingness to join the conference provided the question of territorial rights be considered on the basis existing before the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company acquired the Chippewa Valley & Superior Road, and that Porter's proposition had been agreed to by Mitchell, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, had a marked effect on speculation, although the reports could not be authenticated.

TRANSACTIONS

were 800,000 shares.

Canada Southern	7,000	Reading	21,000
Central Pacific	7,000	St. Paul	185,000
Lackawanna	29,000	St. Paul & Omaha	35,000
Denver & Rio Grande	57,000	Texas Pacific	22,000
Erie	35,000	Union Pacific	70,000
Kansas & Texas	28,000	Wabash Pacific	26,000
Lake Shore	16,000	Western Union	51,000
Louisville & Nash	17,000	Minneapolis & St. L.	5,000
Michigan Central	7,000	Rock Island	6,000
Missouri Pacific	32,000	Rochester & Pittsb'g	9,000
Northwestern	30,000	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	3,200
Northern Pacific	16,000	East Tennessee	2,000
New Jersey Central	19,000	Oregon & Trans. Co.	4,000
New York Central	16,000	Colorado Coal	2,100

A Day of Danger in the Oil Market Safely Past.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 28.—The market this morning opened at $1.09⅜, but during the forenoon fell off rapidly, dropping to $1.04⅜. The depression was caused by the dumping upon the market at Oil City of 600,000 barrels of spot oil, the sellers being the Citizens' Bank of Warren, Pa. Cash was demanded and received, thus drawing nearly all the available cash out of the banks, which had the effect sought—that of tightening the money market and causing a break in prices. The market closed strong at $1.04⅛. Sales of the day, 3,044,000 barrels.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

To the Western Associated Press.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 28.—The firmness which characterized yesterday's market was conspicuously absent today, owing, it is stated, to a stringency in the money market caused by a Warren bank's delivery of certificates representing 600,000 barrels of oil, and demanding the cash. The opening figure was $1.09⅜, and there was an almost continuous depreciation during the morning session, the closing quotations being $1.05⅛. A firmer feeling prevailed at the opening in the afternoon, and prices advanced from $1.06 to $1.07⅜, followed by a weaker feeling, $1.04⅜ being reached at the close. Sales, 3,044,000 barrels; total shipments from the entire region, 44,475 barrels; charters, 23,800 barrels.

AT OIL CITY.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 28.—The market opened with $1.10 bid. The market declined with some fractional reactions to $1.05, then climbed to $1.08⅜, declined gradually to $1.04⅜, advanced to and the morning session closed at $1.06⅜. The afternoon opened at $1.06, advanced to $1.07¼, declined to $1.05⅜ at 3:45, and closed at $1.04¼. Sales, 2,402,000 barrels; shipments, 29,172 barrels; average, 39,675 barrels; charters, 23,809 barrels; average, 27,550 barrels.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—The oil market opened strong with sales at $1.09⅜, but under the pressure of heavy selling declined steadily, closing at noon at $1.05¼ bid. The transactions were very heavy. In the afternoon the market opened at $1.06, advanced to $1.07, but closed weak and unsettled with sales at $1.04. There was a good deal of heavy selling at times, attended with considerable excitement. The transactions aggregated 1,515,000 barrels. Petroleum active. United certificates unsettled, closed at $1.04; refined, 7⅞@8c, Philadelphia delivery.

AT TITUSVILLE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 28.—Oil opened at $1.09; highest, $1.09⅜; lowest, $1.03⅜; closed at $1.04¼; shipments, 44,474; charters, 23,809; runs, 71,228.

The Tea-Men Quarreling and the Retailers Profiting by It.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The members of the tea trade here are making all sorts of explanations to fit the present state of their business, but all agree that things are not as they should be. The importers claim that the jobbers, instead of keeping to their own sphere and taking the invoices from the hands of the importers, and holding them to meet the demands of retail dealers, have gradually insisted upon cutting down their purchases, until the importers, finding that their invoices remained on their hands, were forced to send them to the auction-room for disposal at any price. These sales wer unreserved, and permitted a great many retailers to come in to secure such lots as they wished, and when good judgment was shown in selection

SOME OF THE RETAILERS

did a very profitable business. The jobbers saw their business slipping away, and as a retaliatory measure formed a league not to buy at the auction sales. The importers claim that it will make no difference to them, since unless the jobbers become direct buyers from the importers the auction sales will go on with plenty of buyers, and that the prices obtained at the auction-rooms will scale down the price in spite of all the efforts of jobbers and importers to keep it up. Tea prices are now very low, too low to afford a profit which will satitfy many men who

WENT INTO THE TRADE DURING WAR TIMES,

and have insisted on a panic profit on all their dealings. The importers insist that if the jobbers will stand by them and take the importations as they arrive by private sale they in turn will cease sending to the auction-room, and that, by a severe system of being let alone, the English syndicate at China and Japan ports who consign low grade teas to America and place them on the market by means of auction sales, will find no market for their importations, and that whether they go from the auction block at five or 15 cents per pound, the rest of the market will not be affected.

Two Large Failures in New York City Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The dry-goods trade was surprised today by the announcement of the failure of Graham & Aitken, wholesale dealers in dry goods at No. 392 Broadway. The firm made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Alexander G. Findley, giving preferences to the amount of $46,391. All the preferences are for borrowed money. The firm had held a first-class position in the dry-goods trade, and its members have associated together for about forty years. They were regarded as careful and shrewd merchants, and of undoubted integrity. Bradstreet's reports state that they

RETIRED FROM THE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

in 1855, but never really dissolved partnership, as they owned considerable real estate jointly. For some years thereafter they had an office in Wall street, doing a brokerage business in commercial paper. In January, 1870, they recommenced the dry-goods business with a capital of about $125,000. Mr. Graham attributed the cause of the failure to poor collections, on which they depended to meet maturing obligations. He thought that the liabilities would not exceed $150,000. In the trade the stock is estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000.

DODGE & SINCLAIR,

wholesale dealers in rubber goods at No. 21 Park place, made an assignment today, giving preferences to the amount of $14,473. The assignment was brought about by being involved with the Globe Rubber Company. They had indorsed the latter's paper to the extent of $28,000, and when it became known the pressure of creditors was very great. The total liabilities, as near as they could estimate, are about $200,000, and scattered all over the country, mainly to banks and large financial institutions, chiefly in notes.

Failure of a Large Paper Firm at Detroit, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—Cornwell, Price & Co., wholesale paper-dealers, made an assignment today to L. D. Harris, formerly head bookkeeper for the firm, and to Isaac L. Lyons, one of the Directors of the Commercial National Bank of this city. The assignment is a general surprise to the public, although not to the banks and commercial agencies, which have had their suspicions ever since the incorporation of the firm, a year ago. Cornwell, Price & Co. were probably the largest paper-dealers in the State, and were doing business with a capital of about $95,000. The senior members of the firm have had too many divergent interests, too many irons in the fire, say the bank people, being interested in pulp mills, paper mills, etc., in several interior towns. Mr. Harris is unable to state definitly or even approximately the assets or liabilities of the firm, but believes that it will be able to resume business. The establishment is closed for an inventory.

The Boycotting of the Joliet Newspapers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Joliet Trades' Union held a meeting, when resolutions were passed prohibiting any member of the union to trade with any merchant who advertised in either the Joliet *Sun* or *Republic*. It was stated that these offices would not employ union printers and would not give the different societies a fair showing in their papers. The Trades' Union numbers 3,000 men. It is considered by the business-men that the men who passed the resolution had bitten off more than they could chew.

Denial of a Statement Recently Made.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—The statement was published today that the Indianapolis Car-Works Company had made an assignment. This is wholly untrue, as the stockholders comprise some of the wealthiest men in the West. The work has been somewhat slack, but it had not even been considered to close the shops, but contracts were closed today that will insure a continuance of operations beyond any question.

No Change in a Very Bad Situation at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—There is no change in the attitude of the contending parties in the labor strike here. Three thousand operatives will be obliged to stop work here today on account of the lasters being out. It is stated that the manufacturers intend to make a determined effort to break the union, and will refuse to employ union men.

A Failure in Western Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 28.—The firm of G. A. Edmunds & Co., general dealers, of Correctionville, this county, and Ida, Ida County, failed for $40,000. Attachment on goods in both stores had been made in behalf of creditors at Sioux City for $16,000.

The Largest Dose of Water So Far Poured into a Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at its meeting here today, raised its capital stock from $15,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Failure of Grain Commission Brokers at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—The failure was announced this morning of F. M. Wright & Co., grain commission brokers. The firm did business here and in Chicago. Loss small. Wright says the firm will pay dollar for dollar.

The Decline at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—Holders of stock here are in a fever of excitement over the daily decline that is in progress at present. Bank of Montreal fell 2 today and is now selling at 198.

Increased Pay Demanded.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The Typographical Union orders a strike in the book and job offices Dec. 1 unless an increase of 10 cents per 1,000 ems is granted.

An Iron Company to Resume.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 28.—The Katahdin Iron Company is expected to resume.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

Extensive Preparations for Its Meeting Next January—Members of the Third House Setting Up the Pins.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 28.—The Legislature of the State assembles the 2d of January next, and preparations for the event are being made at the State-House and elsewhere in this city on a more extensive scale than usual. Besides the legislative body itself there is pretty sure to be an immense lobby in attendance, the election of a United States Senator being the principal attraction. This will be the one absorbing question this winter, and, as the contest is likely to be hot and lively, more so than for many years previous, all the idle politicians of the State, great and small, and many who are not of the idle kind, will be on hand to assist in putting up the pins. The immediate legislative question, however, and one which is being discussed considerably at present, is that of Speaker of the House. The candidates are abundant, of course; and it is evident even at this early day that the strife over this position will be exceedingly lively. For the first time in the legislative history of the State the Democrats, who hold a one-third interest in the membership of the House, will make an effort to secure this important position for one of their number. It is hinted that they are even willing to trade for the Speakership a little of their strength in the Senatorial contest. On the other hand, the Anti-Monopoly wing of the House will support some one of its own number for Speaker, and also claims that it will control a majority of the minor offices of the Legislature. For several sessions past the machinery of both branches of this body has been in the hands of the straight Republicans, and usually the same men have come smiling up every session to fill the several positions of clerks, secretaries, doorkeepers, and so on; but a very decided change is likely to take place in the organization of the present legislative body. Long-haired Anti-Monopolists from the rural districts and hungry Democrats who have lived on faith alone for years will fill a majority of the minor offices at this session. In view of this change there is not a little hilarity among the Democrats, and a quiet "I told you so" satisfaction among the Anti-Monopolists. Meanwhile the straight Republican leaders, ignoring all things small, are quietly making preparations to capture the Senatorial Convention in the interest of some one of their number. How well they will succeed in this remains to be seen.

A DRUNKEN ROW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 28.—In a drunken row last night in the Stray House Gulch, Gus Peterson shot Mat Hendrickson in the face. The ball entered Hendrickson's cheek just to the left of the nose. The wounded man is still alive, but will probably die. Peterson was arrested this morning.

INDIAN PENSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—An Indian Territory special says nearly all the Creek Indians who fought for the Union in the War of the Rebellion are applying for a pension from the Government, and applications are going up to Washington by every mail.

POLITICAL.

Kellogg Refused His Certificate by the Governor of Louisiana.

This Infamous Action Based on the Ground of Alleged Non-Residence.

John T. Morgan, Yesterday Re-elected United States Senator from Alabama.

The Greenbackers of Indiana Hold a Conference—Various Other Political News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 28.—Gov. McEnery today formally refused the Third District certificate of election to Congress to William Pitt Kellogg, on the ground that he was not a resident of the district or State. The State Canvassers had no trouble in compiling the vote of all the other districts where Democrats were elected, but when they reached the Third they threw out the two parishes in which Kellogg's majority was the largest; but this still left Kellogg 2,000 votes ahead of Acklen, and as the latter carried but four parishes out of the twelve it was found to be impracticable to defeat Kellogg by throwing out votes, and it was decided to withhold the certificate on the ground given above. The Governor, however, allowed him until Monday to file proof of his residence. This Kellogg forwarded tonight, setting forth the fact that in 1865 he was

ONE OF THE FIRST SIX WHO REGISTERED

under the military order of election, he being then Collector of the Port of New Orleans. In 1867 he voted for constitutional delegates, and in 1868 for the ratification of the Constitution, and subsequently he was one of the 276 men who voted for Grant for President at the victorious election of that year; that in 1868 he was elected Senator in Congress and resigned in 1872 to become Governor; was again elected Senator in 1877, took his seat in December of that year, which he still holds; that immediately after the election in 1877 he moved his household effects to the Parish of Iberia, where he and his brothers-in-law are joint owners of a large sugar plantation, and while not absent from the State in the performance of his public duties he has made that parish his residence, and is there registered. The leading Democratic lawyers, including ex-Associate Justice John A. Campbell,

DENOUNCE THE ACTION OF GOV. M'ENERY

in withholding the certificate as illegal, and the city press unite in denouncing the Governor for the unwise act. While the Congressional Committee were here it transpired that the proposed counting out of Kellogg was laid before Mr. Carlisle, who strongly urged against the plan as one full of mischief to the National Democracy. The vote of St. Mary, where Kellogg received over 1,500 majority, was thrown out for the alleged reason that the clerk had filed a protest setting forth that there was a discrepancy between the returns as filed with the Clerk of the Court and those forwarded to the State Capital. A dispatch has been received tonight, however, from the clerk, a Democrat, denying that he made any such protest and affirming that the returns are correct as he made them out, and declaring that if there is any protest filed in his name it is a forgery.

ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 28.—In the Senate today Senator John T. Morgan received twenty-nine and Paul L. Jones two votes for United States Senator. The House voted: Morgan, 84; Jones, 10. The vote for Jones was cast by the Republicans and Greenbackers. A military parade and grand ball will be the incidents of the inauguration of the Governor.

THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 28.—Official returns received by the State Treasurer, with the exception of the vote in Marquette County, which is taken from a newspaper source, show the vote on Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to be as follows: Jerome, Republican, 149,201; Begole, Fusion, 153,965; Crosby, Republican, 153,955; Pringle, Fusion, 148,984; Begole's majority, 4,754; Crosby's majority, 7,839. The total vote cast for D. P. Sagendorph, Prohibition candidate for Governor, is 6,349, and for Brown, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, 4,489.

THE VOTE ON SECRETARY OF STATE

stands: Conant, Republican, 156,180; Shakespeare, Fusion, 148,097; Rork, Prohibitionist, 4,629. The vote on State Treasurer is: Butler, Republican, 157,838; Coman, Fusion, 148,590; Brewer Prohibitionist, 4,706. The vote on Auditor-General stands: Stevens, Republican, 156,964; Blair, Fusion, 148,253; Osborn, Prohibitionist, 4,547. The vote on Commissioner of the Land Office stands: Newell, Republican, 157,915; Vandevanter, Fusion, 147,913; Newell, Prohibitionist, 4,445. The vote on Attorney-General stands: Vanriper, Republican, 147,097; Tarnsey, Fusion, 149,325; Tatem, Prohibitionist, 5,567. The vote for Superintendent of Public Instruction stands: Cochran, Republican, 161,765; Parsons, Fusion, 147,528. The vote on member of the Board of Education stand: Jenks, Republican, 157,340; Hall, Fusion, 148,107; McKeever, Prohibitionist, 4,546.

THE STRAIGHT GREENBACK VOTE

reached about 2,000 in the State. The returns show first that about 23,000 Republicans did not go to the polls, and that not far from 15,000 Democrats and Greenbackers also sulked in their tents. The total vote cast for Governor is not far from 309,000, while in 1872 it reached 347,700. In other words, in 1880 Jerome, Republican, received 178,944 votes; Holloway, Democrat, 137,671; Woodman, Greenbacker, 31,085; McKeever, Prohibitionist, 1,114, while in 1882 Jerome, Republican, will receive about 149,500; Begole, Fusionist, 153,200; and Sangerdorph, Prohibitionist, 6,349. More than three-quarters of the Prohibition vote came from the Republican ranks, and not only

DEFEATED THE HEAD OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET,

but also in some cases drew off votes enough to defeat Republican candidates for the Legislature who were pledged to the submission to the people of a prohibitory amendment, as the majorities on all the other State officers range from nearly 8,000 to 14,000, and the average Republican majority two years ago was about 10,000. It will be seen that the Republican party has held its full strength and is still about to cope with the combined opposition of the State. The official canvass, which will probably take place the first Wednesday in December, will probably make a few trifling changes in some of these figures, but will not materially change them.

THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Complications in city affairs continue to arise, and the municipal government is practically at a standstill. Yesterday the thirteen Republican members of the Common Council absented themselves from the meeting, and as no quorum was left the meeting was adjourned. Mayor Drake issued a call for the meeting of the body this afternoon. The thirteen Republicans put in an appearance, but the Democrats, who muster twelve, staid away. Again the meeting fell through, as the Council is composed of twenty-six members, making fourteen necessary for a quorum. Mayor Drake still holds his claim as Alderman, but until a quorum can be gotten together, and his resignation as Mayor accepted,

HE CANNOT TAKE HIS SEAT.

Eminent legal counsel hold that his election to the office of Mayor while serving as Alderman was invalid, and, to avoid the possibility of involving the city in any more serious complications, he is anxious to tender his resignation. The Democratic members of the Council hold that, as his election was invalid, he has no right to call a meeting of the body. The President of the Council, who is a Democrat, has called a meeting for tomorrow evening. The Republicans are caucusing tonight as to the advisability of attending. They have a majority of one on a full ballot, and if able to stick together can elect the Mayor. The salaries of all the city employes are overdue, and considerable ill-feeling results.

ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF FOUR.

At the recent election Theron Cross, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Allegheny County, received 3,847, against 3,832 for Ittai J. Elliott. Nineteen votes were cast for Elliott in which his given name was incorrectly spelled, but the Board of Canvassers decided they could not be counted, leaving the figures as above and declaring Cross elected. Elliott appealed to the courts. Justice Daniels, of the Supreme Court, heard the arguments here today, and granted an order requiring the Board of Canvassers to reconvene and count the nineteen votes for Elliott which they threw out. This will give him the office by a majority of four.

THE INDIANA GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—The State Central Committee of the National party and representative men from various parts of the State met here today to devise plans to keep the party and its principles before the people, and to mark out a line of action for the future. During the session it was developed that a difference existed relative to the policy to be followed in nominating tickets, one faction headed by John Studebaker, of the Eleventh District, advocating the nomination of full tickets at all elections, and the other, led by ex-Congressman De La Matyr, favoring the concentration of all efforts in electing legislative and Congressional tickets, as these only can be instrumental in modifying laws regarded as iniquitious. Nothing definit was determined on. Members of the committee expressing themselves over the last election claimed that

THE PARTY HAD MADE GAINS EVERYWHERE

and were satisfied that the future promised well. The entire tendency of the talk showed that the leaders of the party have have abandoned the greenback theory as the sole fighting plank and are ranging themselves in line with the Anti-Monopolist party. In fact, one of the members, waxing warm in the discussion, said that the whole nationalism is opposition to monopoly and to all species of legislation which tends to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. Mr. De La Matyr said that the party was to be organized for an anti-monopoly movement, and the probabilities point to an early change of party name in order that all the elements in the country which are working against monopolistic power may be brought together under one organized head. The committee adopted resolutions indorsing the action of Chairman Post in making a judicial ticket for the last election from the nominees of the other parties. Action was taken leading to the formation of a stock company to publish the Indianapolis *Sun*, the National organ.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The municipal election was held here today. The vote was short, the lightest cast here in a municipal election in a number of years. The total vote cast for Mayor was 33,447, which is only about one in thirty-two of the population. William S. Hayward, the Republican nominee, was elected for a third term by 1,361 majority, the opposition to him being merely nominal. Nine Republican Aldermen were elected and one Democrat. Thirty-one Republican Councilmen and nine Democrats were chosen. The present general city officers, all Republicans, were reëlected by majorities about equal to the Mayor's. The only particular interest was in the vote on local option. The total vote on the question was 3,044, and the majority in favor of license was 326, against 372 last year. Four wards voted in favor of prohibition, five voted for license, and one was a tie. The First and Tenth Wards, where the Irish most do locate their habitations, voted strongly in favor of license.

THE VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—The State Board of Canvassers threw out the vote of Gloucester County and gave the certificate of election to Mayo, Coalition. The Congressional delegation stands, six Coalitionists and four Democrats. Notices of contest have been made.

A LOTTERY SQUELCHED.

Reversal of the Decision of the Indiana Supreme Court Legalizing the Vincennes Lottery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—The Supreme Court has reversed the decision legalizing the Vincennes lottery, which has been operated for more than a year as a policy game, and has taken thousands of dollars from the pockets of credulous people. The office here ceased to do business at once, and refunded the money to purchasers of tickets for today's drawings. The decision wipes out a foul stain on the reputation of the State, and is of untold material benefit to the population. It is estimated that in the time the lottery has been operated not less than a quarter of a million of dollars have been filched from the poorer classes, who were the patrons of the deadfall, and who were daily swelling the ranks of criminals and paupers. Judge Viehe, of Vincennes, one of the trustees of the university for the benefit of which the lottery grant was made by the Territorial Legislature, said he did not know whether the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States or not. The operations of the lottery at any rate ceased from this moment. He said it did not have very long to run anyhow, as the university had been greatly benefited by the lottery, and he left the impression on the reporter's mind that the $20,000—the limit of the benefit under the grant—had almost been realized. Neither Commissioner Burns nor Viehe seemed surprised at the result. It is probable that the lottery managers are themselves satisfied with the net results of their scheme. The court holds that the State may, in the exercise of its police powers and in the interest of public morals, take away and abrogate a lottery heretofore granted without impairing the obligation of contracts within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. Any one, therefore, who accepts a lottery charter does so with an implied understanding that the people, through their sovereign capacity and through their properly constituted agencies, may resume it any time when the public good shall require, whether it be paid for or not.

A PORK PANIC.

All the Hogs in Two Counties in North Carolina Dying—Western Men Charged with Poisoning Them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Nov. 28.—Great excitement prevails in Franklin and Wake Counties over the wholesale dying out of the hogs belonging to the farmers. They allege that the hogs have been poisoned by tramp peddlers in the interest of Western packers. About a week ago eight peddlers, who, from their appearance and language, were assumed to be Western men, suddenly distributed themselves through the two counties, going rapidly from plantation to plantation, and always stopping long enough at each place to get a meal. It has transpired that they invariably remained an hour or longer in the big hog-raising plantations, and after they had left the hogs all died. There are not, it is alleged, twenty hogs left in either county now. In both counties pork-raising had begun to be a growing business, and it is for this reason that the farmers allege that the extermination of their hogs is done by parties in the interest of the Western pork-packers. The farmers are speaking of invoking legislative action for the protection of their pork.

REVOLTING.

A Band of Italians Feed the Body of an Infant to Some Trained Bears.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A remarkable yet seemingly well authenticated report was made public today, as follows: A small colony of Italians have been camping and begging near Wellsburg, a few miles from the Pennsylvania line. They observed gypsy-like habits, the company being composed of about equal numbers of men, women, babies, and trained black bears. They departed Thursday in their rude dog-carts, passing through Elmira. The police drove them out of town quickly. Now a statement is made by a citizen of Wellsburg, who observed their habits, that one of the Italian infants died in camp, and was, in lieu of a burial, fed to the bears. There is good evidence that the inhuman parents stood by and saw the beasts tear and devour the body. The wretches and their bears were certainly very hungry, as is evinced be the fact that the former killed one of the latter for food, and sold another for $28 for the same purpose. Where the nomads have gone is not known here.

LIQUOR LAWS.

Friends of High License in Nebraska Satisfied with the Law.

Georgia Liquor-Dealers Form an Association to Resist Inimical Legislation.

Views of Chicago Saloon-Men on the Advisability of Raising the License-Fee.

Less Opposition in Nebraska to the High-License Law than Was at First Manifested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 28.—The feeling that the high-license law was obnoxious and would work hardship to small dealers has largely passed away since its operation has demonstrated it not to be a bad law when enforced according to its spirit but not according to its letter. Ninety-three saloons are now kept in Omaha, where about 120 existed before the law was passed, all paying licenses, most in quarterly installments. The dealers are themselves practically a constabulary to detect and expose any unlicensed venders. The clause against maintaining screens at doors and windows is a dead letter, as is also the anti-treating law, and, there having been as yet no suits under the civil damage clause, the responsibility of liquor-dealers under the new law is not of as light a standard as it otherwise might be. The authorities in this city are

LESS RIGID IN ENFORCING THE LAW

than those in the towns and precincts. In the State generally, so far as can be ascertained, saloons are reduced two-thirds in number, drunkenness is believed to have decreased, selling to minors is infrequent, and the example of civil damage verdicts renders barkeepers cautious about selling to habitual drunkards. But any more stringent prohibitory legislation would be bitterly opposed, especially by the Germans. The Hon. Charles Kaufmann, of this city, Secretary of the State Merchants' and Manufacturers' Union, a liquor protective association, asserts that the High-License law has not decreased drunkenness, that saloonkeepers are obliged to make such efforts to raise their license fees that their creditors suffer, and that the low saloons all exist, and are now more unscrupulously run than ever, while a large number of the more respectable have been suspended.

Formation of an Association by Georgia Liquor-Dealers to Resist Legislation Inimical to Their Interests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—About 100 of the leading liquor-dealers of the State have been in Atlanta for two days holding a convention for the purpose of resisting all efforts to injure their business by means of local option or general laws on prohibition. A powerful State organization has been perfected, with James R. Campbell, of Macon, President; R. M. Rose, of Atlanta, Treasurer; and Hobert, of Augusta, Secretary. Five Vice-Presidents were elected, residing in Columbus, Savannah, Augusta, Athens, and Rome. Many of those present were wholesale dealers, and it is represented that collectively they represent nearly $3,000,000, while no estimate can be made of what the retail dealers are worth. A prominent member of the organization, speaking of the object of the association, says: "This is the first meeting of the organization, and was a success in every particular. I am glad that we have at last organized a State association. We have done this simply to protect our business, which we regard as legal and as deserving of protection as any other mercantile pursuit in the State. Our organization is

BACKED BY PLENTY OF MONEY,

and the Treasurer will always have funds to be used whenever necessary. We will oppose every effort to pass either local option or general laws, and, whenever it is ascertained that the question is sprung in a county when a majority proper are in favor of prohibition, the association will resist the effort with every influence at its command. The last two Legislatures have granted forty-three out of the 139 counties in the State local-option laws, and something had to be done to protect ourselves. We have organized an association for the State. We have adopted a resolution indorsing the laws already passed by the Legislature prohibiting liquor to minors and intoxicated persons." The question of prohibition apparently will be injected into the politics of this State quite extensively hereafter, from what I can learn from members of the association, and no member will be elected to the Legislature who announces himself in favor of prohibition if money will win.

Gov. Foster Interviewed at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Gov. Foster, of Ohio, here today, says: "My position with reference to the liquor question is the same that it was pending the canvass. I have no reason to believe that I was wrong when we were making our fight last October. I am not a Prohibitionist. I do not believe that we can legislate for the human passions. If a man or woman wants to drink whisky you cannot prevent it by statutory provisions, no matter if it be of the nature of one of the old blue laws. What I believe in, and what I shall recommend in my message to the Legislature, is a system of taxation for saloons. I am revolving in my mind a plan of taxation. In the next campaign the Republican party doesn't want to encounter the thousands of saloons whose influence was against it in the last. If we can get a plan of taxation 15,000 saloons will have to go to the wall." In answer to a query Mr. Foster acknowledged that he might be a candidate for Governor next year. He wanted to see the Republican party win, so much was at stake.

Kansas Prohibitionists Making an Effort to Resuscitate the Issue Buried at the Recent Election.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—A special from Manhattan, Kas., contains a lengthy circular issued by the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Temperance Society, addressed to the "Friends of temperance." The circular reviews the conditions which led to the results connected with the late election. It is maintained that the election is not an indication of the feeling on the question of prohibition, and numerous arguments are adduced in support of the assertion. They maintain that upon the direct issue 100,000 of the 183,000 votes recently polled would be cast in favor of prohibition, and they also claim 20,000 votes which through apathy were not polled at the last election. Decided steps will be taken in opposition to any attempt to repeal the prohibitory law and to counteract efforts which may be brought to bear upon the next Legislature looking to that end. For the purpose of closer organization and for the revival of the prohibition sentiment the committee issues a call for a State meeting at Topeka for Jan. 9 and 10, requesting representation from all societies and churches of the State. The meeting is to be entirely non-partisan. Arrangements were made for reduced railroad fares, and a vigorous reorganization is proposed.

Interviews with Several Retail Liquor Dealers in Chicago.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter while in search of an intelligent opinion regarding the proposition for higher saloon licenses met a retired restaurateur, who was at one time was the proprietor of a fashionable and well patronized drinking-house. He had also been a large stockholder in a prominent brewery in another city. In the course of the conversation he explained his views very fully, but insisted that his name should not be used for reasons personal to himself. He stated to the reporter that he had at odd times given considerable thought to the liquor question, and in order to satisfy himself as to its position as a social factor had made a study of the police and other statistics as published in their annual reports. The reporter asked him what he thought of the proposition to increase the license fee, and the necessity of a more vigorous enforcement of the law regarding the revocation of licenses where the party keeping the saloon persists in allowing the place to become the haunt of the vicious and the scene of indecent and disorderly conduct. In reply he said:

"Including the saloons, drug-stores, and sample-rooms—little 'holes in the wall' attached to the rear of grocery and cigar establishments—there are in this city about 4,000 places in which liquor is sold. Fully one-half of these places are the resorts of

THE IDLE, THE VICIOUS, AND THE THOROUGHLY DEPRAVED.

A large number of them have for clients the worst elements, male and female, of the city's population. They are perennially blooming lounging-places for the thieves, burglars, sluggers, and murderers. Saloon fights are almost of hourly occurrence, with more or less damage to person and property. To give these lounging-places for the dissolute the surveillance they properly require, so as to furnish that protection to life and property which is so absolutely needed—and this can only be done by keeping a very sharp watch over the criminal classes—would require an increase of the police force to an extent of about 300 per cent. The police force as at present constituted consists of [illegible] men, and last year the cost of maintenance was $577,000. During 1881 the police made [illegible] arrests, or a little over sixty-one for each member of the force, or nearly ninety for each day in the year. Assuming that the average population of the city during 1881 was 600,000, it would appear that one person in every twenty in this vast city

WAS A LAW-BREAKER.

This ratio, of course, is more apparent than real, for the reason that many of those figuring therein were arrested more than twice during the year. Probably one in fifty would be the actual proportion. This total number of arrests may be divided into three classes: Violation of ordinances, 4,664; drunks, 15,971; crimes against persons and property, 11,078. Probably not [illegible] per cent of the first class was inspired by the use of intoxicating drinks. The second class speaks for itself, while of the third it is within bounds to say that 95 per cent of the crimes owe their direct origin to intoxicants. Eliminating the violation of city ordinances, the figures show that for each saloon and drinking-resort in this city there was an average of about seven arrests during the last year. Averaging the case to its logical conclusion, it is found that on the basis of sixty-one arrests made by each policeman, and an average of seven arrests to each saloon, that each officer has been obliged to watch over almost nine saloons. To do this in addition to walking his beat, assisting at fires and accidents, and attending to the other multitudinous duties of his office, is a tax upon his powers of endurance that is altogether too much. He cannot do it. The duty alone of keeping a sharp surveillance on the saloons would employ all his time.

"The saloonkeeper pays a license of $52 per year. The average cost of the Police Department per officer is a little over $1,000. Four policemen are actually required to do the work required of one, which would cause an expenditure of $4,000. The nine saloons contribute only $468. Whisky is ultimately responsible for nine-tenths of the crime. Therefore there is no reason why whisky should not pay its legitimate proportion of the expense.

"The higher license and a vigorous enforcement of the law in regard to the revocation of licenses would crush out the low dives where thieves and burglars congregate; the cheap gin-mills and drunkard factories where the vilest kind of liquor is dealt out to mechanics and laboring-men; and necessarily

CUT DOWN THE NUMBER FULLY 50 PER CENT.

The result would be: The city would derive a large revenue. At present 4,000 saloons pay $208,000 for licenses. At the rate of $500 for each license and the number reduced to 2,000 would pay $1,000,000. This sum alone would easily foot the bills of a Police Department of 1,000 men. It would give double the number for patrol duty, and quadruple the efficiency of the department. There would be more protection for the pedestrian against the assaults of the highwayman, and the increased patrol force would materially decrease the attempts at burglary and midnight robbery. It would concentrate the business within reasonable bounds, and release considerable capital and energy which would be used in a much more productive way. The average rental paid by each saloon is $1,000. This represents $4,000,000. There are at least 4,000 barkeepers, whose yearly salary is $500, a total of $2,000,000. Reduce the number to 2,000, and the expenses of administration exclusive of fuel, light, and taxes—the latter a very small figure, for few of the saloonkeepers have a stock sufficient to levy a tax on, and the Assessor don't look closely for it—would be reduced $3,000,000. The 2,000 saloons remaining could easily do the business, and it is to be hoped that in view of the increased patronage and profit, they would give their customers an opportunity to participate by furnishing them a better grade of liquor.

"The 2,000 saloonkeepers and 2,000 bartenders thus retired from business would be forced to seek a new vocation. As liquor-dealers and cocktail artists they are simply drones in the social hive.

THEY PRODUCE NOTHING,

and add nothing to the general wealth. Driven from this business they would necessarily fall into other vocations. Many of them are persons who have learned trades and professions, and in the pursuit of these they would contribute very much to the general welfare. A reduction in the number of saloons, a rigid enforcement of the law regarding them, and a license fee of at least $500 would without doubt give a respectability to the traffic, decrease the incentive to crime, and materially lessen the labors of the police in exercising that surveillance which is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the community."

"I AM HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF A HIGH LICENSE,"

said Mr. Lorenz P. Hansen, of 99 Madison street, "and I believe it is the best thing that could be done for the saloon business. In common with other dealers, I have long wished for some such thing, and I have even gone so far as to urge some of my friends to hold a meeting and petition for an advance ourselves. I believe it is the only thing which will clean out the business and put it upon the same standing as any other occupation. At present the reputable saloonkeepers have to bear the blame of the actions of men who are a disgrace even to the saloon business. Selling liquor can be conducted just as decently as any other business, and I believe a high license would drive out the low dives and put the business on a better basis. Of course it would freeze out some honest, respectable, poor men, who depend upon their little place for a livelihood. Still there are other means of making a living, and it would be better on the whole to have a higher license. I would willingly pay $300 or $500 if it is made uniform, but I do not believe in the scheme of classifying saloons. It will not do in this country, because no such law can be enforced. All the dealers would take out licenses to sell beer, but they would all sell whisky. The classification could not be enforced, because it requires too close a scrutiny into a man's business, which would never be tolerated. Neither do I think it practicable to license the place instead of the man. The people here move too much. In the old country only certain places can be rented for ale-houses, but here a man can get turned out of one place and then rent another next door. I really think that a high license will clean out many of the dives and render them careful about getting into trouble."

OTHER INTERVIEWS.

"I am perfectly ready," said Col. J. S. Wilson, of No. 146 Dearborn street, "to pay a high license if it will keep out the low dens, and the concert-saloons, and the houses of prostitution, but will it? That is a question which experience only can determine. If it is a question of revenue only, I should not object to paying a high license."

Mr. James S. Carter, of the firm of Chapin & Gore, replied to the reporter's questions by saying: "The proposition to increase the license would, of course, benefit the large dealers, but I do not believe it would cut off enough of the low dives to make any essential difference. I believe that a rigid enforcement of existing laws is the best remedy for all these evils. There is just about so much business to be done, and that will be done in any event, be the license high or low. I have read with much interest the articles in THE TRIBUNE on the English custom of licensing the place, and not the man, and believe it would work well. There is, however, some trouble from the frequency of removals in this country, and this law might work hardships in that direction. The only thing to do is to enforce the laws as they at present stand."

"A high license would be a good thing for any business," said Mr. A. H. Hannah, of the firm of Hannah & Hogg. "It would be perfectly acceptable to our firm personally, but I [illegible] see how it would help things any. It would not reduce the number of low saloons at all, while it would kill off the poor, respectable men, whose places are perfectly quiet, the wife looking after the bar while the husband is at work during the day in some other business. The practice of making the license hold against the place rather than against the man is a good one in some respects, but it is entirely against the poor man and in the interest of capitalists, into whose hands it would throw the business. There are too many removals in this country, and a man could not transfer his license from one place to another. If the laws we have now are strictly enforced it would break up the [illegible] business to a large extent. Personally I am in favor of a high license, and also of anything which will cut off the low hells, but a high license alone will not do it."

"What do I think about the high-license proposition?" quoth James McGarry, of No. [illegible] Dearborn street, "well, I really don't know what I think about it. Will it clean out the dives and low holes? No, it will not. Every large city has a tail to it. You may talk about the license system of London, but the 'levee' of Chicago is not to be compared with the slums of London. I don't see how I can freeze out any other man simply because I am able to pay a higher price for a license. The high license will not keep off the low dives, because they make more money than we do. I will pay any license the law may impose, and make no objections, but I do not think it ought to be raised, for it would simply freeze out many respectable men."

A BISHOP ELECTED.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 28.—The Diocesan Council of the Episcopal Church of Mississippi unanimously elected the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, of New Orleans, Assistant Bishop.

STATE POLITICS.

Senator Mamer and Representative Collins Interviewed by a Reporter.

The Former Wants a Radical Change in Electing Commissioners from the City.

He Wants the City Divided Into Ten Districts: Four Democratic, Six Republican.

Mr. Collins Quite Jubilant Over His Prospects for the Speakership.

He Believes Senator Mamer's Scheme to Be Unconstitutional.

Senator Chris Mamer.

Senator Chris Mamer, of the Fourth District, was interviewed yesterday on the question of the United States Senatorship, and several other matters likely to come before the Legislature. In the matter of the former, he seemed to think that at the present Gov. Cullom seemed to have the percentage, but he did not always regard it as a good omen to be a favorit candidate at so early a stage. Speaking of the temperance question, he said the Prohibitionists make a fatal error in being too radical. They seek their remedy for the evil which they take their stand against in a revolution—complete and entire—and while waiting for this impracticable scheme to be worked out they stood in their own light. Instead of trying to accomplish their design gradually, by availing themselves of whatever aid others who are not so "fanatic" are willing to give them, they repudiate all and kick against those who could honestly help them if they are really honest and sincere in their efforts to improve the communities in which they live. If they want to check intemperance they should first discourage saloon rule, and cease aiding and abetting it by opposing the party that has ever been characterized by law, order, and respectability.

"There is one thing which I think is of far more interest to the people just now than the temperance question," said the Senator, "and I hope it will receive proper attention during the next session of the Legislature. That is the reorganization of the Commissioner districts of this county. In the country there are five districts with one representative each in the County Board of Commissioners. The City of Chicago is but one district with ten representatives in the County Board. Now the evil of this system is that the Commissioners elected in the city are not true representatives of the people. What I intend to propose, if there is no one else to do it, is to divide the city into ten Commissioner districts." At this juncture Mr. Mamer took from his desk a map of the city, well marked up with a blue pencil, and proceeded to demonstrate how it could be done. He said that his plan was to form the First Commissioners District out of the First and Eighth Wards; the Second out of the Second and Seventh Wards; the Third out of the Third, Fourth, and a portion of the Fifth Wards; the Fourth out of the Fifth and Sixth Wards; the Fifth out of the Twelfth and a portion of the Seventh and Sixth; the Sixth out of the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards; the Seventh out of the Thirteenth and a portion of the Fourteenth Wards; the Eighth out of the Seventeenth and a portion of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards; the Tenth out of the Sixteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards, and give each district the privilege of electing its own representative to the County Board."

"Do you expect any serious opposition to the bill?"

"Yes; it is very probable that the Democrats will oppose it, because if the Commissioners are elected by the people of their respective districts, it don't matter how the city goes, the Republicans would have a better show for some Commissioner seats anyhow. Now, you see if the city puts up a Democratic majority, the Commissioners go in with the rest of the ticket, which is unjust, since the people should have the right to elect Commissioners from the districts in which they reside, the same as the various wards have to elect Aldermen."

"In the event of Chicago being subdivided into ten Commissioner districts, as you propose, what would be their political complexion?"

"Well, I think in the city there would be about six Republican districts and four Democratic. With the five Republican districts in the country, it would give ten or eleven Republican Commissioners to the County Board and four or five Democrats. It is the only fair way of doing it, you depend on that."

Mr. Mamer thinks that Mr. Campbell will be elected President pro tem. of the next Senate.

Representative L. C. Collins.

A reporter yesterday dropped in on L. C. Collins, member of the Legislature from the Seventh Senatorial District, and asked him about his prospects for the Speakership of the next House. He said they were very bright, as he was daily in receipt of assurances of support from almost every part of the State. He did not believe that Senator Campbell's candidacy for President of the Senate would have any effect on his chances, as Cook County would cut no figure in the contest. If he were made Speaker it would be more on personal grounds than for any other reason. He did not believe that the issue would be made on sectional lines.

"Who will be the next United States Senator from Illinois?"

"I have been too busy with my own affairs to give the question any thought, and I have not inquired into the preferences of others. It would be impossible for me to say anything worth publishing on the subject."

"What do you think of Gov. Cullom's chances?"

"I know he's a candidate, but for me to say anything about his prospects would be to do him an injustice. I have no information on the matter now. It's rather early, but when the time comes I will be prepared to vote, and will have my preference."

"Will the question of United States Senator figure in the election of the Speaker of the House?"

"No, it is risky business. A Senatorial candidate could not through his influence elect a Speaker, and then turn around and say 'I put him there!' It wouldn't pay, and he would be afraid to do it."

"What will be the leading questions considered at the next session of the Legislature?"

"I think a strong effort will be made to amend the present criminal code so as to bring about a more speedy punishment of crime. I wouldn't be surprised at an attempt to establish high saloon license."

"Do you think that a bill to reorganize the Commissioner districts by subdividing Chicago into ten districts could be passed successfully?"

"No, that could not be done; it would be unconstitutional. The Constitution contemplates but two districts in this county, the city to form one with ten representatives in the County Board, and the country towns with five Commissioners the other. It is true that five years ago the country district was subdivided into five Commissioner districts, but I question the legality of the act, and I am sure it will not hold under the Constitution."

OBITUARY.

The Death of Gen. H. N. Eldridge.

The members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee residing in this city held a special meeting yesterday at 12:30 in the clubroom of the Sherman House for the purpose of taking action regarding the death of their late comrade, Gen. H. N. Eldridge. Among those present were Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. Martin Beem, Gen. Joseph Stockton, Capt. A. T. Andreas, Capt. R. S. Tuthill, Col. W. S. Scribner, Col. W. L. Barnum, Maj. G. L. Paddock, Gen. John McArthur, Maj. W. L. B. Jenney, Capt. J. L. Bennett, Gen. R. W. Smith, Gen. Joseph Reynolds, and Capt. Charles H. Gaubert.

Gen. Chetlain presided, and Col. W. S. Scribner was called upon to act as Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, and Gen. R. W. Smith moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed.

Gen. R. W. Smith, Gen. Joseph Stockton, and Capt. A. T. Andreas were appointed, and reported the following in regard to the deceased:

We have assembled on this sad occasion to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a comrade loved by all who knew him, and to testify our appreciation of his worth as a friend and citizen: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence before the Divine Ruler who in His inscrutable wisdom has taken from our midst our comrade and friend, Gen. Hamilton N. Eldridge.

The record of our deceased comrade in the army was especially brilliant, and his bravery in action and devotion to the cause of his country marked him as of the finest type of an American soldier; as a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, he was among the foremost in contributing to the pleasure of his comrades, and in adding dignity and ability to the character of the meetings of the orginization.

As a lawyer he stood in the front rank in the galaxy of able men who adorned the Chicago bar, and the influences of his professional services and his fine legal mind are indelibly stamped upon the published proceedings of the courts of this and other States.

As a citizen he was public-spirited and generous, willing to aid in all things tending to promote the general welfare of the community; and notably so in assisting deserving charitable and educational institutions; and as a friend he was warm-hearted and true.

Resolved, That we offer our sincerest sympathy and condolence to his aged mother and devoted wife in their bereavement and affliction.

Allusions to the life of the deceased were made by Col. R. S. Tuthill, Gen. Beem, Col. Barnum, Gen Stockton, Gen. Smith, Gen. Chetlain, and others. Mr. Tuthill especially alluded to the fidelity and patience of the loving wife of the deceased, who nursed him so tenderly during his last illness. It was her desire to retain her husband's membership in the society, and Gen. Beem moved that the Secretary be requested to present her name at the next annual meeting to be placed as a life honorary member upon the rolls of the society. The fact was also developed that the society was not in a position to obtain knowledge of members who are sick or in need unless through the press, and action was taken looking to remedying this, so that the sick may be hereafter visited, and cared for if necessary, by the society.

Gen. Chetlain stated that he had visited the deceased five times during his sickness, and Mr. Tuthill gave a description of his last moments.

Capt. Andreas offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That on the death of a member of this society residing in this city the officials call a meeting for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body and take such action as may be proper, and that a committee of three be appointed to design and purchase for each member a suitable badge of mourning to be worn on such occasion.

Capt. Andreas, Col. W. L. Barnum, and Mr. G. L. Paddock were appointed the committee.

On motion of Comrade Bennett it was decided to procure Gen. Eldridge's military history to be spread on the records of the society.

On motion of Gen. Martin Beem the following committee was appointed to arrange for an entertainment for the benefit of Col. R. W. Ricaby and Frank Lumbard: Gen. Beem, Gen. R. W. Smith, Capt. Charles Gaubert, Gen. Reynolds, and Capt. Bennett.

Lewis D. Campbell.

Cincinnati Commercial Nov. 27.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell died at his residence in Hamilton yesterday morning. He was for nearly forty years a prominent public man, and in the course of his Congressional career reached the distinction of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was strong and fierce in his early anti-slaveryism, a keen and bitter writer, and a forcible speaker. He was in the "American" movement, and was carried so far by it as to lose some of the sympathy he had gained as an anti-slavery man. In the famous Speakership contest that ended in the election of N. P. Banks Campbell's course was not that of a strict partisan. One of his striking efforts in Congress was the debate with Stephens, of Georgia, in which he pitted the hay of Ohio against the cotton of the greatest of the Gulf States, to show that cotton was not king and the industries under slavery inferior to those of freedom.

Everybody in the country at one time knew him. He was "Little Lew" and "The Butler Pony," and bore himself with an air that meant that he was a game man. Though his reputation was that of a Radical, he was a favorit in the Southern society at Washington and on terms of friendly intimacy with many of the men of the South who were famous before the War and who, with all their faults, were the flower of a remarkable aristocracy. Mr. Campbell's bearing toward these men was that of very positive independence, but he was complimented by them as one of kindred spirit.

Among the earliest of the home antagonists of Mr. Campbell was John B. Weller, who repeatedly beat him in severely contested Congressional races, and going to California with the Boundary Commission, became identified with that State, and one of her representatives in the Senate of the United States. After some years Clement L. Vallandigham became the Democratic leader in the Miami Valley, and he and Campbell fought over the doubtful ground with varying results.

War wonderfully swept away the men and affairs of other days. Mr. Campbell had the military spirit strong within him. When a very young man he was the Captain of a brilliant company, "The Butler Guards," but though he sought and entered military service, and was Colonel of the Sixty-ninth O. V. I., his health gave way under the strain. He was among those who believed in the patriotism and good sense of Andrew Johnson, and stood with him against the impeachers. Johnson appointed him Minister to Mexico, and he and Gen. Sherman were on a mysterious mission that terminated at the frontier.

He became estranged in political sympathy from his old associates, and drifted into the camps of those who for thirty years had been his antagonists. In 1870, after a desperate struggle, he beat Robert C. Schenck in a Congressional race, but he was no longer a leader, and sat silent in his seat, apparently weary and indifferent. The old fire did not appear. His reserve was by some attributed to the fact that his seat was contested, but it seemed that he was conscious he had run his race. His health was shattered and his ambition broken. He tried all parties and found all wanting. During the years that followed his retirement from public life he was a keen and critical observer, dissatisfied with both the great political organizations, and inclined rather to think of the past than the future. His correspondence will be found of historical value and his recollections of men and affairs would have possessed general interest if they could have been systematically written out.

Dr. J. D. M. Carr.

Dr. John D. M. Carr, who has been a practicing physician in this city for some years, and prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning after a lingering illness at his late residence, No. 447 Washington boulevard. He had suffered for several months from a complication of diseases, but the immediate cause of his death was dropsy.

Dr. Carr was born in Frederick County, Va., Nov. 29, 1834, and when quite young removed to Baltimore City and entered upon the study of medicine, under the tutorship of the late Prof. Dunbar. He graduated in 1856 with the highest honors, and at once came to this city and engaged in the practice of his profession. A few years later he was appointed Post-Surgeon in the army under Gen. Kelly, and was assigned to duty at Grafton, Va., which position he filled for about two years. Leaving Grafton, he married a Miss Bean, of Baltimore, who survives him, and at once returned to this city, where he has been practicing his profession ever since, being most of the time associated with his father, who attended him in his sickness. He had always been closely allied with the Masonic order, and at the time of his death occupied considerable prominence in the order in this city and State. At one time he was Commander of St. Bernard Commandery, and was a few years ago the founder of the Order of the Red Cross in this city. His funeral will take place from his late residence tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Other Mortuary Mention.

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 28.—Gen. Andrew S. Herron, Congressman-elect for the Sixth District, died very suddenly last night of heart-disease.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Hon. W. Scott Cook, of Chillicothe, an uncle of Mrs. ex-President Hayes, died today.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

A Change of Venue Denied in the Cases of the Men Charged with the Murder of James McKinney—The Bond Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Nov. 28.—The counsel for Traughber and Myers, who were arraigned in the Circuit Court today to be tried for the murder of James McKinney, made a motion for a change of venue. Their attorneys, Judge Vandevere and J. C. McBride, made a lengthy talk, while the State was ably represented by Judge McCaskill and State's-Attorney Drennan. Very voluminous affidavits were presented by both sides, and a large audience paid close attention to the deliberations. The greater portion of the day was spent by Judge Phillips in listening to the various arguments presented, after which he gave his decision in a conclusive and exceedingly brilliant manner. In overruling the motion for a change of venue he traversed all the acts of the Legislature relating to the trial of criminal cases and all the decisions of the Supreme Court in such cases from 1845 to this date. He spoke at length on the various allegations made by the defense and the counter-affidavits presented by the prosecution, and, in going over these, he slightly rebuked the circulating of the petitions asking him not to grant such changes. The case will be called for trial Dec. 1.

The grand jury is still examining witnesses in the Bond outrage case.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Several Weddings of Peculiar Interest—Mortuary—Sale of Norman Horses.

A Michigan Thief Sent to State Prison on Short Notice—An Exciting Damage Suit at Lafayette.

ILLINOIS.

A WEDDING AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—An interesting social event was the marriage today of Mr. Frank H. Jones, a prominent young attorney of this city, and Miss Sallie Bunn, daughter of Mr. Jacob Bunn, one of Springfield's oldest and best-known citizens. While the attendance was confined to relatives and intimate family friends, there were present a number of prominent society people from Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities. Mr. and Mrs. Jones departed at noon on an extended Eastern trip.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State today licensed the organization of the Peoria Horse & Cable Street-Railway Company, of Peoria; capital stock, $200,000; corporators, Richard H. Whiting, Leslie Robinson, William E. Stone, John C. Yates, George B. Foster.

CERTIFICATES OF ORGANIZATION

were filed by the St. Vincent Benevolent Society, of Waterloo, and the E. R. Young Cemetery Association, Downs Township, McLean County.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

The Elgin Tubular-Iron Tower Company has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $150,000.

A WEDDING AT DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 28.—This evening, at St. John's Church, the Rev. W. H. Moore united in marriage Miss Ida M. Burrows, the accomplished daughter of L. Burrows, the well-known banker, and W. M. T. Daniel, of Columbus, O., who is the Assistant General Agent of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway. A large company of friends witnessed the ceremony, after which a reception was given them at the Burrows mansion. A sumptuous repast was served. The gifts were many and costly. The couple departed tonight for Columbus, where they will go to housekeeping.

FUNERAL AT ROCKFORD OF MRS. DANIEL GOODLANDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 28.—The funeral of Mrs. Daniel Goodlander, who died so suddenly Sunday last, occurred today. It was very largely attended by the sympathizing friends of the family, the service being conducted by the Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, of which society the deceased was a faithful and devout member. Mrs. Goodlander was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, this State, May 2, 1832, and therefore 50 years old. She was married in 1854, and, after a short sojourn in the East, settled at Freeport, where Mr. Goodlander was engaged in the agricultural-implement business. They settled permanently at Rockford shortly after 1865. She leaves a family of three daughters, besides her husband, to mourn her untimely end. A sadder affair has not occurred for many years, for she was apparently in perfect health, and without a moment's warning her life's breath was snuffed out. She leaves a noble record that will be revered by all who were familiar with it for its many generous traits.

A FATAL DOSE OF MEDICINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Nov. 28.—Mrs. George Little died last evening from the effect of an overdose of podophyllin. She had been recommended by a lady friend to use mandrake for her ailment, so she took a heaping teaspoonful of the preparation, which is said by physicians to be from ten to twenty times more than a regular dose. She took the drug Sunday afternoon, and was soon seized with vomiting and purging, which lasted until evening, when she fell into a slumber from which she never fully awakened. An inquest was held over her body, and the jury returned a verdict that she came to her death from "collapse produced by an overdose of podophyllin." The body will be taken to Chicago tomorrow, where the relatives of the deceased reside.

SALE OF NORMAN HORSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 28.—Duncan & Barnes, importers of Norman horses, today sold eighteen head of full-blooded imported Normans for about $12,000, the prices ranging from $1,670 downward. Buyers were present from many distant points, but most of the stock remains near home. The horses were imported in July last.

DEATH AT EAST GALENA OF HENRY ROBERTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 28.—Henry Roberts, aged 65 years, the most extensive cattle-dealer and shipper in this section of the West, died this afternoon at his home in East Galena of ulceration of the stomach. Mr. Roberts was born in Cornwall, England, and had been a resident of Jo Daviess since 1845. He leaves a very large estate.

A WIFE-BEATER'S SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 28.—A. P. Munson, a resident of Moline, suicided this morning while confined in the city jail at that place. He used a common pocketknife with a large blade, cutting his throat in a horrible way and completely severing the windpipe. Munson lived three hours after he was discovered by the police at 9 o'clock this morning. He was a hard drinker, and was committed for wife-beating.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 28.—The consecration of Trinity Episcopal Church of this city took place today at 11 a. m., in the presence of a large audience. The services were conducted by Bishop George F. Seymour, assisted by prominent clergymen from Springfield and Champaign.

PUCK WHALEN'S LUCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 28.—Puck Whalen, who was on trial in the Circuit Court for the last week for killing Jig Donnavan, was found not guilty. The jury was out twelve hours. It was not denied that Whalen killed the fellow, but it was generally considered a good thing to have Donnavan out of the way, for he was a desperado.

ILLNESS OF THE HON. JOHN DEMENT.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Hon. John Dement, one of our oldest and most-respected citizens, and who is widely known throughout the State, is very seriously ill with paralysis of the vital organs. He is in his 79th year, and is the father of the Hon. Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State.

A MURDER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Glynn murder case was brought up in the adjourned September term of the Circuit Court of this county today. It came here on a change of venue from Winnebago County. The case was continued on application of the defendant until the next term.

INDIANA.

AN EXCITING DAMAGE SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 28.—The explosion of a powder magazine would not have created greater excitement here tonight than has the filing of a $10,000 damage suit against Henry Mandler, Chief of Police, by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, the famous lady lecturer on prohibition and woman-suffrage. Her complaint alleges that Mandler for several days has made statements to the effect that on the night of Nov. 19 plaintiff was seen by himself and another to enter the law office of Capt. Dewitt Wallace in company with that gentleman, and that they remained there from 8 o'clock till midnight. Mrs. Gougar is one of the most talented lady speakers, having spoken in nearly all the principal cities in the Union. Capt. Wallace is a leading member of the Lafayette bar, a man of family, and made the race for the State Senate on the Republican ticket at the recent election. Both are very prominent in society here. Both denounce the alleged statement of Mandler and Charles Poock as wicked, malicious lies, manufactured out of whole cloth, and, as soon as the author of the story was ascertained, promptly brought suit. Summons was issued, returnable Dec. 9, but Mandler's lawyers say they will file a plea of justification, and are ready for a hearing.

FOOTPADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 28.—Footpads have begun their work in this place. Last night two of them attacked a stranger while on his way to a hotel, knocking him down and robbing him of his valise, which contained a considerable sum of money. His name is Hays, and he was on the road to the hotel.

AN ENGINEER ROASTED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—This evening John Cromwell, engineer of the Vandalia line, met his death in a horrible manner. His engine collided with another train just west of the city, and a flat car was driven under the tender, throwing the coal into the cab of the engine, fastening the unfortunate engineer against the boiler, where he slowly roasted to death. Heroic efforts were made by his horror-stricken associates to relieve him, but it was impossible to do anything for him. He leaves a wife and family.

DELIVERED HIS LAST DECISION.

The decision in the Vincennes lottery case, rendered today, is the last opinion to rendered by Judge James L. Worden as a Supreme Court Judge, as he now retires from the Supreme Court bench. He has been identified with that court for a quarter of a century. His first opinion as a member of the Supreme bench was delivered on the 24th of May, 1858. He enters on his duties the first of next month as the newly-elected Judge of the Superior Court of Allen County. Gov. Porter has not yet decided upon appointing a successor.

INTEREST ON AN OVERDUE NOTE.

The Supreme Court has overruled the case of Burns vs. Anderson, which was decided Feb. 17, 1880, by Judge John T. Scott. This case established the rule for calculating interest on notes and other interest-bearing contracts that where a note did not provide what the interest was to be after maturity it bore after that time the rate fixed by law, to govern in the absence of contract on the subject. This case is now expressly overruled in the case of Shaw vs. Rigby, and the old rule for computing interest as established in Kilgore vs. Powers (5 Blackford, 22) is reasserted. The rule is that the note after maturity shall bear the same rate of interest that was agreed by the parties to be paid before maturity. This rule prevailed in this State for more than forty years before it was overturned in the opinion of Judge Scott in 1880.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The annual report of the Trustees and officers of the Indiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending Oct. 31 has been filed with the Governor. The expenditures were $52,816.87—an average of $156.30 per pupil, exclusive of clothing. The number of pupils in the institution is 342, and fifty-six applications for admission were refused for want of accommodations. The necessity of additional rooms is urged, and an annual appropriation of $62,000 for the next two years asked. The property of the institution is valued at $498,837.

WISCONSIN.

CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 28.—The Governor has appointed Senator James Hill, of St. Croix County, and Assemblymen George A. Ebert, of Milwaukee, and J. J. Rasmussen, of Brown, a joint Legislative committee to visit the charitable and penal institutions of the State and report upon their condition to the Legislature.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

This morning Orange C. Culp, yardmaster of the St. Paul Road in this city, was engaged in uncoupling freight-cars in the yard when his foot caught on the rail and he was run over by the train, being terribly mangled and dying instantly. The Coroner's jury exonerated all other employés from blame.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

were filed with the Secretary of State today of the Reform State Medical Association, with general offices in Milwaukee.

THIERS, THE FORGER.

Gov. Rusk today ordered the transfer of Henry M. Thiers, the Kenosha forger, from the State Prison at Waupun to the Northern Insane Hospital at Oshkosh. Pardon was not granted, but the transfer was made in the interest of humanity, it being fully established that Thiers is broken down, physically and mentally, and cannot live long. Thiers was sentenced to seven years at Waupun one year ago.

BURGLARY.

Last night burglars entered Gilman, Moak & Wegan's country store at Sun Prairie Village, twelve miles east of here, and blew open two safes, but only obtained $30 in money, leaving several hundred dollars behind them untouched.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The annual report of the Board of State University Regents gives the receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 as $98,932, and disbursements $92,736. The Legislature is urged to make increased provision for the institution that it may properly extend its work.

AN INFURIATED BULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 28.—At noon today a bull while being driven through the streets to be slaughtered broke loose, and, rushing through the street, knocked down several persons, among them a Mrs. F. Koepke, who was fatally injured by being stamped upon and gored by the infuriated animal.

MICHIGAN.

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 28.—E. W. Rowell, the ex-telegrapher and dispatcher, who was arrested in Indianapolis Saturday night, was arraigned in the Circuit Court this morning and pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen some $3,000 worth of coupon tickets from the Wabash ticket office here on the 15th of October last. He was sentenced to five years' confinement at hard labor in the State Prison at Jackson. The prisoner bore himself with perfect nonchalence, and, in reply to interrogations from Judge Howell, said he had nothing to plead in extenuation of his crime. It is believed here that he has been concerned in greater crookedness and in other localities, and that his readiness to confess the crime arises from that fact.

SAFE-BLOWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 28.—This morning at 3 o'clock the hardware-store of Markham Bros., in the Village of Hanover, twelve miles south of here, was entered by burglars. They immediately set to work drilling the safe, and managed to get through the outer door and into the interior. They secured the money, amounting to $330, and decamped. They stole a horse and buggy and drove to Jackson. The rig was found here today. A reward of $250 is offered. A similar robbery was committed at Springport, in this county, two weeks ago.

DEATH OF A YOUNG BUSINESS-MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., Nov. 28.—News is received here of the death of William H. Lathrop, a prominent citizen of this place, who died at Fargo, D. T., yesterday, of fever. Mr. Lathrop was a young man, about 30 years of age, of fine abilities and excellent parts. He had been engaged in business here for several years as a grocer and cigar manufacturer. During the last two years he had been connected with Roberts, Throp & Co., thrashing-machine manufacturers, being a stockholder and actively engaged in the sale of machines. His death is deeply felt by the whole community.

KANSAS.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 28.—Richard Miller, a colored hostler in the employ of T. D. Mills, attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road, met a horrible death. He was intoxicated and climbed into the loft of the stable to throw down hay for the horses through a chute. The barn is two stories, from the hight of which Miller fell through the chute. At the bottom of it was a plank to hold the fodder up. This was broken by his body. His head came first, striking the oak planks of the floor crushing it, and breaking his neck. Death followed a few moments afterwards.

PROPOSED RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

ABILENE, Kas., Nov. 28.—State Senator Johnitz and Representatives Burton, Hoffman, and Martin have sent a circular of invitation to members of the next Legislature to meet in Abilene Dec. 13 for the purpose of considering the subject of railway legislation. Large numbers have already promised. The movement is inspired by extortionate charges and unjust discriminations upon the part of railroads of this State.

A FIGHT BETWEEN OFFICERS AND DESPERADOES.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 28.—Sheriff Bush and Deputy-Sheriff Miller were shot, the former in the ankle, the later in the hip, while attempting to serve a warrant on Charles, William, and John Cooke this morning at 3 o'clock. The Cookes were charged with horse-stealing, hog-stealing, and breaking jail in Iowa and Illinois, and are said to be desperate characters. They all escaped from the house in which they were found and stole three horses and fled.

NEBRASKA.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 28.—There died near Nebraska City, a day or two ago, and was buried yesterday, a young girl about 14 who came to her death literally through fright. While riding a horse to school she passed a neighbor's house, when several dogs ran out and began snapping and barking at the horse's heels. The animal dashed away, at which the girl became so excited and frightened that she would have fallen to the ground had not one of her brothers caught the horse and assisted her to alight. She was unable to stand, and could scarcely speak. She was conveyed to her home at once, where she died in less than an hour.

DAKOTA.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION DESIRED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Nov. 28.—Gov. Ordway left today for the East on private business and to visit Washington to urge Dakota matters upon the attention of Congress. The Governor is the Chairman of the Committee of Citizens of Yankton County, and this committee have prepared a memorial to Congress asking authority to issue $350,000 of 4½ per cent bonds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to redeem the present bonded indebtedness of the county. The old bonds could not be negotiated until Congress had sanctioned them a year after the Territorial law was passed, hence the necessity for Congressional action now. An effort will also be made to get a small grant of public land to help the company pay this debt, which was incurred by Congressional aid. Gov. Ordway will also use his influence to secure the passage of bills dividing the Territory and admitting the southern half to statehood. It is known that, with the Yankton Company matter settled, Senator Hall will not oppose the bill, and it is hoped it can be pushed through both houses at the coming session.

TELEGRAPH WAR.

Lively Fight Between Two Rival Companies in Southern Illinois.

Wires of the Board of Trade Company Cut by Agents of the Western Union.

Arrest of the Latter—Statements by Both Sides of the Causes of the Difficulty.

There were rumors on the street yesterday to the effect that there was a lively telegraph war going on in Southern Illinois, growing out of the opposition of the Western Union to the new Board of Trade Telegraph Company, which is now engaged in stringing wires. To get at the real facts of the case a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Allan C. Story, General Solicitor and one of the incorporators of the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, who made the following statement:

"The Board of Trade Telegraph Company was chartered on Dec. 15, 1881, by members of the Boards of Trade of Chicago and St. Louis. The capital was fixed at $75,000, and that sum was promptly raised. Our object was to secure better telegraphic facilities than we were then able to obtain. The virtual absorption of the American, Mutual Union, and Atlantic & Pacific lines by the Western Union made our action almost imperative. Our line is now built. We have 360 miles of wires, thirty-five poles to the miles, and our equipment is substantial and first-class in every respect. The incorporators of the new company thought they would get their telegraphing at cost if they didn't make any money. In the construction of our line we have been annoyed at every step by the agents and representatives of the Western Union. They have sent men ahead of our agents, whose mission it has been to create a hostile sentiment toward us. They have made untrue representations concerning us to the Commissioners of towns through which our wires pass, and they have stirred up the farmers against us. Their obstruction in this way has cost us $20,000 more than we should otherwise have been compelled to pay. Now that we have got through to the belt-line on the east side of the river, in St. Clair County, they resort to force, hoping to prevent us from making a connection with St. Louis. From the outset we have proceeded carefully and always within legal bounds. Arrived at the belt-line, and pending the settlement of a mooted question, we leased three wires on the poles of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, running into St. Louis. Through these wires we made a perfect connection. Ascertaining what had been done, the Western Union people sent a gang of some forty negroes and ten or fifteen whites and cut our wires three times. They not only cut our wires on the highway, but also those leased on the poles of the Baltimore & Ohio. As soon as their action had been reported to our company Mr. Brega, the President, served this notice on the officers of the Western Union:"

A DECLARATION OF WAR.

To the President, Board of Directors, General Manager, General Superintendent, and all Assistant Superintendents of the Western Union Telegraph Company—GENTLEMEN: The Board of Trade Telegraph Company on yesterday connected its wires in the highway in St. Clair County, near the Village of Brooklyn, with wires belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, pursuant to a lease from said latter company. Immediately after such connection, and while our batteries were on, and the wires and instruments being worked between the cities of St. Louis and Chicago, said wires were cut and pulled down by a gang of fifty men, one-third white and two-thirds black, under the control and direction of officers, agents, and employés of your company. On being reconnected they were again cut three different times, until our force were, by threats of being shot, intimidated, overpowered, and prevented from connecting the wires the fourth time. The damage and expense to this company resulting from this lawless and riotous action is not less than $1,000 per day. Frequent threats by well-known employés of your company have been repeatedly made that this company should never cross the river into St. Louis nor make connection with any wires of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company. This is to notify you that we shall hold your company and every person advising or consenting to this action personally responsible for all damages that may result.

"The Board of Trade Telegraph Company, by "C. W. BREGA, President."

"Have any arrests been made?" asked the reporter.

"I am glad to know," replied Mr. Story, "that some arrests have been made, and I should not be surprised if others follow. I received a dispatch from St. Louis only a few minutes ago, which I would gladly give you if it did not contain some points which we cannot yet afford to disclose. The dispatch informs me that five men have been arrested and are now in jail in East St. Louis. Warrants have also been sworn out by the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and that company, as well as our own, will proceed under Sec. 179 of the Criminal Code."

The section to which Mr. Storey alluded reads: "Whoever willfully and maliciously injures, removes, or destroys any canal, levee, dam, . . . or any posts, glass caps, wires, or other materials used in the construction or operation of any telegraph . . . shall be fined not exceeding $300 or confined in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or both."

After informing THE TRIBUNE reporter that Superintendent Flynn, of the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, would reach East St. Louis this morning, Mr. Story excused himself in order to keep an appointment in a case before Judge Moran.

THE WESTERN UNION SIDE OF THE CASE.

Manager Tubbs, of the Chicago office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, being out of the city, Chief Clerk Joseph Uhrig represented him when the reporter called, and said:

"St. Louis is encircled by a belt railroad. The Western Union has a contract with the Belt Railroad Company, paying it a certain stipulated sum for the right of way. The Belt Railroad folks, in their contracts with the railroads that run over it, stipulate that the lines of no other telegraph company shall be set on their right of way. Among the roads that use the Belt Railroad is the Baltimore & Ohio. The latter corporation has a wire which it is not now using for its own business. The Baltimore & Ohio Company, as I understand, has given permission to the Board of Trade Company to fasten their line from Chicago to this wire, which is a violation of its contract with the Belt Road. The Belt Company has notified the Baltimore & Ohio that it must live up to its contract. That is the case in a nutshell. Opposition to this connection is coming from the Belt Road. The contract between the Western Union and the Belt Company provides that the Belt Company shall protect Western Union rights. Thus you see it is the contract with the Western Union that brings out this opposition."

"Has any notice from the Board of Trade Company been served on Western Union officers here?"

"Yes. Col. R. C. Clowry, General Superintendent of the company in Chicago, has received a notice signed by Mr. Brega. The same notice has also been served upon me. But they will not succeed in their scheme. They have not acted in an honorable way. They are trying to sneak into St. Louis. It's just like a railroad which puts down tracks in the night. We shall surely come out victorious, for this thing has come up again and again, and the courts have invariably sustained us."

The Western Union furnishes the following

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the difficulty:

"Some time ago the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company erected a line of telegraph upon the Belt Railroad, which connects the various depots in East St. Louis, Venice, and Carondelet, but could not afford the railroad company all the telegraph connections with the various depots and railroad offices in St. Louis and East St. Louis, whereupon the railroad company applied to the Western Union Telegraph Company for such connections, and a written agreement was entered into between the parties covering this service, which was valuable to the railroad company, the latter agreeing not to allow any other telegraph company than the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio to occupy this right of way. The railroad company gave notice to the Baltimore & Ohio to this effect, but notwithstanding that notice and the contract in force, the Baltimore & Ohio has endeavored to put up wires upon the poles and rent them to the Board of Trade Telegraph Company under some arrangement for a joint competition with the Western Union Company. The railroad company and the Western Union Company object to this occupation of their right of way for additional wires, and are acting in unison in defending the contract in force, under the advice of leading attorneys. The Board of Trade Telegraph Company can, no doubt, connect the City of St. Louis by laying down cables in the river, as has been done by other telegraph companies. The cry of persecution and cutting of the Board of Trade wires has no foundation, except where they have attempted to force a violation of the agreement mentioned."

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28.—The managers of the Kentucky Association, at a meeting held here today, resolved to have two extra days' racing at the next spring meeting, they to precede the regular events. The races therefore will begin on the 10th, instead of the 12th, of May. The program will be arranged in accordance with the new move. Entries will probably close later than in preceding years.

THE PROVIDENCE HOLOCAUST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The investigation into the late holocaust is being still continued here, the trouble between the Coroner and the foreman of the jury having been legally adjusted, the supremacy of the Coroner having been established. It was brought out in the testimony tonight that the firemen placed the ladders between two windows instead of below them, and that they were chiefly occupied in playing with the Skinner truck in a fruitless endeavor to raise it, when by using two ordinary ladders the inmates of the burning building might all have been rescued. It was also stated that some of the girls were actually pushed out of the windows in the rush—accidentally, of course.

CORRUPT LEGISLATION.

Progress of the Trial of the Lobbyist Who Is Alleged to Have Bribed the Ohio Representatives.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—The trial of the lobbyist was resumed in the Court of Common Pleas this morning. The prosecutor asked the court to strike out the testimony that went to show the merits of the bill that has brought John D. Watson, the lobbyist, and Representatives Wright and Bloch so prominently before the people; but the motion was overruled by the court. New evidence was adduced which completely impeached Detective Wappenstein's evidence. A large number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly were on the witness-stand, but their testimony was unimportant except so far as it pertained to their favoring the bill if placed upon its passage. J. D. Watson, the defendant, was placed on the stand, and testified that he lived in Cincinnati; had charge of the Scott bill and the interests of the Cincinnati Union Railroad Company here in Columbus. He denied emphatically that he ever said anywhere or to anybody that he had offered a bribe or bribes to Wright or any other member of the Legislature. The cross-examination of the witness was long and tedious. It brought out a full history of Watson and his doings during his lifetime. He gave the name of the Directors of his company, as well as the names of the lobbyists that he had at work for the Scott bill. In his testimony it was stated that $7,000 had been expended in the interest of the Cincinnati Union Railroad Company and the Scott bill, $4,000 of which had been disbursed by him and $3,000 by Judge Warner. He also presented his account of expenditures itemized, which was read to the jury, showing about $4,000 paid out, and to whom. In the itemized account the names of the following members of the General Assembly are found with the amount they received: Wright, $45; Miller, $15; Stillwell, $20; Maury, $20; and Warren, $15. The last-named gentleman is the only Republican that has been caught in this whole trial that had any dealings with Watson. The defense rested their case this afternoon, and the prosecutor addressed the jury for over an hour, when he was followed by Judge Gilmore for the defense, who will finish his argument in the morning.

A KIDNAPER FOILED.

Bold but Unsuccessful Attempt of a Burly Ruffian to Carry Off a Milwaukee Girl.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—A sensational and startling attempt to forcibly abduct a girl took place in this city today, and the facts in the case may end in furnishing some sort of a clew to the mystery surrounding the taking off of Maggie Hennecke and Mary Nelson. More than five weeks have elapsed since Maggie Hennecke was reported missing, and up to this time no trace of her has been found. Mary Nelson has been missing a week, and the mystery surrounding her disappearance is still unsolved. Various stories have been reported to the police of cases where strange women have endeavored to influence girls to leave their homes, and these stories have led mothers to be very watchful of their daughters. The case today was that of a man who made a forcible attempt to carry off a girl in a buggy, but he was foiled by the successful attempts of the girl to leave the vehicle. It appears that a fine-looking young girl in the employ of Emil Schneider was sent on an errand in broad daylight to the house of Ald. Barth. Being unacquainted with the streets and localities in that part of the city she became confused, and looked about for some one to direct her. At that time a man who appeared to be watching her movements drove up in a buggy and accosted her. She inquired of him the way, when he replied that he was going in the direction which she wished to take and would carry her to the point from which she had started. She accepted his offer and unsuspectingly entered the buggy. The man drove at a rapid rate, and the girl soon began to suspect that she was not on the road she desired. The man told her it was all right and that they would "soon be there." A few minutes later she refused to be satisfied with his answer and asked to be allowed to leave the buggy. He refused to let her do so. She then endeavored to scream for help, but the man, who was a powerful fellow, put his hand over her mouth, pushed her into the back part of the buggy, and hurried on his horse towards the outskirts of the city. The girl made a terrible struggle to escape from his grasp, and finally jumped from the buggy, spraining an ankle and otherwise suffering severe injuries. The fellow drove on, and was soon out of sight. As soon as possible the facts in the case were furnished to the police. They have a complete description of the man and of the team, and are on the lookout for them tonight.

ROSECRANS.

An Interview with the California Congressman.

Gen. Rosecrans, of San Francisco, who is on his way to Washington, was at the Grand Pacific last evening. He has just been re-elected to Congress by 3,200 majority. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that the Germans had entered the Democratic party, and that this had caused the great political revolution all over the country. The Germans would flock to the Democratic party because they are afraid of infringements which might be made upon their personal liberty.

"How do you stand upon the matter of abolishing internal-revenue taxes?" asked the reporter.

"I am in favor of abolishing, as nearly as possible, all internal-revenue taxation. There is more fraud practiced in this branch of the Government than in any other."

"Do you favor the abolishment of the tax on whisky and tobacco?"

"O no. They are luxuries which can afford to pay taxes to assist in supporting the Government. But I would abolish all internal-revenue taxation as much as I could. The tax on matches, for instance, is an outrage upon the people, and one in which much fraud has been practiced by the manufacturers and through smuggling."

"How do you stand upon the tariff question?"

"The tariff question is a very difficult one to solve indeed. I would favor a protective tariff wherever it would benefit the workingman. But where only the manufacturer is benefited and the workman rather injured I should favor its abolishment. There is a necessity for a certain amount of tariff at any rate. I would not favor a free trade in any commodity which would have as its effect the crushing out of our own manufacturers and the allowing the foreigner to come in and sell at high prices. The protectionists assume too much. Because they find that some one article is benefited by being protected they argue that protection is a grand benefaction to the whole Nation. This is a sophistry which should not be tolerated. The question of tariff is one for statesmen to solve. It is a most difficult problem, but it should be so arranged as to benefit the masses. If our industries are benefited by it, so far as the laboring classes are concerned, I am in favor of it. I am in favor of a revision of the tariff at any rate."

"What has become of Kearney?"

"The last I heard of him he was a drayman for the custom-house. The Sand-Lots party is gone, and Denis is working somewhere, but I've lost track of him."

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The New York express coming east over the Auburn branch of the New York Central ran into the draw at Cayuga. The forward part of the engine rests on the deck of a canal-boat in the draw. No lives were lost, but a bad disaster was narrowly averted. Where the blame for carelessness rests has not yet been ascertained.

R. PORTER LEE.

The Buffalo Banker Kisses His Wife Good-by and Takes a Cell in the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—R. Porter Lee, President of the recently suspended and plundered First National Bank of this city, was convicted today before the United States Circuit Court at Syracuse of abstracting and misapplying the funds of the bank, and was sentenced to ten years in the Erie County Penitentiary. Lee was first tried before Judge Coxe, at Canandaigua, and the jury disagreed. The last trial was before Judge Wallace, whose rulings differed in many instances from those of Judge Coxe. The testimony which was favorable to Lee at the previous trial was excluded, and

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE

to the jury was directly against the prisoner. The verdict was rendered after only forty minutes' deliberation. A stay of proceedings was denied, and sentence was at once passed, Judge Wallace being very severe in his comments on Lee's conduct. The prisoner was brought to this city in charge of a United States Marshal. He was accompanied by his wife and his attorneys, who have fought every inch of ground very ably. Lee bade them good-by at the depot, and, in parting with his wife,

BROKE DOWN COMPLETELY,

for the first time since his arrest. The leave-taking over he was placed in a carriage and driven to the penitentiary. Before being locked up he was interviewed by THE TRIBUNE representative, but declined to make any statement. "It was wrong of me," he said, "to attempt to carry so great a load on my shoulders." Further than this he would say nothing. He was perfectly cool and self-possessed, and stepped into his cell as quick as though in his own home. The trial of Herman J. Hall, the grain broker, indicted as an accomplice of Lee, will come on at Albany the second Tuesday of January.

THE JURY WERE OUT

but a few minutes, agreeing on a verdict on the first ballot. When asked if he had anything to say, he huskily said, "No, sir." The Judge addressed him at some length, and said that it was about as important that the punishment of crime be prompt as that it be certain. He said Lee was guilty not of yielding to pressing temptation, but his offenses continued deliberately through a series of days. He said to the prisoner he had not only ruined the bank, but had ruined himself, his family, his friends, and all near and dear to him.

THE CRIME.

May 18 last Lee was arrested by United States Deputy-Marshal Level on an order issued by Judge Wallace, of the United States Court, on complaint of the bank, which charged him with embezzling and misappropriating $200,000 of the funds of the bank. The application for the order of arrest was made by the Hon. Richard Crowley, member of Congress, the Receiver's attorney. The complaint alleged that Lee, while President of the bank, "fraudulently misapplied and appropriated the property of said bank in the course of his employment as an officer of the same; that the plaintiff demanded against the defendant $200,000 with interest from the 13th of April, 1882; that the defendant had assigned, disposed of, and secreted portions of his property with intent to defraud his creditors, and especially the First National Bank; and that he was about to assign, dispose of, and secrete other of his property with intent to defraud."

THE ORDER FURTHER DIRECTED

that bail should not be accepted in a sum less than $100,000. This Lee was unable to procure. The Marshal waited until 6 o'clock, and then, at the urgent request of Lee, extended the time until 9. At that hour no bondsmen putting in an appearance he was removed to the county jail and locked up. He was subsequently indicted on a criminal charge of embezzlement, Herman J. Hall being put under arrest as his accessory. Until the collapse of the bank Hall was looked upon as a model young man, peculiarly fortunate in the start he had made in life, and with the brightest future before him. Last fall Lee was the stalwart candidate of Western New York for the office of State Treasurer, and barely escaped securing the nomination.

THERE WAS GREAT INTEREST IN THE CASE,

especially by the bankers in Central and Western New York, and the result of this last trial falls with crushing weight on his aristocratic family and friends. The trial developed one of the most gigantic frauds ever unearthed. Lee became connected with the bank at the age of 15 years as messenger. He gained the confidence of the Directors, and was promoted successively to book-keeper, Cashier, and President. But three months passed after he became President before the bank collapsed. The suspension was on account of the Fourth National Bank of Buffalo calling for increased collateral. Lee discounted notes that were entirely worthless. Some of the amounts were enormous.

H. J. HALL & CO.,

grain and stock dealers, were the principal among drawers of worthless notes. It is suspected that he was the "company," although it did not seem to appear at the trial. From Dec. 6, 1879, to Dec. 10, 1880, the unsecured paper of H. J. Hall & Co. held by the bank amounted to $41,300. During that period the bank discounted for them $1,287,634.63, and in 1881 held $15,000 of paper not secured but overdue. From Dec. 10, 1880, to Oct. 6, 1881, the amount discounted for Hall was $1,346,977.54, and from Oct. 6, 1881, to Jan. 19, 1882, the bank discounted $288,649.07, of which $101,000 were unsecured. The amount of the paper discounted from Oct. 6 to April, 1882, was $524,885.80, of which $45,700 were not secured on the latter date.

THIS SHOWS THE LOOSE MANNER

in which he did business. He also discounted worthless notes drawn by himself, his wife, and other friends. Governor-elect Grover Cleveland was a witness, and testified to the former good reputation of Lee. Judge Wallace occupied about two hours in charging the jury. He referred to the fact that after Lee became President of the bank, within three months and three days from the time, when its stock was selling for $1.60 on the dollar, it closed its doors in hopeless insolvency, and characterized the state of facts then found to exist by the Bank-Examiner as both extraordinary and startling. It was sufficient to say that the whole exhibit was phenomenal. A result so disastrous and unfortunate was traceable to mismanagement or crime on the part of those who had the management of the institution.

A ST. LOUIS SCANDAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—Very meagre information, derived from police and other sources after midnight tonight, is to the effect that a shooting affair took place this evening on Singleton street, opposit the gasometer and near an assignation house, which it is thought will develop a great scandal. The police mention no names, but outside statements are that a well-known and highly-connected business-man shot and wounded another well-known gentleman who was in company with the wife of the former under very suspicious circumstances, wounding him slightly in the arm. The names cannot be obtained tonight, but hints are numerous that some prominent society people are concerned in the affair.

JOHN BRIDGE, PURITAN.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Exercises attending the acceptance of the statue of John Bridge, Puritan, presented to Cambridge by Samuel J. Bridge, took place this afternoon in Shepard Memorial Church. After services in the church the assembly adjourned to the Common, where the ceremony of unveiling the statue took place.

LUNAR RAINBOW.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—This morning at 3 o'clock a splendid lunar rainbow was visible, the colors varying only slightly in brightness from the solar bow. Its appearance excited much comment among the few whose duties required them to be out at such an hour, as such a fine appearance was never witnessed here before.

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand.
NEW ORLEANS—Arcade.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. "The Romany Rye." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in "The Danites." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Denman Thompson in "Joshua Whitcomb."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Ernest Stanley's American Anglican Allied Shows. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Sadowick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Museum.
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are notified to assemble at our Asylum Thursday, Nov. 30, at 11 a. m., to attend the funeral of Past Commander John D. M. Carr. All sir Knights are invited. Carriages to Graceland Cemetery. By order of JOHN R. OVERMEYER,
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder. Commander.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S.—The members of this Command will assemble at their Asylum fully equipped on Thursday, Nov. 30, at 9 a. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late esteemed Past Commander-in-Chief, John D. M. Carr, &c. Carriages to rendezvous, 441 West Washington-st., thence to Graceland Cemetery. By order, HENRY H. POND, 33°,
Commander-in-Chief.
GIL W. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 535, F. & A. M., 187 East Madison-st., rooms, meeting at 12 o'clock Thursday, Nov. 30, 1882, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, John D. M. Carr. Visiting brethren cordially invited. H. M. PACKHAM, W. M.
GEO. A. WATT, Secretary.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 611, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend an emergent communication of the lodge, Thursday morning, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, John D. M. Carr. Carriages to Graceland Cemetery. By order of CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
M. D. RAPP, Sec'y.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 611, A. F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend a regular communication of the lodge as the hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted sts., Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at 7:30 o'clock. Master Masons cordially invited.
CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
M. D. RAPP, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

CLOUDY weather with light snow is indicated for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Canada Pacific Railroad Company at its meeting yesterday raised its capital stock from $15,000,000 to $100,000,000.

ALL efforts to settle the Northwestern passenger war have failed, and the fight will go on with more bitterness than ever.

THE Montenegrin difficulty is to be shelved for the time, the Powers having agreed to appoint a commission to arrange it.

JOHN T. MORGAN yesterday received a majority of votes in both Houses of the Alabama Legislature, and will be his own successor in the United States Senate.

THE Diocesan Council of the Episcopal Church in Mississippi unanimously elected the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, of New Orleans, Assistant Bishop of that diocese.

AMONG the business failures recorded this morning are those of Graham & Aitkin, dry-goods dealers in New York, with liabilities at $150,000, and Dodge & Sinclair, rubber dealers, with liabilities estimated at $300,000.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of James Maxwell, one of the victims of the recent railway smash-up at Peekskill, N. Y., returned a verdict censuring the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

AT a meeting of the Citizens' Association yesterday a committee of seven was appointed to consider the street-railway question and the various suggestions and resolutions with respect to the proposition that the city shall acquire these roads at the expiration of their twenty-five-year charters. The committee was requested to report at the next meeting of the Association.

WARRANTS were issued at Detroit yesterday for the arrest of Francis A. Wordell, a special agent of the Pension Department, on the charge of forgery. He has been known as one of the most successful and energetic of Government detectives, but whisky and women got the best of him, and he forged the name of the Detroit Pension Agent to notes aggregating $1,875, which he got discounted at a local bank.

R. P. LEE, President of the recently-suspended First National Bank of Buffalo, was yesterday convicted in the United States Circuit Court at Syracuse of embezzling $300,000 of the bank's funds and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Erie County Penitentiary. Last fall Lee was the Stalwart candidate of Western New York for the office of State Treasurer, and came near securing the nomination.

SOMEBODY in the Nineteenth Illinois Congressional District—possibly Congressman Townshend himself—has caused to be prepared from the official returns in the Secretary of State's office the vote for Congressmen in that district by counties, and has circulated the same through the State on printed slips of paper. This table is identical with the one printed in THE TRIBUNE two weeks ago. Every county was reported in THE TRIBUNE a week before the Secretary of State had the returns precisely as it is given in this tabulation, and the totals for both candidates were the same. The accuracy of THE TRIBUNE election tables is thus again abundantly proven.

AT a meeting of the Irish Privy Council yesterday it was resolved to proclaim the City of Dublin under the curfew provisions of the Repression act, which authorizes the police to arrest without warrant all suspicious persons found on the street between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. A reward of £5,000 has been offered for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the assailants of Juror Field.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER stated yesterday that he had instructed special counsel George Bliss to indict the members of the Parker-Saulsbury star-route combination if a grand jury could be found to make such a presentation. He has warned Mr. Bliss not to permit the escape of those men under the statute of limitations which will soon come in force in some of the cases. All attempts at compromise have been sternly rejected by Mr. Brewster.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, in Southern Illinois, is the scene at present of a lively contest between rival telegraph companies. The Board of Trade Company has a line running from Chicago to a point near St. Louis, but has been unable to get across the belt line which encircles that city. So it made an arrangement with the Baltimore & Ohio Company for the use of a wire, upon which the wires were cut by men acting under authority of the Western Union. Several arrests have been made, and trouble is anticipated.

STATE-TREASURER RUTZ has presented his biennial report to Gov. Cullom, covering the two years ending Sept. 30, 1882. The cash in the State Treasury Oct. 1, 1880, was $2,468,606, and the receipts from that date $10,049,206. The disbursements for the same period were $8,727,811, leaving a balance of $3,790,001 on hand. Bonds to the amount of $25,600 are still outstanding, but have ceased to draw interest, and are probably lost. Otherwise the State has no bonded debt. In the twenty-seven years from March 28, 1855, to April 30, 1882, the Illinois Central Railroad paid to the State the sum of $8,879,502, being 7 per cent upon its gross earnings during that period.

THE beneficent workings of a high-license law for saloons is shown by the experience of Nebraska. In Omaha the number of saloons has been reduced from 120 to ninety-three, and in the State generally the reduction has been about 66 per cent. Drunkenness has been diminished, selling to minors is infrequent, and the Civil-Damage law has rendered barkeepers careful not to sell liquor to habitual drunkards. Citizens who are opposed to prohibitory legislation agree that high license has already proved its usefulness in suppressing the low-class saloons, not to speak of the increase of funds thus brought in to the municipal treasury. Reputable liquor-dealers in Chicago speak favorably of the proposition for the same reason.

ACCORDING to a series of reports from Pittsburg no less than five persons residing in that city or neighborhood have been cured of chronic disease within the past two weeks by the power of prayer alone. One man who had been a paralytic for seven years crawled into a shed on his hands and knees, prayed fervently for a few minutes, heard a voice saying, "Arise and walk," and immediately threw away his crutches. He is now traveling through the country, preaching the efficacy of the prayer-cure. A woman was cured miraculously of a spinal affection of two years' standing, and a child who for six months had been confined to her bed with a similar disease prayed strenuously one night and woke up well in the morning. A female paralytic in Allegheny City was unable to use her lower limbs for seven months, spent last Friday night in prayer and walked to church on Sunday. It is alleged that the facts in all these cases can be substantiated.

WITH a fatuity amounting to political insanity, Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, yesterday formally refused to issue a certificate of election to Senator William Pitt Kellogg, who defeated Acklen in the Third District by 5,000 votes. The Democratic Board of State Canvassers did the best they could to defraud the legal voters by rejecting the votes of Assumption and St. Mary's Parishes, which respectively gave Mr. Kellogg majorities of 1,130 and 1,691. They claimed that informalities existed in these parishes and that the clerk of St. Mary's had entered a protest against the vote being counted, but that officer, although a Democrat, denies that he did anything of the kind, and has telegraphed that the election was entirely fair. But even without these two parishes Kellogg's majority was over 2,000, and the desperate step of refusing him the certificate and disfranchising the vast majority of the voters of the Third District was adopted by McEnery. He alleges that Mr. Kellogg is not a citizen of the district or State and has given him till Monday to file a brief in reply. Mr. Kellogg shows that he went to Louisiana in 1865 and was the sixth man registered under the military reconstruction in 1866 in the Parish of Orleans. Since that time he has constantly registered and voted in the State, bought and sold property, sued and been sued in the State courts as a citizen, served four years as Governor of the State and ten years as United States Senator from it, and still holds the last-named position. He has been recognized repeatedly in both these positions by both the National and State Governments, and has large plantation interests in Iberia Parish, in the Third District, where he is a registered voter, and where, when not absent in Washington in the service of the State, he has resided since the expiration of his term as Governor. Leading Democratic lawyers and Judges in New Orleans condemn the high-handed outrage which McEnery has committed, and it is stated that Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, when in Louisiana with the Congressional Commission on the Mississippi River, advised against the proposed piece of villainy, which McEnery even then contemplated, on the ground that it would injure the Democracy at large, a proposition the truth of which cannot be doubted.

COL. BURNSIDE, of Illinois, who is a disbursing agent in the Post-Office Department, was questioned about a rumor of his removal in connection with the recent displacement of the star-route sympathizers. He is represented as discrediting the rumor partly because he has administered his office honestly, and partly because he does not own a newspaper and consequently has not been tempted while an employé of the Government to take sides publicly against the Government. The latter reason has a good deal of force. It was newspaper connection which brought several of the late unfortunates into trouble. Ainger, the Washington Postmaster, is the owner of a newspaper in Michigan, and took upon himself to criticise the Government prosecutions. Ex-Marshal Henry secured some newspaper notoriety during President Garfield's illness by telegraphing the latter's condition from time to time, and followed it up after Garfield's death by adverse comments on the Government counsel and prediction of the failure of the Government case. Helm, the discharged foreman of the *Congressional Record*, was running a Washington newspaper which was the recognized organ of the star-route ring. Brady, the late Assistant Postmaster-General, was the owner of "two newspapers, both daily." In view of these facts and their bearings, it is rather strange that Hatton, at present Assistant Postmaster-General, should have recently purchased an interest in a Washington newspaper in addition to the interest he already owns in an Iowa newspaper. It was not prudent, to say the least. The divorcement of newspaper interests from official positions is a consummation devoutly to be desired, and it is to be hoped the President will follow up his evident disapproval of the connection between these two conditions.

STATE VS. RAILROAD AUTHORITY.

At the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States is to be argued and decided the case on which by general consent it is understood the railroads rest their last hope for a judicial reversal of the doctrine that State Legislatures may fix maximum rates for the transportation of freight and passengers.

In the list of cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States and which have passed into history as the "Granger cases," it was supposed that these questions had been all determined, but in the decision of one of these cases, that of Peik vs. Chicago, etc., Railroad Company, referring to these Granger cases, the court used this language:

"In *Munn* vs. *Illinois*, Supra, p. 113, and *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company* vs. *Iowa*, supra, p. 155, we decided that the State may limit the amount of charges by railroad companies for fares and freights, *unless restrained by some contract in the charter*," etc., etc. 94 United States, p. 164.

From a cause supposed to have been hopelessly lost, ingenious and enterprising attorneys have discovered a ray of deliverance, in the words "unless restrained by some contract in the charter" they conceived might be cooked a pretext for rehearing, perhaps reversing or modifying the previous decisions, because of some contract in the charter of the railway company. As a general thing the charters of the various railway companies are substantially the same, and as one of the most liberal of all the charters was that held by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, granted in 1850, at a time when the States were laboring to grant to the companies everything they asked, a case was made to test the restraining power of contracts under the charter. Another case was made up under the charter of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, and this latter case is the one to be heard at the present term of the court.

The facts are few and brief: A man named Lewis took a seat in the cars on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road and tendered the conductor 18 cents, that being the fare established by the law of Illinois for the distance traveled. The conductor refused this, and demanded 20 cents, that sum being the fare prescribed by the company. Payment of the 20 cents not being made, Lewis was expelled by the conductor. Ruggles, the conductor, was arrested, charged with an assault, and fined therefor. The case was appealed, and eventually was decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, which affirmed the conviction. The conductor now carries the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and Attorney-General McCartney appears for the State of Illinois.

Though technically the amount in controversy was but two cents, the case involves the whole question of the power of the State to fix the maximum rate to be charged by railway companies for the transportation of passengers and freight, even where under the charter of the road the State has contracted that the company may prescribe its own rates.

The State of Illinois pleads its statute of 1871, by which it established the maximum rates for transportation. The railroad company replies that that statute violates the charter of the company, and therefore is in conflict with the Constitution, which prohibits any legislation impairing the obligation of contracts.

To this the State responds that the act of 1871 is merely a police regulation, and as such its enforcement is only the enforcement of the criminal law of the State, and that under no circumstances could the Legislature part with or surrender this power in a charter or otherwise. The State further contends that what is not expressly given by a charter or is necessary to carry out some power expressly given is withheld, and that the charters of this railroad company do not give an exclusive power to the officers of the company to fix rates, and that the reservation of the police power to regulate is in no way parted with.

The argument of the case is most elaborate. The whole ground covered by the Granger cases is gone over fully. Substantially the whole question involved is, whether the State by a charter can under any circumstances surrender or barter its inherent right of police authority to which that of fixing rates of transportation confessedly belongs; and second, whether in case the State may do this, and actually does this in granting a charter to a railroad company to fix the rates of transportation, that grant does not carry with it an exclusive power to fix such rates; and then, where this grant of power is not exclusive, is the State precluded because of the charter from the exercise of a power which it possessed, has never divested itself of, and which the State has never, even in the charter, contracted not to exercise?

This pretense that the State has, by granting to a railroad corporation the power to fix rates of transportation, lost, surrendered, or abandoned that police power of regulation which the State cannot alienate, is the last struggle against State authority, and there is hardly any doubt but that it will be overruled, as all the other points have been in the so-called Granger cases.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

THE TRIBUNE has already taken occasion to comment on the significant diversity of opinion among the authorities of the Democratic party as to the best course which the Democratic majority in the next Congress shall adopt in order to assure party success in the Presidential election of 1884. The program submitted by the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville was printed yesterday, and its leading features were commended if the purpose is to carry them out thoroughly and honestly for the good of the country and not merely to take them up as a temporary expedient for gaining popular confidence. At the same time it was pointed out that there are influential elements in the Democratic party which will antagonize to the bitter end the projects of revenue and civil-service reform, which are the basis of Mr. Watterson's prescription for the Democratic party's restoration. Conspicuous evidences of this fact are not wanting.

The New York *Sun* sets up for a Democratic reform journal as well as the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the former would certainly dispute with the latter the measure of their relative influence in Democratic councils. But the *Sun*'s program is radically different from that urged by the *Courier-Journal*. Mr. Dana and Mr. Watterson could not be further apart than they are if they were spokesmen for two contesting political organizations. This will appear from the following declaration made by the *Sun* shortly after the late Democratic successes were known, and repeated in various forms in the columns of that paper every day since that time:

1. Reduce the expenses of every branch of the Federal Government to a basis of simplicity, economy, and honesty!
2. Abolish the internal-revenue abomination!
3. Make the tariff simple and rational, and just sufficient to provide for the wants of an honest and economical Administration in time of peace!
4. No subsidies, no jobs, and, above all, no stealing, either by the Administration and its agents or by Congress and its employés.

The generalizations in regard to the reduction of expenses and the honest and economical administration of the Government may be passed over as obvious and commonplace promises which naturally come from every party seeking power at the hands of the people. It is worthy of remark, however, that the *Sun* omits from its program all mention of a sweeping and practical civil-service reform by law, which the *Courier-Journal* has made the first and important plank in its platform. The editor of the *Sun* has sufficiently improved his opportunities for studying the Democratic party from a distance to understand that a project which shall eliminate the 100,000 Government offices from a Presidential contest is not calculated to spur Democratic politicians to extraordinary efforts. Mr. Dana understands these things better than Mr. Watterson does.

The striking disagreement between these two Democratic leaders, however, is to be found in the treatment of the revenue affairs which they recommend respectively. Mr. Watterson proposes "to put the tariff upon a rigidly revenue basis," and "to overhaul the internal-tax system, reduce it and revise it, and, making it simpler, make it cheaper and more remunerative." This is certainly a very different scheme from that which proposes to "*abolish* the internal-revenue abomination," and to make the tariff yield "sufficient to provide for the wants" of the Government, as Mr. Dana proposes. There is a legend that Mr. Dana went over to the Democratic party largely for personal reasons; but, when he did so, he carried with him the high-tariff theories which he acquired under the tutelage of Horace Greeley in his earlier years of newspaper and political service. He believes thoroughly in raising all the revenue necessary for the support of the Government from taxes on imports, levied primarily with the purpose of fostering and protecting American industry. This is precisely what would be so hieved by his scheme to *abolish* the internal-revenue system. Such a course would release whisky and tobacco from every dollar the consumers of those articles now pay the Government, though the tax thereon is now collected without any sense of burden on the part of those who drink and smoke, and notwithstanding the exemption of whisky and tobacco from taxation would accrue to the benefit of those engaged in the manufacture and sale thereof and not to the consumers. But Mr. Dana, and his candidate for Speaker and leader of the Democratic Congress—Mr. Randall—and the entire set of high-tariff Democrats, care nothing for the economic principles involved. They want merely to save the high tariff. The abolition of the entire internal-tax system would make it almost impossible to reduce the existing tariff. The yield of internal taxation this year is estimated at $140,000,000, which is just about the amount of the surplus revenue. To dispense with this amount of internal revenue, therefore, will be to reduce the resources of the Government to the actual expenses of carrying it on and complying with the laws for the payment of interest, extinguishment of the public debt, maintenance of the pensions, and liquidation of the current expenses. This would shut off the opportunity for reducing the tariff.

What is Mr. Watterson going to do with the faction of the Democratic party represented by the New York *Sun* and Mr. Randall, and backed largely by the Southern people, who take so kindly to the prospect of free whisky?

MARSHAL HENRY AND THE REST.

The motives of President Arthur in the removal of prominent subordinates for the alleged offense of giving aid and sympathy to the star-route gang of swindlers are being sought after and questioned. They are not, however, by any means of the first importance. The important thing is that the indescribable meanness and wickedness of such aid and sympathy compels the punishment of the offenders. We are not disposed even to criticise the lateness of the act of the President. He should be allowed to judge of the time to strike. The blow has been delivered, and this is enough. But the philosophical explanation of the act of removal is that public sentiment will not permit the shield of protection to be thrown about officials who so far forget their duty as to cast their influence, by so much as a word, into the scale in favor of plunderers of the Government.

We are not going into the question of the guilt or innocence of Marshal Henry, so far as his official acts are concerned. We rest his case on his interview at Cleveland, in which, if he is correctly reported, he spoke, at least lightly, of the Government case, which seemed overwhelmingly strong to the public, and which the Law Department of the Government was struggling against a sea of difficulties to make good. If this does not show sympathy for the star-route thieves it certainly shows indifference to the interests of the Government, and this is enough to warrant the step the President has taken.

Doubtless Mr. Arthur would have preferred not to disturb Marshal Henry. He was the personal friend of Garfield, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the President would wish to strike a blow that would rouse the antagonism of the friends of his great predecessor in office—certainly not without good cause. And the interview already referred to seems to be an adequate cause. The letter of ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh, which has just been made public, shows in what detestation Garfield held the star-route ring. Mr. MacVeagh says he spoke of the frauds as "unparalleled villainies," as "a loathsome ulcer on the body politic which needed to be cut out, with all its roots, no matter where they extended."

It is incredible that Marshal Henry should have spoken so lightly of crimes so severely characterized and with such vehement indignation by his dead friend, the ex-President. In the light of the reproduction by MacVeagh of the language of Garfield the interview of Marshal Henry becomes simply disgusting. Not to have removed him under these circumstances would have been to have shown a mistaken tenderness towards him merely on the ground of his relations with Garfield. That Garfield would have removed him under like circumstances there is no room for doubt; and Mr. Arthur correctly estimates public sentiment in assuming that it will sustain him and even applaud the act.

The star-route frauds were a great scandal, and the trials were also a great scandal. Attorney-General Brewster's letter to the President on the subject shows how keenly he feels the disgrace of finding that the department of which he is the head was filled with the tools and hirelings of the men he was seeking to convict, and that other departments afforded shelter to other of the defendants' hirelings, who fed the press with daily slanders of the Government. The impudence of the robbers is unmatched in the annals of crime, as is also the contempt of their sympathizers and tools in office for the Government they pretended to serve. President Arthur has made many mistakes, but his latest act covers a multitude of sins. In purging the departments of a parcel of sleek scamps who sneered at the Government while they subsisted off its bounty, he has at least asserted the dignity of the Nation as against a lot of its perjured employés.

THE BERNAYS MURDER TRIAL.

One of the most celebrated murder trials ever instituted in Europe has just commenced, and the foreign dispatches from day to day give brief sketches of its progress. The alleged murderers are three brothers, James, Leon, and Armand Peltzer, and their victim was M. Bernays, one of the most celebrated barristers of Antwerp. The Peltzer family is almost equally distinguished in a commercial way, the head of the family having been a wealthy indigo merchant at Verviers, and the mother a member of a celebrated family of bankers. They had four sons, the fourth one now representing a mercantile firm in Buenos Ayres. The other three brothers started various business enterprises in Brussels and Antwerp which proved disastrous. A few years ago Leon Peltzer was engaged to one Mlle. Pecher, who afterwards married M. Bernays. He then disappeared, and was not heard of again until his arrest as one of the murderers of M. Bernays.

The circumstances attending the crime are extremely interesting. Last December a man giving the name of Vaughan rented a house at 159 Rue de la Loi, Brussels, which the owner fitted up in magnificent style for the tenant. M. Bernays bought a ticket for the Rue de la Loi Station on the 7th of January and was not seen afterwards, though detectives made a close search for him. About a week after the disappearance, the Public Prosecutor of Antwerp received a letter from Basel, written in English, and signed "Vaughan," in which the writer stated that M. Bernays had called upon him at 159 Rue de la Loi, and while examining a pistol, the barrister being a connoisseur in firearms, the weapon was accidentally discharged and killed him. Acting upon the information contained in the letter, officers searched the house and in a small room off the drawing-room the body of the unfortunate barrister was found in an arm-chair near a table, to which it had evidently been removed. The gas was still burning, and on the table was a letter addressed to the Coroner, signed "Vaughan," explaining how the accident occurred. Several revolvers lying upon the table and one on the floor, an American pistol, and a pool of blood near the desk completed the ghastly surroundings.

The search for "Vaughan" commenced at once, and the officers soon found that there was no such man, and that "Vaughan" was an assumed name for Leon Peltzer, and, further, that while in Brussels he had induced M. Bernays to come to his house on pretense of transacting some business with him relative to a transatlantic shipping scheme. His arrest was finally effected through information furnished by Dr. Lavise, an eminent surgeon of Antwerp, who was a friend of the brothers. When the search for Leon commenced, his brothers declared that he was in St. Louis, Mo. About the 1st of March, however, Armand Peltzer waited upon Dr. Lavise and asked him to conceal his brother, who would arrive the next day. The Doctor not only absolutely refused, but turned Armand out of his house and notified the authorities of the information he had received, and this led to his arrest at Cologne, just as he was stepping on a train for Brussels.

After the arrest, the murderer made a statement which was intended to clear his brothers from complicity in the crime, though the statement gives no hint as to the real motive which actuated him. He said that there was a struggle between himself and M. Bernays, and that he shot him. He then went to Antwerp and broke into M. Bernays' house, where he replaced the law documents the latter had brought with him. He furthermore took a suit of the lawyer's clothes with him back to Brussels, reentered the house, and substituted them for the bloody clothing on the corpse, though he had to break both the stiffened arms in order to do it. He then placed the body in the chair, as it was found, lit the gas in that awful chamber of death, and left it.

The statement of Leon and the evidence in the hands of the authorities clearly exonerated James, and he was discharged from arrest, but Armand was indicted as accessory to the crime and is now on trial with his brother. What the actual motive for the crime was has not yet appeared, and it is the chief mystery that surrounds it. There are not wanting those who believe that the former conduct of the widow of M. Bernays was in some way a cause for it. It will be remembered that about the time Leon failed in business he was engaged to be married to her and that she forsook him, which gives rise to the theory that revenge for her repulsion of him may have been the motive. It is somewhat singular in this connection that she has instituted a civil suit against the Peltzers, which renders it unnecessary for her to appear as a witness for the prosecution, though her testimony must be in the highest degree important. Whatever the motive may have been, the trial has aroused an unprecedented interest in Europe. Hundreds of witnesses have been summoned from the principal cities in Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, and England, and also from this country, and most of the prominent lawyers from many of these countries have gone to Brussels to attend the trial, which it is expected will occupy several months.

THE PRICE OF TEA.

The evidence which THE TRIBUNE has gathered as to the prices paid for tea by the retailers and the consumers shows that the latter are the victims of an unwarrantable and flagrant extortion at a time when the wholesale prices have been largely reduced. The following statement of the prices of various grades of tea may be relied upon as correct: The importer sells 17-cent tea to the jobber for 22 cents, the jobber to the retailer for 30 cents, and the retailer to the consumer for 50 cents. The 20-cent tea is sold to the jobber for 25 cents, to the retailer for 35 cents, and to the consumer for 60 cents. The 25-cent tea is sold to the jobber for 33 cents, to the retailer for 45 cents, and to the consumer for 75 cents. The 35-cent tea is sold to the jobber for 50 cents, to the retailer for 65 cents, and to the customer for $1! In other words, the retailer on his 30-cent tea makes 20 cents a pound; on his 35-cent tea 25 cents a pound; on his 45-cent tea 30 cents a pound; and on his 65-cent tea 35 cents a pound! This is simply an extortion practiced upon people who are ignorant of the large reduction in the wholesale prices, and the extortion is not confined to tea. It will be seen from this statement of relative prices that the present high prices paid by consumers are not the fault of the country, or the manufacturers, or the farmers, or the producers, but of a set of greedy middlemen, who are not only putting the legitimate profits into their pockets, but also the actual reductions, and then try to excuse their greed by claiming that while they have made no reductions in prices they are selling a better quality. As the old saying is, this will do to tell to the marines. When the millennium comes the public will believe that retail dealers improve the quality of their goods. Meanwhile, if there are any retail dealers of tea in this city who want to make more money than they do now let them advertise in the daily papers that they will sell their 50-cent teas for 40 cents, and their $1 teas for 80 cents, which will still yield them 10 cents profit on the one and 15 cents on the other, and they will be surprised at the business they will do.

"IOLANTHE," the no-sense musical piece of dry English wit, produced in New York and London recently, leads to this English telegram: "Mr. Sullivan presided in the conductor's chair, while Mr. Gilbert paraded the whole house—now in the balcony, now in the stalls, then suddenly appearing on the stage, then back again in the auditorium, incessantly watching, urging, encouraging, correcting, and approving the performers, and giving his instructions in the loud and precise tones, which, as he said, twenty years in a militia regiment have imparted to his voice. No detail escaped his keen eye; no error in the delivery of the text escaped his quick ear. He constantly appealed to his colleague for his opinion or advice. In this perfect collaboration and spontaneous deference to each other's ideas and suggestions, with Mr. Carte's resources completely at their disposal, lies to a great measure the secret of the success of their pieces." Says a sharp critic of the play:

The score is instructed on the same line as its predecessors, and all the main motives of the former, in the text and music, are repeated in some analogical form in this work. "Patience" corresponds to the external chorus of peers. To the "Model Major-General" and the "Ruler of the Queen's Navee," the *Lord Chancellor's song* "When I went to the Bar," and so on throughout the piece. Of the music, it would be too much to expect that it should display absolute freshness of theme and treatment; but it may be said that, while the score is less fluently melodious than in "Patience," for instance, it is written on a more ambitious plane, and shows more of the influence of the modern idealistic tendency in composition than its less sophisticated predecessors. Much of the choral work is admirably constructed, and one air, a solo for the *Queen*, with a fairy chorus in the burden, will rank with anything of Sullivan's former work. It was indifferently sung. Of the women, Miss Rose is the only really good vocalist; and of the men, Mr. Carleton.

In spite of the drawbacks the piece bids fair to rival the most successful of the works of its class. One reason for this lies in the admirable book and clever dialog. An equally prominent reason is the exceptional beauty and brilliancy of the setting, the costumes, and the general accessories offered throughout. Nothing perhaps more dazzling in stage-dress than the costumes of the Peers, blazing in silk and ermine, star and order, sword and aigret. Nothing more beautifully romantic could well be imagined than the tender and finely-blended hues of the fairies' dresses, set off by the tremulous glitter of jeweled spear and diamond-studded coronet. The scenery, though not varied (there are two sets), is peculiarly fine. The first scene—a rustic glade, with weed-grown pool, mossy banks, and nodding rushes—was a lovely bit of pastoral. The second is the Palace-yard, with Westminster Hall at hand, and the Parliament buildings and Tower looming at the back windows, all lit up, and the great illuminated clock-face blazing in the great turret, the real trees, and real gas chandeliers—in fact, all the surroundings of that noted locality reproduced with careful fidelity, made up a piece of realism far beyond the standard of ordinary stage-setting.

JUDGE T. M. COOLEY, of the Michigan Supreme Court, an eminent Judge, has lately rendered a decision regarding the law of libel, embodying more common sense than generally gets expounded for the benefit of newspapers. The Detroit *Post and Tribune*, for exposing certain crookedness in a Police Justice who had fixed bail at an unreasonable amount in a certain case, for a personal and apparently wa held to answer for libel, and set up the plea of privilege on the ground that the publication was a fair and truthful criticism of a public official, made without malice. The lower court held that there was no more privilege to criticise a public magistrate's acts than to comment upon the affairs of a private person. Judge Cooley said:

The defendant contends that to call public attention to what so vitally concerns the public is matter of privilege, and that, by presumption of law, its motives in doing so must be deemed proper and not actuated by malice; but the trial Judge, in charging the jury, denied this claim altogether, and in doing so put the case precisely upon the same footing with publications which only are merely private gossip and scandal. No declaration of this or any other court can convince the common reason that there is not a plain and palpable distinction between the privilege which can be greater than the public detraction which has only abuse or profit from abuse, for its object. *Few duties can be plainer than to challenge public attention to official disregard of the principles which protect public and personal liberty.* The matter discussed in the publication in question was of grave public concern, and therefore it was privileged.

This language fully justifies the business of journalism, which courts and lawyers like to assume has no sanction in law.

IT is well observed that "It would be a very great mistake to infer that because certain heavy speculators in Wall street have not themselves got into a more or less serious difficulty the general business of the country is in a dangerous condition, or, as some have not hesitated to declare, that we are on the eve of a great depression in general trade, which may be ushered in by a 'panic.' The Wall street market has been, for a considerable period now, what may be called almost wholly a speculators' market; that is to say, it has been a market which has not, to any great extent, attracted outsiders as they were attracted for a long time before the panic of 1873. Undoubtedly a sum actually large, belonging to outsiders, is there in brokers' hands as 'margins' on stocks dealt in for speculation; and another sum, also large, is loaned through various agencies to enable speculators to carry their various loads. But neither of these sums, nor both of them together, can, so far as is now to be seen, bear any very high ratio to the business capital of the country engaged in the ordinary and legitimate channels. It would be extremely foolish, therefore, to infer, because for the moment the 'raids' of speculators of one class have involved those of another class in embarrassment, and have succeeded in driving down the prices of stocks at which they are specially aimed, that there is going to be like embarrassment in general business."

IN regard to Folger's practice of coddling Wall street with Treasury pap, a prominent exchange remarks:

The strenuous cry for the Secretary of the Treasury to "relieve the money market" by extraordinary measures is one which may well be regarded with a good deal of caution, and which the Secretary may ask to have reduced to definite and intelligible specie before he complies with it. For it is both absurd and dangerous to create the impression that he can rush to the rescue of the market at any moment without reference to them. Even the rash speculators who scream for $25,000,000 or $40,000,000 only reinforce the dreaded "fears" the moment that it is known that only $10,000,000 can be had. The responsibility, however, for this curious illusion that the Secretary of the Treasury is in some way to get the money market out of trouble at all times that he may be appealed to, lies primarily with Congress, which, by refusing to reduce taxation and expenditure, has caused a large surplus of nonquisitate. Men who are in more need of money exhort the Secretary, as if he were the patron saint of the needy borrowers, to come to their aid. One of the chief advantages of a rational fiscal system would be that it would reduce the Treasury to the proper function of collecting and disbursing the amount needed for the local expenses of the Government, and to transfer place the Secretary beyond the reach of temptation to comply with a momentary clamor that he should practically go down to Wall street and take a hand in regulating the prices there of speculative stocks.

IN remarks about Thurlow Weed, Henry Ward Beecher said the other day:

It was very rare that life could not afford to spare anybody. He had never noticed that any great element had suffered by the death of anybody. It was like dipping a bucket of water out of the East River. There was a splash, a ripple, a momentary commotion of the waters, and the river flowed on unmindful of its loss. So in life. A man dropped out, the ranks closed up, the march was made. The newspapers made the most of men's deaths, and perhaps perpetuated the impression that the places of great men could not be supplied. Their maw must be filled with something, and so their columns were filled up with daily reports of a man's condition. Then come reports about his funeral, then reminiscences, so that in these days it really required about a month to fairly get rid of a man. (Laughter.) The man who was apt to think that he was somebody, and that the Lord would find it difficult to supply his place, ought to have no such concern. The Lord would certainly attend to it, and two or three men would spring up who would do the man's work a great deal better even than he. All the great leaders of the church in this country had gone up, yet the moral power of the church in America was greater today than it was thirty-five years ago. Amherst and Yale and Princeton had been emptied and yet had filled up again.

ROUNDS, the Public Printer, talked a little too freely with his mouth in defense of Helm, who was libeling the prosecutors of the star-route thieves. Helm's continued management of the Brady paper while employed by the Government excited much comment, and in response to some criticisms Rounds defended Helm in a published statement. Rounds declared that Helm was an honorable gentleman, whose integrity had never been called in question before. He continued as follows: "If such things are permitted, no man's reputation will be safe from assaults so long as these human ghouls live to disgrace society." But now the President and the Attorney-General have shown that their views of the propriety of Helm's employment in the printing-office are in accord with those which Mr. Rounds condemned. Mr. Rounds is not expected, however, to denounce these same ghouls who disgrace society. It is a bad day for the smart fellows in Washington who expected to steal the Government Printing-Office.

A NEW YORK critic on the probable policy of the Treasury Department says:

As Mr. Folger has been calling for bonds to the extent of $5,000,000 per week for a month past without getting them, it is not

excited much comment, and in response to some criticisms Rounds defended his published statement. Rounds declared that ... an honorable gentleman, whose ... had never been called in question before, ... as follows: "If such things are ..., no man's reputation will be safe from ... so long as these human ghouls live to ... society." But now the President and ...rney-General have shown that their ... the propriety of Reim's employment ...inting-office are in accord with those ... Rounds condemned. Mr. Rounds is ...eted, however, to denounce them as ...no disgrace society. It is a bad day for ... fellows in Washington who expected ... Government Printing-Office.

... York critic on the probable policy ...easury Department says:
... Folger has been calling for bonds to the ... $5,000,000 per week for a month past ... getting them, it is not very clear how he ... to relieve the money stringency by calling ... this amount. It is quite evident ... bid for $5,000,000 is not responded to ... for $10,000,000 is utterly hopeless of ...cepted. Nevertheless Mr. Folger is re... have proclaimed a wild sort of scheme ... the purchase of some $10,000,000 of ... be paid for on the 28th day of February ... he expects to ease the money ... In stock operations the interval be... day and the 28th day of February is a ... If Mr. Folger means to ease money, ... so at once by paying out his surplus ... balances through the purchase of ... the market price. His corner-grocery ... his $5 rural notions of finance ... expansion, and the sooner that is ... the better for the public. So far Mr. ...handling of financial matters has been ...ild's play, and the sooner he is shown ... fact the better for everybody.

... much all of the biggest and best ... Chicago are gathering into Dearborn ... the purpose of being in the vicinity ... newspaper luminary, THE TRIBUNE, ... about it on the left hand and on the ... in front of it are the First National ... Chicago National Bank, the National ... Illinois, the Commercial National ... Merchants' Loan and Trust Com...ank, the Union Trust Company's Sav... the Mortgage Bank, and several ...banking offices. THE TRIBUNE is the ... of this constellation of spheres. It ... that moves the world, and THE TRIB... moves capital and keeps things lively ... posted on human events.

...ew York *Sun* says:
... was fully confident of a reëlection ...rtnight before the 7th of November. ... bought the nomination by scandalous ... delegates, chosen fairly for his op... And he made bargains with rotten ... and with other floating speculators ... felt sure of his return until the ef... Ohio revolt began to be developed. ... was seized with a panic, which was ...nifest by calling Keifer to the rescue. ...shing defeat ends the career of the ...orious jobber who has ever appeared ... life. No one ever maintained himself ... of repeated exposures as long as ... has done. He goes down to rise no ... party dare touch him with serious ... In the future he will be shunned ... men who fawned upon him in the ...ashington.

...rospect now is that the contest for ...ership of the Illinois House of Repre... will be between L. C. Collins, of Cook, ...orrison, of Morgan, and J. M. Pear... ...dison County. Collins seems to have ... the first quarter. He is a smart ...low, who has made considerable mark ...gislature and is well posted in the rules, ... in his manners, and knows how to keep ...er, all useful qualifications for the ...ship.

... LOUNSBURY wants the filologists to ... him why the words compounded from ... *cedo* should be spelled both *ceed* and ... *ceed*, *exceed*, and *precede* and *accede*; ... spell the first two-named *procede* and ... True enough, why not? The current ... of them is a palpable, flagrant violation ... etymological derivation, and is founded ... perversely adhered to by usage.

...HERMAN said last week that noth... induce him to enter politics at this ... He said he was perfectly satisfied ...military career, and he did not care to ... by dabbling in politics.

... much all the best and biggest ... Chicago are gathering into Dearborn ... be in the vicinity of THE TRIBUNE ...ewspaper, as they say, in the United ...

...oman with five languages and ten ... who stole everything in a Knicker... house in one day except his virtue, is ... vered to be of the noble English race.

... GREEN bounces John W. Garrett, ... is rather too fat to bounce. He ... smiling as a dish of gravy.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

...man's-Suffrage Society has been ... Finland. Fortunately, it is difficult to ... land.

... that tomorrow is Thanksgiving ... try not to wake up tomorrow."— ... Turkey.

... James says that the Lord is his ... It will be remembered that there are ... in every flock.

...ger has not resigned. On the con... busily engaged in the manufacture ... lasso in case another office should ... horizon.

...nt Porter, of Yale College, has now ... in press entitled "Evangeline: the ... Story, and the Poem." Now that the ... season is over we may expect some ... from college people.

...hington dispatch says that Marshal ... make a strong effort to be retained ... ition. Inasmuch as everybody knows ... theory is an Ohio man the necessity for ... nouncement is not clear.

Mrs. Langtry was told that Miss ... Roosevelt has been mistaken for her ...ed, with languid exotism; "Is she ... very beautiful?" The best authorities ... as to whether this country is capa... producing a hat large enough to fit Mrs. ...

...erman Emperor has presented the ... Connaught with the Order of Frederick ... in recognition of his services in ... And the florists have named one of ... new roses after him. It is noticeable, ... that no horse with a record better than ... yet been named after the Duke. Un... ple republic true fame must be hustled ...

...ish Lambs, a Montreal society, took ... the manner in which the Irishmen of ... York shanties were put on the stage in ... of "Squatter Sovereignty," and sent ... the theatre that they would whip the ... company if a reformation was not made. ... following night the actors appeared in ... dress, with faces clean and hair neatly ... Ireland, it will be remembered, is the ... sea.

PERSONALS.

...ex-Secretaries of State, two ex-Sec... of War, and one ex-President attended ... of Thurlow Weed in New York on ...

... A. Cowardin, the editor of the Rich... ...patch, who died a few days ago, was the ... trio of notable journalists. The death ... der H. Moseley, the *Whig's* editor, and ... mberlayne, of the *State*, occurred less ... last both left vacancies which are yet ...

... promptly in his career as Governor ... phens has pardoned twenty-five crim... of them sentenced to death for mur... of these were his own clients, one ... most brutal assassination, whom Gov. ... refused to pardon after two hours' ap... their counsel, who has now become their ...

... Kerim Pasha, who is coming to ... to make arrangements for the emigra... ... of Arabi Pasha's followers, is one ... most famous Oriental scholars. He is a ... of Cambridge University and an elo... ...cturer. He has translated Homer ... and several works into English, and ... decorated by Italy, Russia, France, and ...

... Halo's old schoolmaster, down in ... that some of the farmers' boys who ... clothes than Eugene used to laugh ... some of those same boys are now eking ... existence on fifty acres of clay and ... and, while Eugene Halo is a United ... ator, drawing $5,000 a year salary, and ... of a lady whose estate will soon be ... a million and a half of money.

FOREIGN.

The Longest Session of the Irish Privy Council Since 1867.

Proclamation in Dublin of the Curfew Section of the Repression Act.

Special Jurors Appealing to the Government to Dispense with Their Services.

A Reward of $25,000 Offered for Information as to Field's Assasins.

Gambetta Very Ill—The Rhine Higher than It Has Been Before This Century.

THE IRISH MURDERERS.

A DAY OF QUIET—FIELD'S ANTECEDENT HISTORY.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—Dennis Field, who was stabbed in Frederick street yesterday, when acting as a juror in the Hynes case handed a note from the box to Goddard, of Emergency Committee notoriety. The comments of the *Freeman's Journal* on this incident made Field a marked man, although he explained that the note was of an innocent nature. Field refused to let rooms to the Ladies' Land League which, he later let to Goddard, a "hostile."

THE MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

today was the most protracted one ever held by that body since the Fenian scare in 1867. The Lord-Lieutenant presided. It was resolved to proclaim the city under the operation of

THE CURFEW SECTION

of the Repression act, which authorizes the police to arrest all suspicious persons found on the streets between an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise. A proclamation was also agreed to offering a reward of £5,000 for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of

FIELD'S ASSAILANTS,

with the usual provisions of pardon and protection to informers.

The proclamation posted states that the powers granted by the Curfew law will be used only against persons believed to be engaged in criminal designs.

ALARM.

In consequence of the assault upon Juror Field, the special jurors request the Government to try political prisoners without juries.

ARRESTS.

Two more persons have been arrested on suspicion of the murder of Cox. Both men have been imprisoned under the Coercion act.

THE FUNERAL OF DETECTIVE COX,

who was murdered Saturday night, was held today, and excited great interest. Traffic in the streets was suspended during the passage of the cortège, which included several hundred constables and twenty carriages containing citizens.

ALARM AT LONDON—DAVITT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is stated that the violent utterance of Davitt in his speech at Navan on Sunday has been brought under the notice of the Government. Davitt declared that the farmers of the West of Ireland should not starve. They would compel the Government that prevents them from living on the soil to support them during the winter. If Gladstone did not apply the surplus of the arrears estimate to save the people, then no rent should be paid from November until May.

SANDERS,

the man arrested for sending a letter to Gladstone, threatening to kill him, has been committed for trial.

IN THE COMMONS TODAY

Gladstone maintained that the charges against the Sub-Commissioners had miserably broken down. He defended the changes in the organization of the Land Commission.

Lord Randolph Churchill charged it was the renewal of outrages in Ireland which had produced the change announced by Trevelyan. He concluded by asking who was morally the greater criminal, the man who, to avenge the conviction of a murderer, stabbed a juryman in the street, or he who, by favoring political agitation, corrupted and poisoned the source of justice and assassinated justice itself. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"]

OTHER BRITISH NEWS.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Under Foreign Secretary said the Government was most desirous to see free navigation on all the rivers of Africa. The Government was seriously considering the Congo River question.

Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that important communications were being exchanged with Dublin in regard to the preservation of peace.

Gladstone stated that the cost of the war in Egypt till Oct. 1 was £3,500,000, including the expenses of the Indian contingent and the transportation of troops. Since the 1st of October the charge has been borne wholly or in part by Egypt.

Trevelyan states that two additional lay Commissioners will be attached to each Land Court in Ireland in order to relieve the block of business.

Gladstone refused a commission to inquire into the condition of the Skye crofters.

Gibson, Conservative, moved an adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the question of Land Court valuers. All the Conservative members rose in support of the motion.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Raikes, Conservative, is elected to Parliament for Cambridge University. He received 3,491 votes; Stuart, Liberal, 1,301.

Samuel Smith, Moderate Liberal, and Forwood, Conservative, have been agreed upon as candidates for the seat in the House for Liverpool.

THE WEST END THEATRE

at South Shields burned.

A DEPUTATION,

consisting of Forster and other members of Parliament, waited upon Lord Granville today, and read a memorial contending that the French claims in Madagascar were unfounded, and expressed the belief that there were five times as many English there as French, and that the English trade quadrupled the French. Lord Granville replied that he was not aware of any treaty which gave France a right to exercise a protectorate over Madagascar.

GERMANY.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE STOLEN.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Two letter-bags containing official correspondence from Bismarck have been stolen while on the way to Berlin.

AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 28.—The Main is subsiding slowly. Railway communication with Mannheim and Worms is suspended.

LATER.

The Main is again rising.

AT BONN.

BONN, Nov. 28.—The lower stories of houses are submerged.

AT COLOGNE.

COLOGNE, Nov. 28.—The Rhine is rising rapidly. The rain continues. The Rhine at Mayence has reached the highest point of the century. Railway traffic is entirely suspended.

The Rhine reached 9.45 metres, but ceased rising. The Coblentz bridge boats are landing above here. The weather is fine. The greatest danger is past.

A TELEGRAM FROM COBLENTZ.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—In the Diet, Von Puttkammer read a telegram from the Empress at Coblentz, stating that the water was forcing its way from all sides into the castle garden, and that half of the boat-bridge had been torn away. It was impossible, the Empress said, to foresee what the end would be. Von Puttkammer said, at the close of the sitting, that he would ask the Emperor if he thought it necessary that he (Von Puttkammer) should proceed to the scene of danger.

Puttkammer has gone to the flooded districts. The Government will submit to the Diet a bill providing for the relief of the sufferers.

AT MAYENCE.

MAYENCE, Nov. 28.—The Town Council voted 10,000 marks, in addition to 18,000 already granted, to relieve the sufferers. The railway embankment at the lower end of town has given way. A corps of sappers and miners are keeping communication open.

AUSTRALIA.

THE LATEST MAILS.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 14.—The immigrant ship Northampton struck a rock at Port Hackney, which was towed into Botany, beached, afterwards floated, and brought to Sidney for repairs.

The steam-collier Moniora, heavily laden, foundered during a heavy gale off Botany Heads. Seventeen souls on board, all drowned, save one.

Sir William MacArthur and William Forster, late Adjutant-General, died suddenly.

FROM AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGES

it appears that the steam-collier Wonioca, of 250 tons burden, with eighteen on board, left Bulli the afternoon of Oct. 28 with coal for Sydney. Soon after her departure a storm came up. About 10 p. m. a heavy sea rolled over the ship, capsizing and swamping her. One man, Heinreck Fredrickson, lashed a plank across a swamped yawl-boat and reached shore. All others went down with the vessel. The ship Northampton, which went ashore near Point Hacknett, had 370 emigrants on board. She was a wooden ship from Plymouth, and will likely be a total loss. She is fast on land and full of water.

MADAGASCAR.

AMERICAN CITIZENS MURDERED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Intelligence is received that two American citizens were murdered on the west coast of Madagascar at a port to which the Malagassy Government is prevented by French embargo from sending a garrison. The *World* correspondent says: "The event will probably urge the American Government into more positive action and dispose it to lay some share of the responsibility on the French authorities."

LORD GRANVILLE

says he does not know for a fact that the Malagassy deputation were officially accredited to the British Government.

A dispatch from Paris says: "There is much speculation here as to the reception of the Malagassy Envoys in London. The *Telegraph*, referring to the proposed visit of the Envoys to Lord Granville, says, sneeringly: 'Much good may it do them. It is stated that the Madagascan Embassy received a number of applications from Americans for letters of marque in the event of hostilities with France. Mr. Robinson, the American Consul Agent in Madagascar, believes Mr. Morton, United States Minister at Paris, has been instructed to make friendly representations to France against the proposed aggression."

EGYPT.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.—The Government has informed the Commission of Inquiry that its decree, when inconsistent with the arrangements made between Arabi Pasha's counsel and the public prosecutor, are absolutely invalid. Broadley, in consequence, lodged a protest against past violations of the rules agreed upon. Ismael Eyoub, President of the Commission, denies that there has been any violation of the rules of procedure, and invites Broadley in future to keep within the limits of his rights, when all the evidence adduced will be communicated to him.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA ILL.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—M. Gambetta has a violent fever, resulting from a wound in his hand received while handling a revolver.

THE CONGO.

The Cabinet today decided to send a pacific expedition to survey the ceded territory on the Congo, and report upon its resources.

IN THE SENATE

a bill ratifying the treaty of De Brazza with the Congo Chief Makoko was adopted. The Senate also passed a bill prolonging the powers of the commission appointed to settle the compensation to French and American citizens for damages during the civil war in America and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

RUSSIA.

STUDENTS STILL GIVING TROUBLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—Disorders have been renewed by the students of the university in Moscow and the Demidow Lyceum in Jaroslat.

ROUMANIA.

THE FALL OF ZANCOFF.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28.—Zancoff was rearrested in his home in Rustchuk. One hundred of his partisans were also arrested. There was great excitement.

SPAIN.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—More socialists have been arrested in the provinces.

MONTENEGRO.

ACTION OF THE POWERS.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—The Powers have agreed to appoint a commission to arrange the Montenegrin difficulty.

FIRE RECORD.

A Blaze at Brainerd, Minn.—At Pittsburg—Other Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28.—A Brainerd dispatch says: The Headquarters Hotel in this place, including in the same building the ticket-office and waiting-rooms of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, was burned last night at about 10 o'clock. A kerosene lamp in the ladies' waiting-room exploded, but the fire that started from the burning oil was immediately quenched. Later developments showed that some of the burning oil passed through small cracks in the ceiling and communicated fire to the inside of the hollow partition. The fire gradually increased inside the partition, and worked up toward the roof for over two hours before discovered. When discovered it had made such progress that the destruction of the building was inevitable. An alarm was promptly sounded, and unavailable attempts were made to put out the fire. A portion of the contents of the hotel was saved, but in a badly damaged condition. The building was owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and was worth about $6,000, although its original cost was much more. The contents were owned by Messrs. Witt & Clayton, proprietors of the hotel, and were valued at $16,000. Insurance on contents, $11,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—Fire in Able, Kim & Co.'s glass-factory, on the South Side, this morning, totally destroyed the potroom, packing-house and flattening department. Loss, $50,000; fully covered by insurance, which is all in home companies, except policies in the Delaware, Mutual, and Liverpool, London & Globe.

CHICAGO FIRES.

The alarm from Box No. 288 at 5:13 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a bed in the dwelling at No. 8 South Desplaines street. Officers Hogan and Stohl extinguished the blaze before the arrival of the engines.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The steamships Alaska and Rhein, New York; Castalia, Boston; Parisian, Montreal; and Ashbrooke, Galveston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK.

Comment on Thurlow Weed's Sworn Paper on the Morgan Mystery.

H. B. Claflin & Co. Have No Intention of Establishing a Branch in Chicago.

Marriage of Miss Crittenden and the Adopted Son of the Late Mark Hopkins.

THE MORGAN MYSTERY.

COMMENT ON THURLOW WEED'S PAPER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—There was considerable comment today in Masonic circles over Thurlow Weed's sworn paper on the Morgan mystery. While there was little new in the document beyond the fact that it was accompanied by a jurat of as recent date as Sept. 28—the story having been told a couple of years ago as coming from Whitney, who was one of the participants in the alleged abduction of the renegade Mason Morgan—several old members of the order here expressed their regret that, even were the statements entirely true, Mr. Weed should have revived one of the most serious charges ever brought against the order. Col. E. M. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the craft, said: "The story was ingeniously woven, but when you come to analyze it there is little importance to be attached to it. In the first place, all the parties who it is alleged were concerned in the Morgan affair are dead, and consequently

CANNOT COME FORWARD TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

In the next place, you must remember that Mr. Weed was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and would be the last man to let slip an opportunity to vindicate himself when attacked. It is not likely that when Whitney made the confession to him, with a request that it should be published after Whitney's death, Mr. Weed would miss such a change to get even with his tormentors. But, admitting the truth of the statement, let me tell you there are thousands of Masons who would tell you Morgan was justly punished. We can afford to meet any charges of this or any other character. Masonry withstood the onslaught of 1826 and the two following years, and will be quite unaffected by the present one."

"Then the order will take no action in regard to these revelations?"

"I think not. I mean, of course, openly. The subject will naturally be more or less discussed in the lodges, but beyond that it is unlikely that any action will be taken."

MATRIMONIAL.

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The marriage of Miss May Crittenden, niece of Mrs. Mark Hopkins, to Mr. Timothy Hopkins, adopted son of the late Mark Hopkins, of San Francisco, occurred late this afternoon at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, Dr. W. H. Platt officiating. The contracting parties are among the wealthiest people of San Francisco, and the wedding attracted considerable attention in fashionable circles. The bridesmaids and groomsmen were all from the Golden Gate city. Tomorrow the young couple will start on a wedding tour in a special car, after which a reception will be held on Dec. 28, at the residence of Mrs. Mark Hopkins, California and Mason streets, "Nob Hill," San Francisco.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

THE FIRM NOT COMING TO CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Referring to the rumor that a new dry-goods house is to be established in Chicago next March in the store occupied by Gage Bros., and that it will be backed by H. B. Claflin & Co., of this city, Mr. H. B. Claflin said today: "There is no truth whatever in the story. This is the first I have heard of it, and I would probably know it were it true. You can say most positively that the rumor is without foundation. It is a good deal like the statements that I intended opening a house in Chicago which have been frequently stated. The fact is, I never had such an idea."

ITEMS.

CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Three car-loads of dressed beef arrived in Jersey City from Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad Company today. The managers of the Dressed-Beef Company here state that the business has grown rapidly, and agencies have been established in all the large cities east of Pittsburg. The Thanksgiving-Day markets are to be supplied with enormous quantities of the meat, which it is anticipated will be easily sold. A refrigerator is being erected at Newburg, N. Y., to accommodate that place as well as all the surrounding villages.

MR. W. L. FAWCETT,

formerly of Chicago, and author of the "Hand-Book of Finance," has been selected to write the money articles for the *Evening Post*, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. N. F. Whitney. Mr. Fawcett has been in charge of the commercial department of the *Post* for some time past, and he has been a frequent contributor to its editorial columns.

WHISKY AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society adopted a resolution urging the prompt passage by the House of Representatives of the pending Senate bill—passed by the Senate of four consecutive Congresses—to provide for an important National commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic and its relations to the general public welfare.

BARTHOLDI'S STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The Academy of Music was crowded with people tonight on the occasion of a public meeting to promote subscriptions for the pedestal to the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty. Gov. Cornell, Gen. Hancock, and other notables were on the platform.

CRUCIBLE STEEL.

The manufacturers of crucible steel resolved that "prices should stand just as they are now."

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Stage.

All the theatres will have special Thanksgiving matinées tomorrow.

"Hazel Kirke" was revived last Monday at the Windsor Theatre, New York.

Mr. Sidney Woollett is announced to give a series of recitals in New York from Tennyson's "Idyls of the King."

Mme. Janauschek has had to cancel her engagement for Paterson, N. J., owing to the prevalence of small-pox there.

Salvini's four opening performances in Boston are said to have netted close upon $10,000, and all lovers of high art will trust the amount is not exaggerated.

Mme. Modjeska makes her reappearance in New York at Booth's Theatre Dec. 11, playing for the first time in that city as *Rosalind* in "As You Like It."

"A Square Man," with Mr. Ben Maginley as *Jack Kenyon*, begins a one week's engagement at McVicker's Theatre next Monday, to be followed by Mr. John T. Raymond.

Messrs. Miln and Burleigh are on the eve of parting company, two "stars" of such exceeding magnitude having found one planetary system inconveniently small. "Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven," quoth the Colonel.

On Monday evening Messrs. Harrigan & Hart quietly removed their unsuccessful "Mordecai Lyons" and replaced it with one of their old-time sort of comical caricatures of passing events and fashions entitled "McSorley's Inflation."

Miss Helen Vincent, recently returned from Europe, where she was studying drama and acting, is playing at the Academy of Music, Jersey City, her list of plays including "Romeo and Juliet," "The Hunchback," and "The Lady of Lyons."

The sale of reserved seats for the Nilsson concert, to take place at Central Music-Hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, commenced at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at Story & Camp's music rooms, on State street. The sale was conducted under the superintendence of Mr. J. Milward Adams. When the sale opened there was a long line in waiting, extending clear around the store, some of whom had come there at an early hour. The seats that were reserved were all those on the first floor except the four rear rows in the parquet, and the two first rows in the dress circle. These seats sold for $3 each, and by 5 o'clock over $3,000 worth had been sold, which shows that the affair will be a success. As far as it was possible, speculators were prevented from buying, but some of them had several hired purchasers in line, and they secured quite a number of seats. However, the house was not nearly all sold, and there are more good seats to be secured this morning.

Mr. Daly's new nondescript, farcical, musical terpsichorean comedy, by the authors of "An Arabian Night" and "The Passing Regiment," has proved little better than a *success d'estime*. The New York *Times* pronounces it "an amusing and bright piece, carried skillfully through in the spirit of light comedy." The *Tribune*, while declining to subject it to a critical analysis on the plea that "we need not, surely, have the headache every time we hear the laughter of our neighbors," says that no one can witness it without "becoming engrossed with the bagatello atmosphere" which takes the place of earnestness and force. The *Herald*, while praising the first and last acts as exceedingly humorous, thinks it will never make a popular hit, the second and third acts being long drawn out and dragging disastrously. Finally, the *World* awards it the merit of unceasing gayety, accompanied by a deal of movement and spirit, but lacking freshness of character.

THE WEATHER.

A Snow-Storm Covering a Large Extent of Territory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., Nov. 28.—Snow commenced falling here at 6 o'clock tonight, and still continues. About three inches cover the ground.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 28.—Dubuque is visited tonight with the first snow of the season. The ground is covered with a white mantle, and the flakes are steadily falling, with a good prospect of continuing through the night. The weather is mild, and, up to this time, there have been no severe frosts. The river is open, and no ice running.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—At We-a-la-ka, Indian Territory, last Sunday, snow fell for three hours, covering the ground to the depth of several inches.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Nov. 28.—The first snow of the season is falling here tonight. Farmers say a good snow-fall would greatly benefit the winter wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 28.—The first snow of the year set in today noon. It is falling still, and prospects for a heavy storm are good. Reports from Western Kansas and Southern Nebraska state that the fall is heavy, and much damage is expected to result to stock. The weather in general is very cold, which causes some apprehension for the safety of wheat in the ground.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 28.—This morning a snow-storm struck this place, and has continued most of the day. About four inches of snow have fallen, and it continues. At present the wind is in the northeast.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 28.—A cold wave, the first of the season, struck this section of the State today, and tonight there are signs of a blizzard. The wind is blowing fiercely from the northeast, and the air has been full of snow. Cold weather is also reported for the western part of the State, and further north there have been irregular attempts at snow all day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The canal is frozen over. The Division Superintendents are running breakers and keeping up navigation.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The thermometer stood at 6 degrees above this morning, and the ice is two inches thick. Lake Champlain is frozen over between here and Crown Point. Navigation on the canal is about closed.

QUEBEC, Nov. 28.—Navigation is closed.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 28.—The first snow of the season commenced to fall early this morning, and it has been snowing ever since. There are no indications of clear weather.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28.—A snowstorm began here this morning, with cold weather.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 28.—It is snowing here today.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather, with light snow, northeast backing to northwest winds, stationary or lower temperature in the eastern portion, higher pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, northeast backing to northwest winds, stationary or lower temperature, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clearing weather, northeast winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

For the Gulf States, fair weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary temperature, stationary or higher pressure.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, cloudy weather with light snow, variable winds, mostly northwest, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with light snow, variable winds, mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature in the south portion, higher pressure.

For the Missouri Valley, warmer, clearing weather, notherly shifting to southerly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

For California, fair weather, and in North Pacific coast region local rains.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast, at Buffalo, Cleveland, Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, and Section 4, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, and Sections 2 and 3.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

A storm of considerable energy is moving in a northeasterly track, central east of the North Carolina coast. Pressure is highest in Monitoba. Rain or snow has fallen in all districts except the West Gulf States and New England. Prevailing winds are northerly. The temperature has fallen in the Lake region, the Missouri Valley, and the South Atlantic States; elsewhere remained nearly stationary. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 30; Norfolk, 40; Savannah, 46; Atlanta, 39; Jacksonville, 68; Pensacola, 51; New Orleans, 53; Galveston, 58; San Antonio, 58; Tucson, 58; Los Angeles, 71; San Diego, 65.

Snow is indicated today in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Middle States, and New England, and colder fair weather Thursday.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Pittsburg Saloonkeeper Cuts His Wife's Throat and Ends His Life in the Same Manner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—A double tragedy of a peculiarly horrible character, in which John Mueller killed his wife and then killed himself, was enacted in Allegheny City this evening. Mueller was a wealthy saloonkeeper, 48 years of age. His wife was sixteen years his junior, and remarkably good-looking. Both were inclined to be thrifty, and, although they were far above want, kept a number of boarders. One of these excited the jealousy of Mueller, and for several weeks past he has been sullen and morose. This afternoon he became desperate, and resolved to end all his troubles, real and imaginary. He sent an 11-year-old daughter out of the house on some pretext, and then proceeded to carry out his design. Exactly what occurred during the daughter's absence will never be known. When she returned the door of the room in which her father and mother usually sat was closed, but not locked. The child pushed it open far enough to see that a body was lying against it. Then she summoned assistance. The door was forced open, and Mrs. Mueller was discovered lying in a pool of blood and her head almost severed from her body. Not more than three feet from where she lay, but with his head lying in another room, was found the husband. His neck was also terribly gashed, and life had evidently been extinct in both bodies fifteen minutes. There were no marks of a struggle, but on a piano was found a razor half incased and its blade covered with blood. Near a sofa was a half-finished stocking, at which Mrs. Mueller had evidently been knitting when she was assaulted. The theory of those who examined the room is that Mueller gave his wife no warning, but got out his razor as if to shave and attacked her suddenly while she was seated on the sofa. She evidently ran to the door to escape from him, but fell there, and he had no difficulty in almost severing her head from the body. Then he must have gone into the other room, cut his throat there, partially wiped the blood from the razor and slipped it into its case before he fell where he was found. The tragedy is in every respect the most horrible that has occurred in this city for years.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Glowing Description of the Beautiful Country Traversed by This Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28.—The United States Commissioners appointed to inspect the recently-completed 100-mile section of the Northern Pacific, reaching west to within seven miles of Livingston, arrived in St. Paul tonight, en route home after the performance of their official duty. The party consisted of the Chief Engineer of the road, Gen. Anderson, and the Commissioners, ex-Gov. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis; Col. W. H. Comstock, of Utica, N. Y.; and Col. Waterman Smith, of New Hampshire. Col. Smith was interviewed, and said that he was much surprised to find so fine a road traversing such a splendid country. He had traversed the Southern, Union, and Central Pacific Railways, but none of them passed through so fine a territory as the Northern Pacific. While people only staid in Texas they could live in the favored Northwest, and people generally would need to enlarge their comprehension of things before they could fully appreciate the certain future of that remarkable country. He should estimate that there was, comparatively speaking, no waste land between St. Paul and Livingston. In the Far West irrigation was necessary, but the water-supply therefor was unlimited and easy to obtain. Col. Smith thought that no person could realize the vastness and fertility of the Northern Pacific country without making individual examination, as all accounts of it utterly failed to do full justice to it. So far as the road was concerned, he believed it to be one of the very best in the United States. Its bed, rails, culverts, and bridges were equal to the best built roads in the Middle States. So far as the great bridge at Bismarck was concerned, he considered it a triumph of engineering and in every way a splendid work. In fact the Commissioners found nothing to criticise, and the certificate of proper construction would be at once issued.

THE ILLINOIS CLUB.

Opening Exhibition of Its Art Association—A Brilliant Affair.

The first annual exhibition of the Art Association of the Illinois Club was held last evening at their elegant house on Ashland avenue, at which were present, beside the club members, a goodly number of invited guests, among whom were many painters and art connoisseurs, who were afforded unusual opportunities for comparing the work of local artists in a collection of exceeding strength and interest. The Art Association is an organized stock-company to which $10,000 has already been subscribed, with a good prospect of securing at least $25,000 more. Its avowed object is the encouragement of local art, and in furtherance of the object an annual exhibition will be given, selections from which will be purchased by the association. Over 100 pictures, including oils, water-colors, and a few crayons, were disposed to the best advantage in the various parlors of the club-house, and the really attractive display gave evidence that the artists had responded to the call for good work by sending in their best achievements. The exhibition was not only fair but extremely noteworthy, and its dignified character and the critical yet friendly tone of the guests must have been particularly grateful to men who have heretofore been accustomed in local exhibitions to gazing at their pictures scraping the skylights, or groping after them in some dark corner. As a whole their work compares favorably with that sent here by Eastern artists, and as it generally follows that to make a painting true is to make it pleasing as well, these are wonderfully so. Done as they mostly are

DIRECTLY FROM NATURE,

they show an honest intention and conscientious endeavor which commands attention and respect.

A number of choice paintings were lent by members of the club, and four were recently sent from Paris by Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, who is now in Europe, to Cincinnati, where they were obtained for a few days by the Art Association for the purpose of adding interest to their already fine collection. They consist of a large Venetian scene, "On the Blue Laguna," by Vertunni, valued at $1,700; "The Crossing of the Nile," showing a winding procession of Arabs, mounted upon camels, and set in strong relief against the green foliage of the background, by J. L. Gerome, which is quite as quaint and Oriental, although scarcely as interesting as are most of this artist's pictures. "The Vow of St. Anne," by Bougereau; and "The Banquet at the House of Lucullus," by Boulanger, valued at $2,875. These paintings, and many others of importance, were received and hung at so late an hour that an extended notice of them must be deferred. Among other good works that attracted much attention was one by Gisenti, an Italian artist, entitled "Matrimonial Difficulties," a picture of marvelous power and excellence, which was fully described in THE TRIBUNE when it was first shown at O'Brien's some time ago. Another fine picture, a large landscape by Van Elten, was also much admired.

Among the largest canvases by a local artist is one by L. C. Earle called "Disputed Property," showing two dogs holding an argument over a dead bird. The subject is the same as his recent Exposition picture, and was no doubt painted with reference to its suitability for a gentleman's club-house. In treatment it was all that could be desired, although the idea is nothing new. Very delicate and lovely is an "Old Doorway near Rothenberg," a water-color by the same artist, with two well-drawn figures to complete the freshness and charm of scene so well appreciated that it was sold at once.

A. J. Rupert's "On the Road to Heidelberg" is bold and dashing in treatment, and gives one the feeling of the open air. Among others of real excellence may be mentioned two by Alex Schilling, "By the Reed-fringed Waters" and "An Old Water-wheel at Lakeville." There is a soft and tender landscape reminding one of Murphy, by Frank R. Green, entitled "On the Road to Clamart," as well as the most tempting selection of still-life subjects finely treated by the same artist.

Throughout the very delightful evening passed in discussing the merits of the pictures an orchestra stationed in one of the parlors rendered excellent music, and claret punch and iced lemonade were served.

Following are the names of

THOSE PRESENT:

Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Boyesen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harley Bradley, Mr. T. N. Boyd, Mr. C. C. Bonney, Mr. M. D. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Miss Emma Smith, Mr. W. S. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Christy, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Thad Dean, Miss Dean, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Durgin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Evans, Miss Evans, Mr. M. A. Farr, Mr. and Miss Ferry, Mr. J. G. Giessner, Mr. W. D. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hale, Mr. W. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Holmes, Mr. C. Hotz, Mr. and Mrs. U. King, Mr. C. C. Kohlsaat, Mr. W. H. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. McConnele, Mr. W. S. McCrea, Mr. W. E. McQuiston, Mr. H. C. Morey, Mr. P. F. Pettibone, Mr. S. W. Rawson, Mr. Harry Rogers, Miss Rogers, Mr. John G. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Mr. C. H. Ruddock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shoemaker, Mr. Robert J. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. O. S. A. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Stiles, Miss Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Simonds, Miss Simonds, Mr. E. M. Teall, Mr. W. A. Trimmer, Mr. Henry Waller Jr., Mr. John O. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bonney, Mrs. T. Z. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Whitney, Mrs. D. L. Hough, Miss Fannie Crooks, Col. A. F. Stevenson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Templeton, the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, the Rev. J. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Miss Bertha Smith, Mrs. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Carpenter, Miss Minnie Marble, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Miss Grace Hale, Miss Hattie Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Bronn, Miss Creighton, Miss Ida Strong, Mr. and Mrs. G. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Green, Mr. C. M. Erwin, Miss Erwin, Mr. E. E. Wilkinson, Mr. Alexander Schilling, Mr. Jalmer Ellingson, Mr. A. E. Sterner, Mr. G. Z. Heuston, Mr. E. M. Hough, Mr. G. H. Gay, Mr. John H. Vanderpoel, Mr. William Schmedtgen, Mr. W. C. Marshall, Mr. C. L. Macdonald, Mr. Frank Toucben, Mr. A. F. Brooks, Mr. G. N. Platt, Mr. J. F. Gookins, Mr. F. C. Bromley, Mr. A. J. Rupert.

SERIOUS RAILROAD COLLISION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—Two passenger trains on the Pittsburg Southern Railroad collided near Castle Shannon, Pa., about noon today. Both engines and baggage-cars were badly wrecked. Conductor Barny was hurt about the back. Several passengers were slightly injured, but none seriously.

KATE CLAXTON'S PERSECUTOR.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Charles McDonald, a man who was recently charged with attempting to blackmail Kate Claxton, the actress, and was sent to the work-house as a vagrant, was today transferred to the insane asylum, his mind being badly affected.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Final Judgment in a Celebrated Suit—Arrest of a Female Thief—Other Dominion News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The Supreme Court today rendered judgment in the celebrated case of McLaren vs. Caldwell, which has been before the courts for a long time. McLaren, who is a lumberman, made improvements in a stream which runs through his property and is tributary to the Mississippi River for the purpose of floating logs and timber. Caldwell, also a lumberman, claimed the right to float his timber down this stream, but the Chancery Court granted an injunction preventing him from doing so. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals for Ontario, which, by a decision of the majority of the Judges, reversed the decision of the Chancery Court on the ground that the stream was part of a public highway and equally open to both. McLaren then appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which has unanimously confirmed the perpetual injunction granted by the Court of Chancery restraining the defendant from making use of or interfering with the stream. The ground taken in the judgment is that the stream in a state of nature not being navigable or floatable, and the plaintiff having rendered it so by artificial means, the defendant is not entitled to make use of it without at least proper compensation being made to plaintiff. The case has excited considerable interest and the costs will be enormous, a large array of leading lawyers of the country being engaged.

THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The Post-Office Savings Bank shows a balance to the credit of depositors' account of $10,283,483.69; outstanding checks held by depositors and not presented for payment, $57,934.75; total, $10,749,298.76.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FEMALE THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 28.—For some time past the city detectives have had their eyes on a well-dressed and handsome woman who has been staying at the Rossin House. She registered as Mrs. Kitty Lathrop, from Detroit, but is also known under the name of Mrs. Lennox. Her antecedents are well known to the detectives, she having some years ago traveled with the notorious thieves "Jimmy Papes" and "Molly Matches," and her picture is a prominent feature in the rogues' gallery at Detroit. She was arrested and brought before the Police magistrate today on a charge of being a professional thief, and was remanded till the 30th inst. to allow of inquiries being made. She is known to have made frequent visits to leading dry-goods stores, and when arrested had several bundles of valuable articles in her possession. It is suspected she is at present leading a gang of female thieves operating throughout the country. This morning she asked to be supplied with a large dose of opium to steady her nerves, but did not get it, however.

A HALL FORMALLY HANDED OVER BY ITS DONOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—The Morrice Hall, an auxiliary building for the Presbyterian College here, erected and fitted up at a cost of $50,000 by David Morrice, a local dry-goods merchant, was formally handed over to the general assembly of the body today as a free gift by the donor. It contains a large dormitory for students, dining-room, and kitchen, besides library and residence for the Dean. It is an ornamental building in the modern style of architecture.

JUDGMENT IN A LIFE-INSURANCE CASE.

The Court of Appeals decided today that the Equitable Insurance Company of New York had no right to pay a policy twice. They paid $5,000 to the heirs of one Hearn and were then sued by the creditors of the deceased. The latter got a verdict in the court below, but the appeal court reversed the judgment.

CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 28.—It is stated on good authority that Chicago shippers of dressed meat are making preparations to place their goods in Hamilton and Toronto. The duty on dressed meat coming into Canada is one cent per pound, and as the meat will be brought in half carcassed the duty will be paid on the cheap as well as the dear cuts. The duty on live animals is 20 per cent ad valorem. Dressed meats are now quoted in Hamilton at 5@7 cents for fore quarters, the price having fallen considerably from what it was a few months ago. To get Chicago meat introduced in Hamilton it will have to be sold here at prices that, less freight, will net the Chicago owner three to five cents for hind and two to three cents for fore quarters, allowing one cent for duty and one cent for cutting, under local butchers' prices.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN THE TRINITY.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—The Rev. Alfred Bray, minister, Second Congregational Church, has affirmed that he does not believe in the Trinity as explained in the Athanasian creed or laid down in the Westminster Confession. He also ignores the doctrine of eternal punishment. He says his views agree in essentials with Unitarianism.

Gone Forever.

Corns, bunions, warts go, never to return. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, at druggist's, 22 Lake street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Arend's Beer, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

When the stomach is weak or nauseated and revolts at ordinary nourishment then Arend's Kumyss acts like magic. Nausea, distress, nervousness vanish, calm and comfort take their place. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Homeopathic family medicine cases, and books giving concise directions for their use, are a positive comfort as well as a saving in every household. A large variety in stock at Boericke & Tafel's Parmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson.

The Germicide protects you against scarlet-fever, diphtheria, etc., and prevents offensive odors by a constant flow of chloride of zinc and vapor of thymal. Try it free of charge. 336 Wabash avenue.

Blair's Pills.

Great English remedy for gout, rheumatism, and kidney complaints. Sure, prompt, and effective. Oval box, $1; round, 50 cts. Of druggists.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure.

Poisonous mucus, hawking, dripping in the throat, bad breath, impaired voice and hearing, absolutely cured: $1, of all druggists.

Take Hunter's Sifter. Hunter Sifter Co.—Kitchen Specialties—Cincinnati and New York. Circulars free.

Would not be without Redding's Russia Salve is the verdict of all who use it. Price 25c.

DR. PEIRO

Devotes, as for years past, special attention to

Catarrh,

THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.

The only office in Chicago where the

Compound Oxygen

is freshly generated daily and administered.

Offices, 83 East Madison-st.,

Opposite McVicker's Theatre. Hours, 9 to 4.

PICTURES

Send 60 cts. for 100 of the best Gilt Cards in the world, post-paid, put up in handsome box. 11 fine Plaques for $1.00.

Just the Thing for a Present.

95 Madison-st., Chicago.

CHAPIN'S

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

As an inducement to morning shopping, we shall offer to the "Early Birds"

On Wednesday Morning,

An opportunity to attend another of our

HOSIERY MATINEES

Our entire stock of Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, all new and fresh goods, to be closed out at

39c per Pair.

Former prices......65c and 75c.

Children's Regular-Made All-Wool Hose,

15c per Pair.

Less than..................Half Price.

Ladies' Regular-Made Ribbed Merino Hose, in Cardinal, Seal, and Navy,

22c per Pair.

Worth...........................45c.

Men's All-Wool Shaker, Knit Socks, regular made,

20c per Pair.

Just.........................Half Price.

Ladies' Fancy All-Wool Hose, regular made,

39c per Pair.

Sold everywhere at.....50c and 60c.

Remember, these sales last only from 8 o'clock until noon on the above day. It will be your own fault if you do not get some of these GREAT BARGAINS.

At One-Quarter

Their original value we offer a large lot of

Colored and Black Dress Goods,

Tomorrow Morning. These are not inferior or low-priced grades of goods, but comprise some of the finest and best qualities ever imported.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Real Laces

AND

Lace Goods.

We have now on sale our

Special Importation

"For the Holidays,"

Far exceeding in

Quantity, Variety of Styles, Elegance of Design,

AND

Intrinsic Value

Any ever before shown in this market, including every article in

Real and Imitation Laces

FROM THE

Lowest to the Finest.

Special attention is asked to some

Complete Sets of

Fine Laces,

Not to be seen elsewhere.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's

SPECIAL

FLAVORING

EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres't.

RAILROADS.

Hostilities in the Northwest Break Out with Renewed Violence.

The St. Paul Road Announces that It Will Carry the War into Africa.

Important Meetings of the Western Roads Yesterday—The Lumber Pool.

Iowa Rates to Be Maintained—Efforts to Settle the Southwestern Difficulty.

Figures from the Annual Report of the New York, Lake Erie & Western.

All Efforts to Effect a Peaceable Settlement of the Northwestern Troubles Fail—Mr. Porter Refuses to Come to Terms—The Fight to Commence with Increased Fury Today—What the Milwaukee & St. Paul Proposes to Do.

The anticipations that the meeting of the managers and general officers of the Western roads which convened at Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday would be able to arrange some plan by which the present war between the Northwestern roads could be stopped and amicable relations between those roads be reëstablished have not been realized. When the meeting was called it was thought that the Presidents of the various roads interested in the fight had agreed to stop hostilities, and that the meeting in this city had been called simply to devise a plan by which the cutting of rates could be stopped and amicable relations restored. When the meeting convened yesterday morning it found, however, that the preliminary arrangement made in New York had been ruthlessly destroyed again on account of President Porter, of the Omaha Line, rescinding the consent he had given to the holding of a meeting for the settlement of the troubles, and refusing to join in any steps towards securing peace until the Milwaukee & St. Paul had fully defined its position regarding its encroachments upon the territory of the Omaha Line. The reason given for Mr. Porter's sudden change of mind was that he had read a dispatch announcing the acquisition of the Chippewa Valley Road by the Milwaukee & St. Paul. This excuse for Mr. Porter's action is considered rather thin by railroad managers in this city. It is claimed that he was fully aware that the Milwaukee & St. Paul was the party which was building that road, and that it would consolidate it when completed with its system. The completion and opening of this road was announced in THE TRIBUNE more than a week ago, a circular having been issued by General-Passenger-Agent Carpenter, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, asking connecting roads to issue tickets to points on the new line. Consequently the dispatch published in New York Monday regarding the opening of the new line could not have been the first intimation Mr. Porter had about the matter. It is the general opinion here that Mr. Porter was not yet ready for a settlement of the war, and that he was simply using that dispatch as an excuse to draw out of the agreement to have the troubles settled. Owing to this state of affairs the meeting of managers at Mr. Midgley's office yesterday could not take up the subject, and had to devote its attention to other affairs. All day the managers lived in hopes of getting some information from New York which would enable them to take up the subject, as it was known that Jay Gould and others were making strong efforts the induce Mr. Porter to consent to a cessation of hostilities and allow an attempt for the settlement of the troubles to be made. But no information was received until late last evening, and this information destroyed all hopes of bringing the war to a speedy termination.

Private dispatches received late last evening announced that all efforts to secure the coöperation of Mr. Porter in the attempts to settle the troubles had failed, and that Mr. Porter was bound to fight until the Milwaukee & St. Paul was ready to make an unconditional surrender. After hearing this news General-Manager Merrill, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, thought there was no further use for his presence in this city, and he took the evening train for Milwaukee, where he will devote his time to devise new plans of attack.

Before leaving Mr. Merrill was interviewed, and stated that he now means to carry the war into Africa. He had been in favor of peace all along, but as the other parties want war they shall have all they bargained for. He blamed Mr. Porter and Mr. Cable for creating this trouble. He had waited forty-five days before engaging in the war which the other parties commenced. The demands of the Rock Island, he said, were unreasonable, and no disinterested party would say that it was entitled to such a share of the St. Paul and Minneapolis business as it demands. The Rock Island, he said, claimed that the Albert Lea route was entitled to an equal share of the Minneapolis business with the older lines, because the Milwaukee & St. Paul has been given an equal share of the Council Bluffs business. But this matter, he said, was altogether different. The Milwaukee & St. Paul has the shortest line to Council Bluffs, equal in condition to any of the other roads, while the Rock Island has a long and circuitous route to Minneapolis made up of three different roads. As far as the position of the Omaha Line was concerned, he thought it was simply aiding the Rock Island to secure its end. The Milwaukee & St. Paul could stand this contest as long as any of its competitors. Its earnings, in spite of the low rates, were keeping up exceptionally well, and the decrease thus far has been very slight. During the week which included the first three days of the war the earnings of his road fell off but $1,000.

Mr. Merrill said the next step his road meant to take would be such a reduction in the time between Chicago and St. Paul that the Rock Island route would not possibly be able to meet it by several hours. He proposes to change the time of the train which leaves here at 11:30 a. m. and reaches St. Paul at 6:15 next morning, to leave here at 8:30 a. m. and get to St. Paul at 9:30 p. m. This will reduce the running time six hours, and will save the passengers the expense of sleeping-cars, as the entire trip is made during the daytime. What other steps he would take he could not yet tell, but he would make the war as decisive as possible, and adopt the most energetic measures to bring the other parties to terms.

Everything indicates that hostilities will be commenced again this morning, and from now on the fur will fly in all directions until one side or the other cries: "Hold, enough!"

ANOTHER EFFORT AT PEACE BY ALBERT KEEP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Mr. Albert Keep, in his capacity as peacemaker, sought again this afternoon to conciliate the warring railroads in the Northwest. He arranged a meeting of the representatives of the roads at the office of his company—the Northwestern—No. 52 Wall street, which began at 3:30 and lasted until 5. The Northwestern was represented by Mr. Keep, the President, Marvin S. Hughitt, the Vice-President, and M. L. Sykes, the Secretary; the Omaha by H. H. Porter, the President, and H. R. Bishop; the St. Paul by I. Millbank, a Director; and the Rock Island by David Dows, the Vice-President. Mr. Julius Wadsworth, the Vice-President of the St. Paul, who had hitherto conducted the negotiations for his road, was not present. When the conference was over Mr. Keep said: "The situation remains exactly the same as last Saturday. He added that no understanding whatever was arrived at, and that no explicit proposition had been made in the meeting looking to the end of the war. A meeting would probably take place in Chicago Saturday. He was tired of the whole transaction, and had done meddling with it. Mr. Keep held a long consultation at the office of R. P. Flower & Co., in Exchange court, with Mr. Flower before the conference began, and it was through his influence that Mr. Porter was prevailed upon to attend. Mr. King was said to have proposed a restoration of rates at once and a settlement of differences afterwards. Mr. Porter replied that before this step was taken the roads must present

THE DIFFERENCES THEY DESIRED ADJUSTED.

He was prepared to specify his demands. When the questions at stake were prepared in definit form he was ready to treat. Mr. Millbank, it was said, did not feel empowered to outline the position of the company, although he was authorized to assent to a reëstablishment of rates and the adjudication of whatever differences there might be subsequently. Mr. Porter was firm in his determination to have a distinct understanding of the points at issue, and the conference ended without arriving at a conclusion. Mr. Millbank was not mild in his allusions to Mr. Porter. He said the President of the Omaha acted inconsistently and foolishly. Speaking of Mr. Porter's position, he said it was "too ridiculous for anything."

Mr. T. C. Easton, alluding to Mr. Porter's objection to the purchase of the Chippewa Valley & Superior Railroad by the St. Paul, which broke off the negotiations the day before, said it was as much a part of the St. Paul system as the Grand Central Depot was a part of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Washburn had said earlier in the day that Mr. Porter had acted like a wild bull, or, rather, like an enraged bear, all through the trouble. The remark was made in view of the story that Mr. Porter's course was for speculative purposes. Mr. Porter said that nothing could be done until the proposed meeting Saturday in Chicago, and then it was likely that only the points proposed to be settled by agreement or arbitration could be determined. He did not want to close the war until he could be sure it was ended for good.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

between Mr. Keep and Mr. Porter was made public today and covers five letters between these gentlemen upon the proposition of Mr. Keep for a restoration of rates and a settlement of differences afterward. The letters written yesterday, the 27th, will be found elsewhere in the regular press report, the last one, from Mr. Keep to Mr. Porter, stating that the former officer certainly meant that all questions in dispute covered any questions between two companies, three companies, or four companies interested. Mr. Porter replied today as follows:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—*Albert Keep, Esq., President Chicago & Northwestern Railroad*—DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th., being in reply to my note written at an earlier hour of the same day. I note with pleasure that you put the interpretation upon my letter which I intended it should receive. The words, 'all matters in dispute' are certainly broad enough, and include all questions of territorial limits and extent, and as you also understood the conference and resulting arbitration to embrace matters affecting only two or three of the parties as well as those affecting all four, there would be nothing in the way of this company united with the others in the execution of the plan suggested by you if the situation as I understood it to be when writing to you yesterday remained unchanged. I regret to say, however, that by the action of the St. Paul Company in reference to the purchase of the Chippewa Valley & Superior Road, if correctly reported by telegraph to the newspapers, the situation has been very materially modified. Under those circumstances I felt it my duty to decline for the present any further consideration of the proposed conference and arbitration until I am more fully advised of the transaction just alluded to. I should of course change my present purpose if authoritatively advised that the St. Paul would enter a conference and the arbitration, including in the matters submitted all questions affecting the road above named, as they would have done had no transaction in reference thereto been had since these negotiations began. No one can regret the present condition of affairs more than myself. I can only add that I am not responsible for this last and most unfortunate complication. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

"H. H. PORTER, President."

Messrs. Keep and Hughitt left this city for Chicago tonight, and Mr. Porter will start for that city tomorrow morning, to be home on Thanksgiving-Day.

PRESIDENT PORTER RECALCITRANT.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—It is still difficult to ascertain the exact status of the railway war. Vice-President Wadsworth, of the St. Paul Road, said this afternoon: "We received a proposal from Mr. Keep, of the Northwestern, which we thought was fair and favorable to all, and we at once heartily concurred in it, as did all other companies. I had supposed that was the last of it, but now Mr. Porter, of the Omaha, goes to work and kicks it all over. Now we are done. If there is a war, let it go on. We have done nothing today to secure harmony, nor do we intend to do anything."

Mr. Keep, President of the Chicago & Northwestern, was found at his office on Wall street, and in reply to inquiries said: "I entered into the matter not because my company was the greatest sufferer, but because I was anxious to see harmony prevail. The plan he had proposed, he thought, was a good one, and all seemed to favor his views, at least they had so expressed themselves. The action of the Omaha's President in drawing out of the pool did not need discussion. Mr. Keep said he would make no further effort to bring about peace. He had some business to finish up with the Directors this afternoon, and tonight he and General-Manager Hughitt will start on their return to Chicago.

The report that Porter had resigned the Presidency of the Omaha Road was promptly denied at the office of the company.

Although the indications are not as favorable as yesterday, the strength of the stocks is taken as a sign that the railway war is not to last as a power to influence the whole market.

WHAT PORTER SAYS.

President Porter, of the Omaha Road, says: "I had agreed to enter this conference after considerable urging. Negotiations had been going on for several days, and, when I discovered last night that the St. Paul people had gained control of this railroad, I withdrew at once from the conference, or, rather, refused to take part in it, and will not agree to any new conference until I know whether the St. Paul people deceived me in Chicago or last night in this city. When during a war a flag of truce is displayed, and under cover of that flag of truce one army takes steps to so place troops as to threaten the ranks of its opponents, their opponents have a right to renew hostilities at once. What the Omaha Road now demands, should another conference be arranged, is an Arbitration Committee that shall determine whether or not this move of the St. Paul people was made before these first negotiations were begun, and treat it accordingly. I have waited here in this city for some days in expectation that this question would be settled, but I shall go to Chicago tonight."

PRESIDENT PORTER TO MR. KEEP.

The following is President Porter's reply to the original proposition for an armistice and conference:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—*To Albert Keep, Esq., President Chicago & Northwestern Railroad*—DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 25th inst. proposing an immediate restoration of rates 'between all points on all lines now involved in the present contest,' and 'that a meeting be called in Chicago at an early date to settle by agreement if possible, and by arbitration if necessary, all matters in dispute,' etc. In reply I beg to say that I am favorable to holding a meeting, to be composed of at least the Presidents and General Managers of the respective roads, at any convenient date, and to be held in the City of New York. I will be present at and participate in the deliberations of such meeting. If all matters in difference between not only the four companies, but between any three or two of them, cannot be settled at such meeting, then the questions left unsettled, whether between the four companies, any three, or any two of them, shall be left to the decision of three disinterested arbitrators. Upon a unanimous agreement of all parties interested to hold such meeting upon a fixed date, covering all points in dispute in their broadest sense, I am willing that all rates shall be restored pending such meeting and arbitration proceedings that may follow. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, H. H. PORTER, President."

KEEP'S RESPONSE.

To this Keep responded as follows:

"OFFICE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—*To H. H. Porter, President Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Railway, New York*—DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, which I understand to be the acceptance of my proposition as expressed in my letter to you of the 25th inst. I take great pleasure in informing you that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company has also accepted the same proposition, and I inclose herewith a copy of their communication. I have a letter from David Dows, Esq., Vice-President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, advising me that he sent my proposition to Hugh Riddle, President of his company, at Chicago, Saturday evening. Will you please inform me if you will restore rates tomorrow, or at the farthest Wednesday, the 29th, in accordance with this arrangement; and if Wednesday of next week will suit your convenience for a meeting here in New York, the other companies assenting thereto. Please favor me with the earliest reply practicable, as I wish to telegraph Mr. Riddle.

"ALBERT KEEP, President."

PORTER'S SECOND LETTER.

Following is the second letter of President Porter:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—*To Albert Keep, Esq., President Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, New York City*—DEAR SIR: I tried in my letter of this date to clearly state the terms upon which and the time when I would consent to a restoration of rates. If you understand your letter of the 25th inst., to which I replied this morning, to embrace the terms upon which and the place where a meeting should be held, and the extent to which arbitration should go, if one should be necessary, that are stated in my letter today, then I assent to the conclusions stated in yours of Nov. 27, just received. Upon receiving an answer that all parties have agreed to the terms and conditions of my previous letter of this date, I am ready to unite in a restoration of rates the 29th inst. Yours truly, H. H. PORTER, President."

KEEP TO PORTER.

"OFFICE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—*To H. H. Porter, President, etc.*—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, which is in reply to one I wrote you this morning, which was in reply to one received from you this morning answering mine of the 25th inst. In my communication of the 25th the following language was used: 'That a meeting be called at Chicago at an early date to settle, by agreement if possible, and by arbitration if necessary, all matters in dispute.' I cannot see any difference, or that the addition of 'their broadest sense' in any way makes your proposition any stronger or more fully covers any questions that may come before the meeting than the language I used—'all points in dispute.' I therefore conclude that in this respect there is no difference between us. I certainly meant, though I did not elaborate in my letter of the 25th, that 'all questions in dispute' covered any questions between the two companies, three companies, or four companies interested. The only exception you took to my communication was the place of holding the meeting, substituting New York for Chicago. This exception I accepted. The date of the meeting would necessarily have to be determined on after the parties had agreed to my proposition, and in my letter to you I have suggested Wednesday, the 6th of December, in New York City, as the time and place, as we mutually understand this matter alike. As soon as I am advised of the decision of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company I will officially communicate with you.

"ALBERT KEEP, President."

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Alexander Mitchell stated tonight, in regard to the rumor of the termination of the railroad war telegraphed here from Chicago, in an evasive way: "I am glad to hear it. I have been waiting for something of that kind." When asked as to the status of hostilities, and whether the trouble was nearer a settlement, he replied laconically: "Just the same as yesterday, except one day nearer, for hostility must surely close in the course of human events." Mitchell said a further meeting at Chicago had not been called relative to the rate war, and Porter's excuse to the effect that, owing to the St. Paul's purchase of the Chippewa Valley & Superior Road, hostilities might be prolonged, was a mere scheme to evade direct issues.

The Meetings of Western Roads at Commissioner Midgley's Office Yesterday—Nothing Done Regarding the Northwestern Troubles—Trying to Arrange a Pool on Southwestern Passenger Business—The Iowa Pool Rates to Be Maintained—The Lumber Pool to Be Consolidated.

As announced yesterday, the General Managers, General Freight Agents, and General Passenger Agents of the various Western roads met at Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday morning, but the Northwestern affairs were not considered, as was generally anticipated. In view of the refusal of President H. H. Porter, of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road, to agree upon a conference or to have his road represented at such conference, it was thought useless to take any action looking towards a settlement of the troubles until the Omaha line was ready to join the other roads in their efforts to secure peace and to restore the harmonious relations between the various Northwestern lines. It was therefore resolved to take up the subjects for which the meeting was originally called—namely: the consideration of the Southwestern passenger agreement, in order to prevent a war on St. Louis and Kansas City rates; the settlement of various matters connected with the Iowa pool, and the reorganization of the various Western lumber pools and the restoration of lumber rates.

The St. Louis and Kansas City passenger affairs were first taken into consideration. The following roads were represented at this meeting: C. H. Chappell and James Charlton, Chicago & Alton; T. J. Potter and Perceval Lowell, Burlington; R. R. Cable and E. St. John, Rock Island; J. B. Carson and S. K. Hooper, Hannibal & St. Joe; H. M. Hoxie and France Chandler, Missouri Pacific; John C. Gault and H. C. Townsend, Wabash; and J. F. Tucker, Illinois Central.

The representatives of the Burlington and Illinois Central gave the reasons which caused them to serve notice of withdrawal from the Southwestern passenger agreement. They said that their roads had been suffering severely ever since the agreement was entered into on account of the business going via the Wabash and Alton Roads, whose tickets, sold at cut rates during their war about two years ago, were being used by scalpers, who were thus able to monopolize the business to St. Louis and Kansas City via the two roads named above. The Wabash claimed that but few of its tickets sold during the war two years ago were still out, and consequently business could no longer be diverted via the Wabash. The Alton also claimed that but few of its old tickets were now in the hands of outsiders. The tickets sold by the scalpers in the East at cut rates via the Alton to Kansas City were of the Lake Erie & Western issue, and for these the Alton was not responsible. It was generally agreed that it would not be possible to maintain the present agreement any longer, because there were so many loopholes through which its provisions could be evaded. A proposition was made to pool the St. Louis and Kansas City passenger business, as this was considered the only means by which a war on Southwestern passenger rates could be avoided. All the roads but two were found to be in favor of the proposition, but, as a unanimous vote was necessary for its adoption, no result could be reached.

The roads which opposed the formation of a pool are understood to have been the Rock Island and the Alton.

A proposition was then made to submit the matter to an arbitrator and let him decide what share of the business each road would be entitled to. Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, Assistant General Manager of the Union Pacific, and Mr. J. N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie, were proposed for arbitrators. Neither of the gentlemen, however, could get the requisit unanimous vote. One road approved Mr. Kimball's election and one or two Mr. Abbott's. Either of these gentlemen, it is generally conceded, would make an excellent arbitrator, and would no doubt be able to devise a plan for the satisfactory settlement of the troubles, and it is generally regretted that one or the other could not be chosen on account of the stubbornness of one or two of the roads, who seem to be desirous to keep up the present disturbed condition of Southwestern passenger affairs. The meeting, finding that it could not agree upon a plan for settling the troubles, resolved to appoint a committee consisting of the General Passenger Agent of each road interested to meet at Commissioner Dixon's office during the afternoon and try to devise a plan for pooling the Southwestern passenger business, or any other plan by which harmonious relations between the various roads could be secured, and to report to the general meeting this morning.

The committee was in session all afternoon, and considered various plans for the settlement of the troubles regarding St. Louis and Kansas City passenger rates, but was unable to come to any understanding, and finally adjourned without taking any action whatever. What the meeting will do this morning regarding this matter is hard to tell. It is conceded that unless the business is pooled or an arbitrator chosen to settle the matter, a war in St. Louis and Kansas City passenger rates cannot be avoided, as the Burlington and Illinois Central will not remain a party to the old agreement any longer. A strong effort will probably be made this morning to agree upon Mr. Kimball as arbitrator, and let him settle the dispute as he deems best, after making a full investigation of all the affairs connected with this matter. Mr. Kimball's acknowledged ability in passenger affairs, and his well-known honesty and integrity, it is urged, was sufficient guarantee that he would perform the work faithfully and well, and decide the matter satisfactorily to all the roads interested.

At the conclusion of the Southwestern passenger meeting the roads in the Iowa pool met. There were present: T. J. Potter and E. P. Ripley, Burlington; S. S. Merrill and A. J. McCormick, Milwaukee & St. Paul; H. C. Wicker, Chicago & Northwestern; R. R. Cable and J. T. Sanford, Rock Island; H. M. Hoxie and George Olds, Missouri Pacific; John C. Gault and A. C. Bird, Wabash.

The action of Commissioner Midgley in refusing to allow the Iowa pool lines to become involved in the rate war was approved, and it was decided that the regular rates should be maintained hereafter, no matter what further complications might arise among the Northwestern lines. The cut made by the Illinois Central and Omaha lines on Council Bluff rates via their Sioux City route was discussed, and it was the general opinion that no good could result from meeting those rates, and that it was best to ignore that route altogether on the ground that it could not do much harm anyway.

A committee was appointed, consisting of the General Freight Agent of each road in the Iowa pool and Commissioner Midgley, to meet with the representatives of the Eastern trunk lines and the Central and Union Pacific Railroads in New York Dec. 10 to 12 for the purpose of arranging rates on through business to San Francisco and Pacific Coast points. The object of the meeting is to induce the Union and Central Pacific Roads to do away with the system of giving special rates to such shippers as will bind themselves not to ship any business via the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line. It is contended by the trunk lines and the Iowa pool lines that the contract system by which California shippers shipping exclusively by rail are given less than a half-rate does not help the railroads in the least, and ought to be done away with. The Pacific Mail Company, it is argued, meets the contract rates made by the Pacific roads anyway, and therefore the reduction is a dead loss to the roads. It is urged that the rates should be made low enough to induce shippers to ship by rail, and that all shippers should be treated alike.

During the afternoon another meeting was held. All the roads interested in the Mississippi River lumber business met to devise a plan for uniting the various lumber pools into one general pool in order to stop the cutting of rates which has lately been going on, especially on business from Mississippi River points. It had been agreed at a previous meeting to put all this business into one general pool, and a committee was appointed to prepare a plan for pooling the business. In the meantime the regular rates were to be maintained. But difficulties arose among roads at Mississippi River points regarding the differentials from the various points, and consequently the cutting of rates has since been going on worse than ever, and rates have reached rock bottom. There were present at this meeting C. H. Chappell and H. H. Courtright, Chicago & Alton; T. J. Potter and E. P. Ripley, Burlington; S. S. Merrill and A. J. McCormick, Milwaukee & St. Paul; H. C. Wicker, Northwestern; R. R. Cable and J. T. Sanford, Rock Island; J. B. Carson and W. H. McDoel, Hannibal & St. Joe; H. M. Hoxie and George Olds, Missouri Pacific; John C. Gault and A. C. Bird, Wabash; and J. F. Tucker, Illinois Central. Mr. W. H. McDoel, of the Hannibal & St. Joe, was added to the committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a plan for a general lumber pool from Chicago and Wisconsin points and all Missouri River points from St. Paul to St. Louis inclusive, to Missouri River points, and Mr. Dwight S. Keyes, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, was substituted in place of Mr. Swan. The committee now consists of E. P. Ripley, Burlington; H. C. Wicker, Northwestern; J. H. Hyland, Omaha line; Dwight S. Keyes, Milwaukee & St. Paul; W. H. McDoel, Hannibal & St. Joe; and George Olds, Missouri Pacific. The question of rates and differentials from the various points was referred to Mr. George Olds, General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific, for settlement. The Omaha road was not represented at this meeting, and it is not known whether it approves of the action taken yesterday. Without the consent of the Omaha line a general pool cannot be formed, as it controls a considerable share of the lumber business from Wisconsin points.

Full Chicago Rates to Be Charged on East-Bound Business Originating at Joliet, Seneca, and Other Points on the Rock Island and Alton Roads.

The Chicago committee of the east-bound pool held its regular weekly meeting at the office of Joint Agent Thomas C. Moore yesterday. The principal business transacted was the adoption of the following special joint notice in regard to the recent action of the Joint Executive Committee in New York in arranging a pool on east-bound business from Joliet and making the rates from Joliet 4 per cent higher than the rates from Chicago:

"Taking effect Dec. 1, the full Chicago rates will be charged on all business received at Chicago from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific or the Chicago & Alton Railroads originating at Joliet, Seneca, New Lenox, Mokena, Lockport, or any point on the above-mentioned roads between Joliet and Chicago."

Heretofore the rates from Joliet and the other points named above were the same as from Chicago, and the Rock Island and Alton received their share of the rate from Joliet to Chicago from the roads receiving the business at Chicago. Hereafter the Eastern roads will keep the full Chicago rate, and the Rock Island and Alton will have to make and collect their own charges on business from Joliet to Chicago. By the new arrangement the rates from Joliet to seaboard points will be about one cent per 100 pounds higher than from Chicago, if shipped via the direct road—Michigan Central—from that point, or about two and one-tenth cents higher if shipped via Chicago.

The only other business transacted at yesterday's meeting was the making of several unimportant changes in the east-bound classification.

The Charges Against the Alton that It Violated the Kansas City Passenger Agreement Not Maintained.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—On Saturday last a Kansas City dispatch appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that charges had been entered against the Chicago & Alton for breach of agreement, and that, if found guilty, the fines would amount to $117. This dispatch appears to have been sent from Kansas City about twenty-four hours prior to the charges being entered, or any notification being made to the Chicago & Alton Company. When the latter was notified, it was found that the cases were not against the Chicago & Alton, but against a ticket-broker, and that the fines, if inflicted, would have to be paid by the ticket-broker. The broker who sold the tickets did not understand that he was doing anything wrong, and made affidavit to that effect, and also that he had previously sold a large number of Missouri Pacific tickets in the same way. The broker's assistant testified that he asked the Wabash agent if he could sell Chicago tickets via St. Louis and issue rebate orders on St. Louis in connection, and that the Wabash agent informed him that there was nothing in the agreement to prevent it. On the strength of this statement the broker went ahead using Missouri Pacific issues almost exclusively, until some passengers came along and asked for tickets via the Chicago & Alton, which passengers, it afterwards turned out, had been sent there by the Rock Island representative, who, having found out that the irregular ticketing was being done over the Missouri Pacific, sent in his decoy passengers with instructions to ask for Chicago & Alton tickets so as to make a case against the Chicago & Alton. This was repeated three times in succession so as to run up the fines to an excessive amount, and at the same time the facts were carefully concealed from the proper officials of the Chicago & Alton in Kansas City.

The meeting which tried the case was held in Kansas City Monday, when the Rock Island agent, finding the terms of the agreement and the opinion of all the other agents against him, pulled in his horns tremendously, and decided to present only one case, on which the meeting decided, as an example to other brokers, to fine the broker in this particular case on one ticket, setting aside the other cases for such compromise as could be made between the broker who sold the tickets and the Rock Island broker who bought them. The meeting was considerably staggered when the Alton agent presented twenty-seven tickets of Missouri Pacific issue with the original broker's rebate orders that had been issued on twelve of them, and at the same time showed that only four tickets of Chicago & Alton issue had been sold, three of which were purchased by decoy passengers who had been instructed to ask for tickets of Alton issue. This proved conclusively that the rebating complained of by the Rock Island agent was really being done on Missouri Pacific tickets. If the Rock Island agent had been able to collect the fine which it was prophesied would be collected from the Alton Company, the fines on the Missouri Pacific Company on twenty-seven tickets would have amounted to $10,725. The meeting, therefore, concluded that, as all brokers had evidently been issuing these rebate orders under the impression that they could do so, the best and only practicable plan would be to squelch the cases and inform brokers that from this time on the rebating system must be discontinued. The Alton Company was exonerated totally and unreservedly from any blame whatever in the matter by every one present at the meeting, including the Rock Island agent, and the latter intimated that the dispatch which appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Saturday misrepresented him in so far as it stated that there was any charge to be brought against the Alton Company or any of its representatives.

Annual Meeting and Election of the New York, Lake Erie & Western—The Report.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—At the annual meeting of the share and bond holders of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, held in this city today, the old Board of Directors was reëlected, with the exception of two members, whose places were taken by James J. Goodwin and John F. Pierson, of this city. The board authorized the payment of the interest on the income bonds and a dividend of 6 per cent on the preferred stock. The report showed the gross earnings of the road to have been $19,915,773.81; gross expenses, $13,088,093.74; and net earnings from traffic, $6,887,680.07. Earnings from other sources carry this amount up to $7,668,335.09. After deducting the interest on the funded debt, rentals for leased lines, and other charges, the surplus from expirations for the year is $1,116,642.02. Amounts realized from other sources bring the net income up to $5,827,745.79. Compared with 1881, the figures show a decrease in gross earnings of $739,831.37, and in net earnings from traffic of $571,675.05, and in working expenses of $168,136.32. The working expenses have been 65½ per cent of the earnings—an increase of 1½ per cent over those of the previous year. This increase is said to be chiefly due to the reduction of rates. The total increase in tonnage was 808,415 tons, and there was an increase in the number of passengers carried of 640,037. Arrangements have been made for an extension of the third mortgage bonds, maturing March 1, 1883, for forty years from the date of their maturity at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. This reduced rate of interest will result in an annual saving in the interest account of $121,300, which, with the reduction in the rates on the fourth and second mortgage bonds previously effected, results in an annual saving of $223,520 in this one account.

An Express Company Gobbled Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 28.—The Local Superintendent of the American Express Company was today officially notified that on and after the 1st of next month his company would do all the express business over the line of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. Some years ago this road was operated by the American and Adams Companies, the latter doing the business from Louisville to Greencastle, Ind., and the American from Greencastle to Michigan. With the change in management of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, came a new express company bearing the name of the road. A series of lawsuits followed before the old companies were gotten out of the way and they were compelled to pay a pretty high tariff to send freight over the L., N. A. & C. Railroad line. The experiment has not proven a very decided financial success, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Express Company is about to retire, having more experience than when it was inaugurated. The American Express secures the entire line of the L., N. A. & C. Road instead of a portion, as heretofore, and on the first of the coming month will assume the business from Chicago to Louisville.

Proposed Revision of the Kansas City "Low-Joint" Agreement.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.—A meeting was held this afternoon to consider a revision of the "Low-Joint" or ticket-brokers' agreement of June 20. A number of modifications were proposed, and a meeting will be held tomorrow for ratification. The revision is to take place from the 1st of December. The meeting today was harmonious, and it is hoped the proposed revision will bring about more stable affairs in ticket matters here.

President Gowen's Return from Europe Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, arrived today from Europe. A special train carried him from New York to Wayne Junction, eighty-five miles, in eighty-eight and a half minutes.

American Railway Shares Not Wanted in England.

London Truth.

An American railroad is almost invariably made with the money raised by means of mortgage bonds. The share capital is a bonus which the promoters of the line and others put into their pockets. In most cases this share capital is eventually doubled or trebled by the process known as "watering." America is so prosperous that most of its railroads would probably pay, not only on these mortgage debts, but on their share capital, were the latter intended. Such, however, is seldom the case. Mr. Vanderbilt the other day observed, "Damn the public," in speaking of the rights of the traveling public. He would have been more accurate had he also included that portion of the public which bought shares in railroads. They are generally defrauded by their Directors, who first buy up rotten concerns, coal-fields, oil-wells, small by-railroads, and then lease them to the company over which they preside for fabulous amounts. Even allowing, however, for this, the shares of the large railroad companies might be worth buying were it not that the American railway kings combine together to depress or elevate them in the market. If the shares are high the kings agree to inaugurate a war of rates, and no dividend is paid until, in despair, the shareholders have parted with their property. No American in the possession of his senses ever dreams of holding the share of a railroad in his own country as a permanent investment. When the kings have depressed prices the American buys speculatively, because he knows that it will pay these monarchs to force up prices. Four or five years ago there was a combination to bring about a general rise in prices. The English who held shares took advantage of this to accommodate the Americans with their holdings in these properties. Since then vain and fruitless attempts have been made to induce us to buy at a high level. The fish have not taken the hook. I do not like seeing intelligent men wasting their time and intelligence in a hopeless task. It therefore may, perhaps, be only an act of kindness to inform American railroad speculators that there is not the remotest probability of any fish being caught here by means of a hook baited with an American railroad share. First mortgage bonds of good transatlantic railroads we are ready to take, but we do not contemplate absorbing paper issues of shares.

Universal Railroad Consolidation.

The New York *Times* predicts a universal railroad consolidation, saying: "The railroads connecting Chicago with St. Paul and Omaha are at war, and the weapons which they use against each other are the familiar ones of competition in rates. It is not easy to get at the real motives and inciting causes of a contest of this kind. The constant tendency of railroad management is toward combinations and alliances for the mutual protection of competing lines against each other; in other words, for the destruction of competition. It will not be long before the principal lines between the Northwest and Chicago will be united under some kind of a compact for the maintenance of the rates and the distribution of business according to ratios agreed upon. If the present tendency goes on the railroads of the country will be combined into several systems, covering different sections. Those of the Northwest this side of the Rocky Mountains will be operated as a single system, either through an alliance of lines or an actual union under one control. Those of the Southwest will be similarly combined. The same process will work more gradually in the Atlantic States of the South, and the Pacific Coast will have two if not three systems. Then will develop a larger alliance, or a confederation of systems, in one grand whole. Along with the tendency toward consolidation and combination goes another toward the concentration of control into fewer hands. There is growing up on the face of the country an enormous confederacy of corporations engaged in the business of transportation and commercial interchange. The day may come when its affairs will be administered by a general council, which shall control its wider relations and direct its larger operations, while the subordinate interests of the separate systems are managed by local authorities. In such a council a small coterie of enormously wealthy magnates would have a controlling voice. The power of such a confederation is something which cannot be calculated, and which cannot be contemplated without a sort of dread."

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. George B. Harris, Purchasing Agent of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has resigned his position. No new man has yet been selected for the place vacated by Mr. Harris.

The approximate gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad for the third week in November were $196,247, against $115,676 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $80,571. Mileage, 1882, 1,419; mileage, 1881, 972; increased mileage, 447.

The Chicago & Evanston Railway Company has made application to the Village Trustees for a right-of-way through the town. Three routes have been surveyed, and property-owners are quite anxious to know whether their homes are to be sliced through the middle or not.

Mr. W. K. Dixon, Secretary of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, has called a special meeting of the association to be held Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1882, at New Dennison House, Indianapolis, Ind. This meeting is called for the purpose of a general revision of basing and other rates. Each line in the territory is urgently requested to have a representative present.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the third week in November, 1882, were $200,538, against $165,596 for the corresponding week last year—an increase of $54,942. The gross earnings of this road from Nov. 1 until Nov. 23 were $576,107, against $515,597 for the corresponding period last year; increase, $60,510. The gross earnings from Jan. 1, 1882, until Nov. 23, were $7,293,979, against $6,754,145 for the corresponding period last year—an increase thus far this season of $539,834.

The Union Pacific Railway announces that on and after Dec. 1 it will be open again for passenger business to Los Angeles. The following will be the rates from Omaha or Kansas City to Los Angeles or intermediate points: First-class, unlimited, $111.50; first-class, limited, $100; second-class, $78; emigrant, $47.50. From Kansas City or St. Joseph to San Francisco the rates will be the same as from Omaha now. The rates St. Louis to San Francisco will be as follows: First-class, $105.85; second-class, $82; emigrant, $52.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley has just issued a joint circular of the Southwestern Railway Association, the Iowa Trunk Line Association, and the Colorado Traffic Association regarding the withdrawal of tariffs, etc. The circular sets forth that all tariffs, circulars, or advices of the above associations issued prior to Jan. 1, 1883, naming classifications or rates on traffic embraced in either or all of the said associations, except California business, will be null and void on and after that date. The tariffs, circulars, etc., to be issued taking effect Jan. 1, 1883, will contain all the information necessary in regard to the rates, classification, etc., to be applied on shipments made on and after that time.

Mr. S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railway, arrived in the city Monday from the East and left for Omaha in the evening. Mr. Clark says the heavy decline in Union Pacific stocks has been caused by the general break in other shares. There is a very panicky feeling, Mr. Clark says, among the capitalists in the East on account of the complications between the Western and Northwestern roads, but he had no doubt that a reaction would soon take place and confidence in railroad securities be restored. There was certainly no reason why Union Pacific stock should be as low as it is now. The road was never in better condition, and its prospects are most flattering. It has no fights on hand, and its relations with competing lines were of the most harmonious nature.

At the regular monthly meeting of the members of the Lumbermen's Exchange Monday it was decided to make no alterations in the current price-list. A committee, composed of Messrs. Fuller, Soper, Barker, Bogue, and Martin, was appointed to wait on Commissioner Midgley with a view of placing before him the injustice of his recent circular announcing that sash, doors, and blinds would be considered freight of B class, and would be charged accordingly by 32c per 100. Heretofore sash, doors, and blinds have been shipped as lumber at 12½ cents, and the changing of the classification whereby the freight rate was increased 19½ cents naturally aroused the lumbermen. Another feature of the circular is that if lumber and sash, doors, and blinds are placed in the same car all will be charged at B class rate.

THE ILLINOIS TREASURY.

Biennial Report of Edward Rutz, the State Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—The biennial report of Edward Rutz, State Treasurer, covering the fiscal years commencing Oct. 1, 1880, and ending Sept. 30, 1882, has been submitted to the Governor. From this it appears that the amount of all funds in the State Treasury Oct. 1, 1880, was $2,468,606.89. The receipts from all sources from that date to Sept. 30, 1882, inclusive, were as follows:

General-revenue fund	$ 5,228,637.43
State school fund	2,082,298.46
Illinois Central Railroad fund	202,560.98
Military fund	143,392.92
Unknown and minor-heirs fund	1,282.50
Local-bond fund	2,391,034.68
Total	$10,049,206.97
Grand total	$12,517,813.86

The disbursements during the same period of two years were $8,727,811.87, and the balance of all funds in the State Treasury Oct. 1, 1882, was $3,790,001.99, divided as follows:

General-revenue fund	$2,977,412.95
State school fund	267,014.63
Military fund	45,556.68
Delinquent land-tax fund	331.06
Unknown and minor-heirs fund	7,901.57
Local-bond fund	491,785.10

The principal of the bonded debt of the State outstanding Oct. 1, 1880, was $281,059.11, all of which was paid between that date and Sept. 30, 1882, except $23,600. This amount represents bonds which have been called in, and have in consequence ceased to draw interest, but which have not yet been surrendered for payment, and which, it is possible, may never be found. The report closes with a statement showing that the Illinois Central Railroad paid to the State from March 28, 1855, to April 30, 1882, inclusive, the sum of $8,879,502.11, being 7 per cent upon the gross earnings of the road for that period.

KILLED BY THE KICK OF A COLT.

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., Nov. 28.—The Rev. Henry Orr, of Dabyville, a well-known minister, was killed today by a kick from a vicious colt.

A DETECTIVE'S DOWNFALL.

A Special Agent of the Government Detected in a Series of Audacious Forgeries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—Four warrants were issued today against Francis A. Wordell, Special Agent of the United States Pension Bureau, on complaint of the Hon. Samuel Post, United States Pension Agent for Michigan. The allegation is the forgery of Mr. Post's name to five promissory notes. Mr. Wordell came to this city over two years ago under the direction of the Government, and has been engaged here since in ferreting out and working up cases against fraudulent pension claimants. He has shown remarkable skill, great zeal, and acute knowledge of the duties of his position. Not only was he an uncommonly successful agent, but he was a genial man and jolly companion. These last qualities carried him into a society where the pace was too fast for a man with a salary of only $2,500 a year. Brought into intimate contact with Pension-Agent Post, he became perfectly familiar with his handwriting, means, and methods of doing business. Last Friday it came to the knowledge of Mr. Post that Wordell had borrowed large sums from time to time at the Second National Bank on notes bearing his (Post's) indorsement. Somewhat astonished and incredulous, he visited the bank and found that Wordell had actually used his name as indorser on four notes aggregating $1,875. Wordell had borrowed money of him several times lately, and is still owing a note for $300, which Mr. Post considers a dead loss. These four notes are with the Second National Bank, the first being dated July 25 last, the others being dated with about a month's interval between them. The confidence in Wordell was so great that one of the notes was allowed to pass maturity without being protested. Another note is in the hands of Sigmund Rothschild, a prominent tobacconist here, and is drawn for $650. The total amount of the alleged forgeries is about $2,800. Wordell was at a suburban resort late this afternoon when news that warrants were out reached him. He drove in immediately and gave himself up. He was under the influence of liquor at the time and is now locked up in the Central Station.

To the Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—Francis A. Wordell, Special Agent of the Pension Department, has been detected in a series of audacious forgeries, which culminated today in the issuing of warrants for his arrest, but up to this writing the officers have been unable to find him. Wordell was one of the keenest and shrewdest pension detectives in the employ of the Government, and during the past year or two he has paid particular attention to this district, and he has won the highest approval from Government officials and all connected with cases which he has ferretted out and prosecuted. For some time past, however, he has been in the habit of going on lordly sprees out of working hours, his boon companions being noted women of the town, and his fall comes as a matter of course. He ranked among the very best agents in the employ of the Pension Department, and received a salary of something over $8 a day. His forgeries, which have been going on for some six months past, consisted in the use of Pension Agent Samuel Post's name as an indorsement to four individual notes amounting to $1,875, which was discounted by one of the city banks, with whose cashier Wordell was on intimate terms, and who passed the paper without close scrutiny, which would certainly have disclosed the spurious nature of the indersement, such was the implicit confidence placed in him. Besides these $650 was borrowed of a private individual, and Pension-Agent Post was induced some time ago to sign a note with him for $300, which, from present appearances, he will be obliged to pay at maturity. The bank officials refused to complain against Wordell, and Pension-Agent Post finally did so, at the same time apprising the department at Washington of the state of affairs. Wordell is about 40 years old, and has a wife and family at New Bedford, Mass.

LITIGATION AND LOVE.

Allan Pinkerton's Suit Against the Bruens—Love and Law, Murder and Matrimony.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 24.—Day after day for weeks the office of Commissioner D. C. Gallaher, one of the shrewdest attorneys in this town, has been crowded with strange faces, some of them rarely if ever before seen beyond their native mountains. These people, many of whom are as uncouth and wild as the bear and deer of Putnam and Jackson Counties whence they come, have been brought here as witnesses in West Virginia's "celebrated case" of Pinkerton, the detective, agains Bruens, a millionaire family of New York. The strange story of litigation, murder, detective life, love, flight, marriage, and litigation again has a romance about it that one never looks for in real life, and will interest the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

For many years Mrs. A. D. Bruen, of New York City, has owned large tracts of land in Putnam and Jackson Counties, West Virginia. Squatters and other claimants had from time to time settled in numbers upon this land. Before the War litigation was begun to eject these settlers, many of whom had been born and raised on the land, which had been handed down from father to son. The Bruens claimed under an older grant, and the possessors under a later, contending that the older patent had lapsed or been forfeited. The Civil War came on, however, and all legal proceedings were stayed.

Soon after the close of hostilities between the States hostilities all the more bitter from political and sectional differences were resumed between the parties in this great suit, and the animosity felt by the settlers throughout wide and thickly inhabited neighborhoods was intensely bitter towards the wealthy and aristocratic claimants. Hundreds of people saw their homes assailed which had come down to them from their fathers; humble homes they were, but there they had been born and reared, and there their dead were buried, and out of the rough but generous soil they drew support for their wives and children, and over the wild woods and mountains they had roamed and hunted all their lives. This attempt to dispossess them was, in the eyes of these simple and unlearned mountaineers, nothing less than

PREMEDITATED ROBBERY

on the part of the "grasping, unscrupulous Yorkers," already rolling in wealth, and they determined to resist by any and all means to the bitter end.

It became necessary now for the Bruens to secure some one in that country to hunt up testimony and aid in locating the corners and boundaries of their grant. Money will accomplish anything, and, in the face of this bitter opposition and personal danger, Nathan Cunningham, an intelligent and respectable resident of the land, undertook the perilous work, and entered upon it in 1877. But, notwithstanding his caution and prudence, his part in the controversy was soon detected and fully understood, and the hate heretofore directed towards the distant landlords was concentrated upon Cunningham, who was regarded not only as the representative of their persecutors, but as a traitor to his own people. Scowling faces, bitter taunts, and threats of personal violence met him at every turn. All his movements were watched and every step was dogged. Notwithstanding all this, Nathan Cunningham went on bravely and persistently in the prosecution of his part of the undertaking, which soon came to a sudden and tragic termination. The winter of 1878 he was waylaid on a lonely mountain road and

FOULLY MURDERED.

His body was found the next day shot and cut, and the marks of a bloody and fierce death struggle were seen on the spot. Great excitement followed, the whole community and surrounding counties being divided between sympathy for the murdered man and his family and for the people whom it was thought he was so unjustly persecuting, and there were some who even pronounced his fate a just retribution. The officers of the law, however, were thoroughly alive to their duty in the case, and made every effort to detect the guilty parties. Suspicion pointed her uncertain finger at many, many arrests were made, and as many discharges had. The guilt of no one seemed evidenced in the slightest degree. After weeks and months of investigation it remained an unfathomable secret.

Finally the Bruens, feeling their interests and that of the section required it, employed the celebrated Pinkerton Detective Agency to feret out the guilty parties, and their plans were adroitly laid. Two

SKILLFUL CHICAGO DETECTIVES

in their employ were sent in disguise and under assumed names to Jackson County, to a settlement known as "New Kentuck," located in the heart of the Bruen estate. Here an accident threw in the way of these shrewd officers an opportunity they were not slow to avail themselves of. The proprietor of a country store failed in business, and, his creditors being about to sell him out, the strangers bought the stock and opened store there among the people, some of whom it was thought were the murderers of Nathan Cunningham. They commenced selling goods in August, 1878, and remained until the spring of 1879, when some of the neighbors accused one of the firm, who went by the name of Crawford, of being a detective and engaged in the hunt after Cunningham's murderers. A stout denial followed, but this from one and that from another were put together and gossip made out a strong case, in which both of the firm were implicated and the charge reiterated. The rumor flew like wildfire all through the settlement, and spread over the two counties. Indignation against the "spies" became intense, the county became too hot for the detectives, and, with the fate of poor Cunningham before their minds, they thought discretion the better part of valor and hastily left the country. Pinkerton soon abandoned the pursuit and the store was closed out.

And now this strange story takes a romantic turn. One of the "New Kentuck" merchants did not return to Chicago as he came. The one who assumed the name of Crawford had played his part well. He had attended all the apple-butter boilings, dances, "bean-bullings," etc., in the winter. He had become "one of the boys," and, by his familiar manners, wormed himself into the confidence of the young and old, and

THE SCENT WAS BECOMING HOT,

when, as stated, the discovery was made of his real business. At one of these country gatherings he fell a victim to the bright eyes and sweet charms of a pretty girl. Whatever disguise he made of his business, and however well he masked his purpose there among those people, love's shafts penetrated the armor he fancied secure. Their courtship grew apace, and while on a secret errand to deal with foul murder and to track the perpetrators he stopped by the wayside to gather this "wild rose to wear upon his heart," and to transplant it from the wilds of New Kentuck to Chicago, where she now is his model little wife.

But the history of this murder, sentiment, and detective life, all so curiously blended, did not end here. Pinkerton claimed his reward. The Bowens refused, claiming Pinkerton's men had "given the thing away." It was retaliated that some of the many agents of the Bruens had first dropped the fatal intimation. Pinkerton's reputation in general and that of the two detectives specially were involved. "The old man," as Pinkerton's boys call him, had his mettle up. He sued the Bruens in New York. The Bruens are weatley, and had "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Each party have taken hundreds of pages of depositions to sustain their respective sides of the case. Some forty witnesses have been examined in Charleston, which is about thirty-five miles from the scene of this singular history. Nearly all the neighbors in and around New Kentuck have been examined pro or con, and it is likely that thousands of pages more will be taken. Most of the ejectment suits between the Bruens and the people have meanwhile been compromised; the people who have been litigating about their homes for a generation are dying off, and they are marrying and giving in marriage. But the whole neighborhood for miles around is wrought up once more concerning the detectives and their errand; and still the murder of Nathan Cunningham remains a secret and mystery.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

The Founder of the Cincinnati College of Music Presents That Institution with $60,000 in Railroad Stock.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—An important step toward creating an endowment of the Cincinnati College of Music has just been made public. Under date of Nov. 20, Reuben R. Springer, who was the founder and principal donor of Music-Hall, and who has since given to the College an additional building, wrote a letter to the Directors and stockholders of the College of Music offering to give to the college the income forever of $60,000 par value of the stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, which is guaranteed 7 per cent dividend annually by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Springer stipulates that this gift is on the condition that the stockholders of the College of Music shall agree to relinquish forever all dividends on their stock, and that this agreement shall be indorsed on their certificates of stock or incorporated in a new issue. He also requires that all income or profits realized from the business of the college shall be used in extending its usefulness and perfecting its teachings. In the event of the failure of the college he makes the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum of Cumminsville the recipient of this gift. The Board of Directors have accepted the conditions of the gift, and are to have all stock paid up with the condition that no dividends shall be paid, and upon the death of the present holders that it shall revert to the college, and in the event of the failure of the college it shall go to the orphan asylum named by Mr. Springer. A meeting of the stockholders is called for Dec. 9.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Arrived, the Arizona, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 28.—Arrived, the Spain, from New York.

Cuticura THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER Resolvent

Operates with Energy upon the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels, and Pores of the Skin, Neutralizing, Absorbing, and Expelling Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker

HUMORS

The cause of most human ills, and curing when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods and remedies fail, Scrofula or King's Evil, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores, Milk Leg, Mercurial Affections, Erysipelas, Tumors, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Boils, Blood Poisons, Bright's Disease, Wasting of the Kidneys and Liver, Rheumatism, Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, and all Itching and Scaly

ERUPTIONS

Of the Skin and Scalp—such as Salt-Rheum, Psoriasis, Tetter, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Itching Piles, and other Disfiguring and Torturing Humors from a pimple to a scrofulic ulcer, when assisted by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures.

CUTICURA

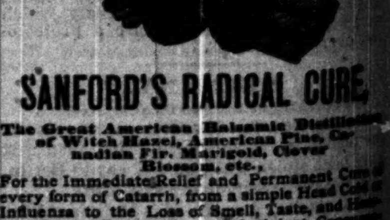
A sweet, unchangeable Medicinal Jelly, clears off all external evidence of Blood Humors, eats away Dead Skin and Flesh, instantly allays Itchings and Irritations, Softens, Soothes, and Heals. Worth its weight in gold for all Itching Diseases.

CUTICURA SOAP

An Exquisite Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative, Fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing balsam. Contains in a modified form all the virtues of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and is indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases, and for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the complexion and skin. The only Medicinal Baby Soap.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only real curatives for diseases of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood. Price: CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle; CUTICURA, 50c. per box; large boxes, $1.00; CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold everywhere. Principal Depot, Weeks & Potter, Boston.

CATARRH



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great American Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Indorsed by Physicians, Chemists, and Medical Journals throughout the world as the only complete external and internal treatment.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' ELECTRICITY

Gentle, yet effective, united with Healing Balsam, render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS one hundred times superior to all other plasters for Pain, Weakness, and Inflammation. Price, 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

THE STURLA ...

Crowds of Curiosity ... to Get Into the ... Room.

The State Closes w... mony of the A. ... senger B...

Opening of the Defen... Foundation for ...

Witnesses Testify to F... Given by S...

n the way of these shrewd officers an op- ity they were not slow to avail them- f. The proprietor of a country store failed ness, and, his creditors being about to sell t, the strangers bought the stock and store there among the people, some of t was thought were the murderers of Cunningham. They commenced selling n August, 1878, and remained until the of 1879, when some of the neighbors ac- ne of the firm, who went by the name of rd, of being a detective and engaged in nt after Cunningham's murderers. A nial followed, but this from one and the nother were put together and gossip t a strong case, in which both of the re implicated and the charge reiterated. mor flew like wildfire all through the set- , and spread over the two counties. In- n against the "spies" became intense, nty became too hot for the detectives, h the fate of poor Cunningham before inds, they thought discretion the better valor and hastily left the country. Pin- soon abandoned the pursuit and the store sed out.

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HE SCENT WAS BECOMING HOT.

s stated, the discovery was made of his iness. At one of these country gather- fell a victim to the bright eyes and arms of a pretty girl. Whatever dis- made of his business, and however well ked his purpose there among those peo- 's shafts penetrated the armor he fan- ure. Their courtship grew apace, and a secret errand to deal with foul mur- to track the perpetrators he stopped by side to gather this "wild rose to wear s heart," and to transplant it from the New Kentuck to Chicago, where she is model little wife.

he history of this murder, sentiment, and e life, all so curiously blended, did not re. Pinkerton claimed his reward. The s refused, claiming Pinkerton's men had the thing away." It was retaliated that the many agents of the Bruens had first d the fatal intimation. Pinkerton's rep- in general and that of the two detect- ecially were involved. "The old man," kerton's boys call him, had his mettle up. t the Bruens in New York. The Bruens tley, and had "millions for defense, but e cent for tribute." Each party have undreds of pages of depositions to sus- eir respective sides of the case. Some itnesses have been examined in Charles- hich is about thirty-five miles from the f this singular history. Nearly all the ors in and around New Kentuck have xamined pro or con, and it is likely that nds of pages more will be taken. Most ejectment suits between the Bruens and ple have meanwhile been compromised; ple who have been litigating about their for a generation are dying off, and they rying and giving in marriage. But the eighborhood for miles around is wrought e more concerning the detectives and and; and still the murder of Nathan am remains a secret and mystery.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

ounder of the Cincinnati College usic Presents That Institution $60,000 in Railroad Stock.

NNATI, Nov. 28.—An important step creating an endowment of the Cin- College of Music has just been made Under date of Nov. 20, Reuben R. r, who was the founder and principal of Music-Hall, and who has since the College an additional building, a letter to the Directors and stock- of the College of Music offering to the college the income forever 000 par value of the stock of the g, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway ny, which is guaranteed 7 per cent d annually by the Pennsylvania Rail- ompany. Mr. Springer stipulates that ift is on the condition that the stock- s of the College of Music shall agree to ish forever all dividends on their and that this agreement shall be in- on their certificates of stock or incor- d in a new issue. He also requires all income or profits realized the business of the college be used in extending its ness and perfecting its teachings. In nt of the failure of the college be the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum of nsville the recipient of this gift. The of Directors have accepted the condi- f the gift, and are to have all stock with the condition that no dividends paid, and upon the death of the pres- ders that it shall revert to the college, the event of the failure of the college go to the orphan asylum named by ringer. A meeting of the stockhold- alled for Dec. 9.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

YORK, Nov. 28.—Arrived, the Ari- om Liverpool.

ENSTOWN, Nov. 28.—Arrived, the from New York.

uticura

Resolvent

tes with Energy upon the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels, and Pores of the Skin, alizing, Absorbing, and Expelling Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker

—HUMORS—

se of most human ills, and curing when ans, hospitals, and all other methods and es fail, Scrofula or King's Evil, Glandular gs, Ulcers, Old Sores, Milk Leg, Mercu- fections, Erysipelas, Tumors, Abscesses, cles, Boils, Blood Poisons, Bright's Dis- asting of the Kidneys and Liver, Rheu- , Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, and all and Scaly

—ERUPTIONS—

Skin and Scalp—such as Salt-Rheum, Pso- Tetter, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Scald Itching Piles, and other Disfiguring and ing Humors from a pimple to a scrofulit- r, when assisted by CUTICURA and CUTI- SOAP, the great Skin Cures.

—CUTICURA—

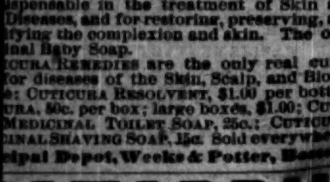
t, unchangeable Medicinal Jelly, clears off ternal evidence of Blood Humors, eats Dead Skin and Flesh, instantly allays Itch- d Irritations, Softens, Soothes, and Heals. s weight in gold for all Itching Diseases.

—CUTICURA SOAP—

quisite Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative. ant with delicious flower odors and healing n. Contains in a modified form all the s of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and spensable in the treatment of Skin and Diseases, and for restoring, preserving, and ifying the complexion and skin. The only nal Baby Soap.

ICURA REMEDIES are the only real cura- for diseases of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood. e: CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle; URA, 50c. per box; large boxes, $1.00; CUTI- MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA CINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold everywhere. cipal Depot, Weeks & Potter, Boston.

CATARRH



NFORD'S RADICAL CURE,

reat American Balsamic Distillation Witch Hazel, American Pine, Ca- nadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

e Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of orm of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or ss to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hear- ough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consump- ndorsed by Physicians, Chemists, and Med- urnals throughout the world as the only ete external and internal treatment. bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Sol- nd Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, gists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADI- URE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

OLLINS' ELECTRICITY,

Gentle, yet effective, united with Healing Balsam, ren- der COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS one hundred times superior to all other plasters for every Pain, Weakness, and In- flammation. Price, 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

THE STURLA TRIAL.

Crowds of Curiosity-Hunters Fail to Get into the Court-Room.

The State Closes with the Testimony of the A. D. T. Messenger Boy.

Opening of the Defense—Laying the Foundation for Insanity.

Witnesses Testify to Frequent Beatings Given by Stiles.

The Sturla murder trial has reached the stage which excites the morbid curiosity of the masses, and the consequence is that a platoon of bailiffs had yesterday to be stationed at the foot of the main staircase for the purpose of excluding all such as had no direct interest in the proceedings, and no relationship or acquaintanceship with any of the principals or witnesses in this somewhat celebrated case, or in other words such as had not the "open sesame" of political or other influence. Mr. Webster, the veteran who so faithfully guards the lower hall, and who superintends the efforts of the bailiffs in preventing the crowd from getting up-stairs to the court-room where they certainly would be almost entirely uncontrollable, estimates that not less than 500 people were turned away at 2 o'clock for lack of accommodation in the court-room, and there were yet others who, seeing the jam, turned aside of their own volition, and never made requests for admission. Such as came early before the seats in the court-room were filled were, of course, admitted, and ladies were admitted without any restrictions whatsoever. Two large sections of seats in the court-room were set aside for them, and yet during the afternoon a considerable number were obliged to remain standing, and no one appeared to sympathize with them, for it was evident they were there out of mere maudlin curiosity. A goodly percentage were plainly enough women of easy virtue, but, seeming to realize the importance to them of the case on trial, they were devoid of rouge or powder, and refrained from gaud or tinsel. It is singular to note the conduct of this very curious throng when court is about adjourning. They all, or nearly all, rush for the bar of the court-room or inside of it, and not a few of the more persistent and presumptuous ones plant themselves directly in the path which they know Miss Sturla will take as she is being led back to jail, and they actually jostle her as she passes in the hope of obtaining a view of her face. And, while the defendant deserves not a little credit for the adroit manner in which she defeats the morbidity of these peculiar people by completely concealing from their gaze all but her nose and eyes, she is yet guilty of posing and ambulating before them with a view of best showing off her figure. She does not obtrude herself upon their vision, but appeared anxious, all the same, that she should be seen to the best advantage. Her conduct in this regard is perhaps excusable in a woman; and more certainly in a woman of her class.

THE CONTINUITY OF TESTIMONY

in her favor, as developed by the witnesses called to the stand yesterday, had a very exhilarating effect upon her, and she was more thoroughly alive to what was going on about her than she has been at any time during the trial. Outside of the court-room she is almost what Mr. Mills declared of her, "Most buoyant and gay, and the heroine of an almost constant reception in the jail." Her most noteworthy visitors for the past few days have been an attorney named Brentano, the Raggios, an Italian family engaged in the restaurant business, and the wife and several other relatives of Capt. William P. Black, who have undertaken the praiseworthy effort of doing something to reform the cyprian in case she is acquitted, and at the same time of doing something to comfort her in case she is convicted. The sentimentality in this case is thus kept for the present entirely outside of the court-room, although it is plainly evident that a considerable number of those present sympathize, as they always do in cases of the kind, with the defendant.

The first witness called was Baldis Ryerson, the A. D. T. messenger, who recognized and swore to the ticket for the message which he delivered to Mrs. Stiles at her home the day before the murder. He had not seen it until it was produced by Mr. Mills, but was positive it was the one by the signature, "Mrs. Stiles," which was written by the colored woman, and from the number of the ticket, which was his number as messenger.

On the cross Mr. Trude made an effort to discredit the ticket by calling the attention of the witness to the fact that the ticket was filled in with two different kinds of ink. The boy was positive that Madeleine, when the note was delivered, was dressing herself before a mirror.

The State here rested.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Officer Bohan, whose testimony on behalf of the prosecution was not as clinching as was expected, was the first witness called by the defense. But the manifest leniency of the witness for the defendant was adroitly concealed by Mr. Trude, who first put to the witness the question which he was not permitted to ask him before—viz.: What took place between him and the defendant on the way to the morgue?

No objection was raised and witness replied that she called his attention to the wet and muddy condition of her underclothing, shoes, and stockings. Then she threw up her hands and exclaimed "O, how I loved him!" and then drifted into Italian exclamations and laments. She anxiously inquired of him if he had a revolver. There was quite a large crowd at the morgue, and upon entering the defendant removed the covering from the dead man's face and kissed him several times. After leaving the morgue and when about to enter the station she put her hands upon her stomach and said: "I'm very sick." She then said something in Italian.

"What was the expression of her eye; natural or unnatural?"

"Well, on Third avenue, this side of Jackson street, she seemed to act very wild."

"What was the expression, if any, of her eyes?"

"Well, she appeared to be as insane as any one I ever saw."

On motion of the State's-Attorney the court promptly ordered the question and answer stricken out.

"What was the expression of her eye; was it a vacant far-away look, and was the pupil dilated or contracted?"

"It was very wild-looking."

Concerning the alleged marks upon Miss Sturla's neck, the witness testified that when he visited her in the armory during the afternoon, the blue and black marks had died away, and that the scratches were not so visible as in the morning.

Mr. Trude announced at this point that he had another question to ask the witness, but did not intend to ask it just then.

Mr. Mills waived the cross-examination until that question should be put, and the witness was thereupon dismissed from the stand.

Henry W. Fischer, city editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, which the polyglottic counsel for the defense translated and construed for the jury into a workingman's paper, took the stand to testify that early on the afternoon after the tragedy he had a conversation in the armory with the defendant. She did not speak at all; he did all the talking—an answer which occasioned quite a ripple of laughter. She had on a hat and blue veil, and he asked her to come forward and take off the veil in order that he might see her face. She did so, and he saw some red and blue marks on her neck. It was scratched and torn. She looked to him as if she was "timid," and the expression of her eyes was not natural. She was calm and quiet, and did not say anything. Some chills passed over her once in a while, at least she shrugged her shoulders and appeared cold. She also appeared unable to walk. He saw no marks on her head. The cross-examination was necessarily limited. Witness did not know when, how, or where the marks were made.

W. C. Smith, styling himself a pharmacist doing business at Nos. 441 State street and 349 Clark street, and of twenty years' experience, was next sworn. He knew Miss Sturla and had sold her drugs from No. 349. When he first saw her he could not exactly say, but when he first noticed anything unnatural in her conduct was about a year ago. He had an account with her, and upon going to Miss Watson's to collect a bill from her was shown to her room. She was lying on a lounge, and when he asked what was wrong she turned off into Italian, which he did not understand. He checked her and saw she was kind of hysterical. Her face was pale, her eyes rather wild, and she was very nervous. She asked for

SOMETHING TO QUIET HER NERVES,

and she remarked that she was very nervous at certain times. Witness told her that he was not a physician, but put up and sent her a mixture of bromide of potassia and calisaya bark. When she talked Italian she was rather bewildered like, and her hands were either tightly clenched or grasping the folds of her dress. She complained of pains in the stomach before and after certain periods in the months.

The next time witness saw her was three or four months later, when he again went to collect a bill. She was not home. He called the next day, and she said that she was out the night before; that Charlie came after her, and she had to go, at the same time saying she was afraid that he would come there some time and kill her. She was excited and talked Italian incoherently, although she at all times was able to speak English fluently. She wanted a loadstone—wanted it as she said for a certain purpose, and wanted it powdered fine. Witness told her it was a difficult thing to get that she might get it in lumps, and made inquiry as to what she wanted of it. She said she wanted to mix it up with some other powder to keep away witches, as she was continually haunted by them by night. Mr. Trude asked if she did not complain of Stiles, but witness did not remember. Witness sent her laudanum several times when she was periodically ill. On other occasions when he saw her she was natural at times, and very excited at other times. One morning she was very much excited, and said she saw Charlie at the foot of the stairs, and that he rushed up and threatened to lick her. She was afraid that he would kill her, and thought the best thing for her to do was to go and live privately with him.

On the cross-examination witness said his partner's name was Mr. Hogey; that he had known the defendant for one and one-half years, and first formed her acquaintance in the drug-store. He saw her once or twice a week at Mrs. Watson's, and occasionally saw her at the store or met her in the street. Witness had talked concerning her, casually he thought, with Dr. Bate, and also about her physical condition, but he could not recollect whether it was before or after the murder. He had talked with Miss Watson concerning the case, but not much, and last about a week or perhaps only two or three days ago.

"Where?" asked Mr. Mills; but the defense interposed an objection, and was overruled and took an exception.

The witness answered, "In her room at her house," and that he went there neither voluntarily nor was sent there, but went on business.

"What is your relation to Carrie Watson, if any?"

"It is by marriage."

"Well, what is it?"

Witness, evidently surprised and confused—I am married to Carrie Watson's sister.

Mr. Mills—That's all.

Mr. Trude somewhat savagely took up the redirect:

"Carrie Watson has several sisters?"

"Yes, sir."

"Her father is School Trustee in the Town of Hyde Park, a reputable man in every respect, is he not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Her sisters and brothers are reputable?"

"Yes, sir; I married my wife out of a convent."

Mr. Mills—It will appear hereafter that Carrie Watson is in this case, and I have a right to show all the relations between this witness for the defense and Carrie Watson, who is deeply interested in this case.

Mr. Trude—That I say is untrue in every particular. Your visits [to witness] have all been of a business nature?

"Yes, sir. I never spent a dollar in the house."

"And your brother hasn't."

"No, sir."

Mr. Mills—I object, and ask to have all this struck out.

The court—Let it be struck out.

Mr. Trude (testily)—I will show that somebody else's brother has. If you want to throw mud I'll give you an avalanche of it.

[For the sake of truth and justice it may be here stated that Miss Watson's father is not and never has been a school trustee in the Town of Hyde Park, but lives down in what is termed the Dutch settlement upon a farm which, it is said, his notorious daughter purchased and paid for. This statement is made on the authority of a member of the Hyde Park Town Board.]

Frank Weed, 15 years of age, employed on the farm of Alex. Eckford at Park Ridge, was next sworn. From his testimony it appeared that he hailed originally from New Hudson, Wis.; that his father was dead, and that he did not know where his mother and step-father now were. He first met Miss Sturla about two and a half years ago when he was blacking boots and selling newspapers for a living. She took him in and clothed him and sent him to the Kinzie school. When she quit the house, No. 10 Clark street, he quit on his own hook and went to live with Eckford, who used to sell poultry to Madeleine. He became acquainted with Mr. Stiles soon after she took him in, and he had

SEEN HIM HIT HER FREQUENTLY,

and notably once in the hall when he struck her in the face, and she cried bitterly. He hit her quite often. On one occasion he heard a noise in the front room, and she, opening the door, told him to get the police. He did so, and they were both arrested. He frequently heard her screaming, and saw her hair streaming down her back, and her arms were black and sore. Sometimes she would roll her eyes, and go down upon her knees as if praying; murmur to herself at times, and tear her hair. He saw this several times. On another occasion she was running around her room and acting strange; rolling her eyes, showing the whites of them, and getting on her knees. Witness went to school four months while with her, and a little since. He frequently took money from her to Mr. Stiles, sometimes to the Palmer House, Owl Club, or Call-Board, and quite often took notes back from him to her. Did not know how much money he had thus carried. Madeleine was often sick, and complained of her stomach, and he frequently saw the doctor there. Sometimes Madeleine spoke very good of Mr. Stiles and sometimes very bad. He never saw her strike him.

The burden of Mr. Mills' cross-examination tended to show that the boy was a runaway from home; that his step-father's name was Will Robertson; and that though he had been living and running errands at No. 10 Clark street, he could not recollect the name of any other person living at the house. Mr. Mills also elicited at great length the fact that this witness had been discovered and cared for and transferred to and from the city several times by a newsdealer on North State street, who styles himself Mr. House, but who is now under indictment for trafficing in obscene pictures under the name of Mehlhouse. Quite a laugh was created at House's expense by the exceeding great number of times which witness' answers to the questions framed by Mr. Mills incorporated the name of House. The cross-examination was apparently damaging to the defense.

On the redirect Mr. Trude elicited that witness had been cautioned to keep away from Owl Club members; that he had never been told by any one what to tell; and that he had been told to keep away from every one, and that if any one approached him and tried to get him to go away to go to Judge Gardner and tell him of it. The boy failed to remember either the cook or the colored woman employed in the house when he is said to have been there.

At the conclusion of the examination Mr. Trude put a number of questions, the answers to nearly all of which were "Mrs. Eckford," and after bringing out the name and repeating it a number of times amidst suppressed laughter in the court-room, he exclaimed petulantly: "There's a great deal in sound, and this case is being tried on sound." But Mr. Mills simply responded: "Farming is better than dealing in pictures."

MISS LETITIA MILLER,

an unmarried colored washerwoman, living at No. 509 Victoria alley, was next called to the stand. She knew Sturla four years and Stiles three years, and had washed at No. 10 Clark street for about two years. She was a witness for the State in the Charles Campbell murder case, who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

At this juncture Mr. Daniel Downing, proprietor of Sunnyside, came in, and Miss Miller was withdrawn. He testified that on Sunday, July 9, Monroe Potter, his bartender, who was a witness for the State, drank too much, and, believing a drunken man unfit to do his business, and was not any good, he discharged him, and put in his place that same night another bartender. He drank excessively that day, more than usual; and, as Mr. Trude put the words into his mouth, "his sociability increased with his intemperance."

The cross-examination was short and extremely cautious.

Miss Miller then resumed. The first time she found Miss Sturla injured was in March, 1880, at No. 10 Clark street, when Mr. Stiles one night stumbled over her as she was going up-stairs with a basket of clothes. He said, "Don't be frightened, it is I. The little girl and I have had a fuss." Witness went up-stairs and found Madeleine lying on the floor unconscious. She came to as she was being put to bed, and said that Charlie had kicked her in the side. She raved in Italian, and was convulsive in her movements. Nothing was then wrong with her face. Dr. Bate attended her. She was insensible quite a little while; motionless and white, pale, and very nervous, and would wring her hands and rant in Italian. The cook "Sally" applied hartshorn, and witness bathed her face with cold water.

At another time he came in, and in witness' presence asked for $50, and when she refused it he hauled off and hit her with his clenched fist in the face. Witness exclaimed, "Why, Mr. Stiles!" and he ran out looking very cross. After having her face bathed Madeleine began to cry and wring her hands and pull her hair.

The next time witness saw her her face was all beaten up. The next meeting was at Miss Watson's. Miss Sturla was lying on a lounge crying, Mr. Stiles having beaten her shortly before. She said, "I think all Charlie cares for me is for my money," and then read a letter from him asking for money. Then she cried, pulled her hair, wrung her hands, and went into her room and slammed the door after her.

The witness also recalled the time at No. 10 when Stiles knocked a tooth out of Madeleine. That time also he ran over her on the stairway, leaving her with her face and clothing bloody. On this occasion Madeleine

DID NOT SEEM TO BE IN HER RIGHT MIND,

and screamed, talked Italian, and wrung her hands. A number of similar instances were detailed. Witness never saw her strike him, and she even objected to telling about their quarrels, saying she was opposed to making public "family affairs."

Upon still another occasion, when Madeleine sent some money to Mr. Stiles by her maid, she received a note which caused her to lock herself up in her room and scream.

Witness saw Stiles at Watson's very frequently. The defendant used to read to witness many of his letters, and, kissing them, would cry, pray, chatter Italian, and scream. She used frequently to complain of being unwell and of pain in her head. That was after she was kicked by him, and never before.

She visited witness, and did this fifty times or more.

Once when he sent to Miss Watson's for money and some other articles she said, "Oh! the poor fellow, perhaps he ain't got any money"; and she sent him $50. Another time she seemed joyous and gay, saying she had just got a letter from Charlie, wherein he said that if she would turn Protestant his mother would not object to his marrying her and bringing her home to live with her. Madeleine was very peculiar at times and used to burn candles about the house, in addition to other eccentricities.

The cross-examination brought out a number of facts concerning the woman and her history, and upon two occasions when it became necessary to refer to her little daughter, who died only last week, the witness shed tears.

The witness said she knew House or Mehlhaus, and formed his acquaintance when he was selling dresses to women boarding at No. 100. A number of other facts, bearing only indirectly upon the case, but all tending to show that she was not only a witness for the defense but in full sympathy with the accused were presented.

The first witness at the afternoon session was Detective W. A. Pinkerton, General Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, who was called to the stand principally to prove a transaction which he had with the defendant and the deceased. Madeleine some two years ago sent to Stiles while on the open Board of Trade a bouquet of cabbage leaves and beets, and made him ridiculous. Mr. Stiles and Harry Everhart called upon witness to see what could be done towards breaking off the connection which had hitherto existed between them. Lieut. Cleary visited her, but failing to get any satisfaction, Lieut. Hayes, of the city force, and himself visited her, and told her she was not married to Stiles, had no right to annoy him, and that she must quit it. In addition they demanded letters, pictures, and clothing belonging to Stiles. She got quite excited, sat down at the piano and sang, and then cried. She said they had only one side of the story, and that she wanted nothing to do with him, and that it was he who hounded her, and abused her, instead of she him, and that she could prove this was the case by more than 100 witnesses. They impressed upon her the necessity of breaking off the connection, and she agreed to do so, and

GAVE UP THE ARTICLES DEMANDED.

He saw her three weeks after that, and also saw Charlie Stiles, who said they had little spats occasionally still, and that she generally got the worst of it, because she had a bad temper which he couldn't stand. While looking for a runaway girl from Michigan, witness went to, among others of the class, the house of Madeleine, and, meeting her, was interrogated as to why he had written a certain letter to Stiles about her. To his astonishment she produced the letter, and then, opening a door she presented him to Stiles, who was putting on a shirt. Witness asked Stiles what he meant by his previous conduct, and the latter replied that he only wanted to scare her.

The cross-examination elicited that Mr. Pinkerton had only a dim recollection of these facts, all of which were two years old or older; and that Madeleine when separation was broached was very nervous, excited, and couldn't be controlled upon any one subject nor kept still for two minutes at a time.

Lieut. Hayes, who accompanied Mr. Pinkerton, corroborated and also remembered that Madeleine said if Stiles did not keep away from her that there would be trouble.

Desk-Sergt. Max Ripley was called upon to testify as to the scratches upon her neck. They were very small red marks, and one was a little larger than the other.

Officer Gustave Demars testified that in 1880 a hack drove up to No. 10; that Mr. Stiles got out of it, kicked at the front door of the house, and was answered by a woman from an upper window that he could not come in. He had a revolver exposed, was intoxicated, and said he would kill the ——. The witness was sent for by him, and, calling upon him at the Owl Club, returned the revolver. At another time he saw Mr. Stiles hit her on the head. The witness was also brought out upon his knowledge of Miss Sturla's charities. He simply knew what she told him and that she took a Randolph or Van Buren street car for the purpose of visiting some destitute family.

Mr. Joseph Dunlop, for whom Mr. Trude had been calling for some time, still failing to appear, Mrs. Rosa Ashton was called to the stand. She was the housekeeper at No. 10 Clark street, the house of ill-fame which Miss Sturla kept, during the time that the latter lived with Stiles on the North Side. She now kept furnished rooms, reputable, at No. 523 State street. The defendant once told her that one night Charlie left her in Lincoln Park, and told a romantic story about finding herself under a monument and making her way to a neighboring house, where she was set aright on the road to the city. She was nervous, excited, and somewhat hysterical. That night she went to his rooms, and in the morning came back happy, saying he was very kind to her. The witness corroborated the testimony of Miss Miller as to

MANY OF THE ACTS OF CRUELTY,

and related nothing new save that on one occasion he kicked her out of his room, and when witness remonstrated with him Madeleine threw herself into his arms, and said, "Charley, don't kick me; I'll be good. Let me in." That same night he threw open the doors and called in the police. They were all arrested, but after furnishing bail came home friendly enough together. He spoke of her as being foolish, and told witness she ought not to live with him.

"Did he call her a crazy Dago?"

The court—That is very wrong.

Mr. Mills—I ask for a ruling upon it, your Honor. It has been done repeatedly.

Mr. Trude—The State's-Attorney does the same.

Mr. Mills—No I don't; never.

The court—No he does not, Mr. Trude. Try and bear it in mind not to ask that sort of question. You're too good a lawyer to do it repeatedly.

The quarrel continued on the cross-examination.

Mr. Mills—Do you know Carrie Watson?

Witness—No, sir; I do not.

Mr. Mills—Do you know Miss Miller.

Witness—No, sir; I do not.

Mr. Trude—Stop! Stop! I have objections.

The Court—What is the objection?

Mr. Trude—I believe it is improper, and I will tell you. Suppose any witness on the stand is asked a question of this kind, it is done for the purpose of degrading him.

Mr. Mills—My purpose is this: Suppose I show that Carrie Watson is the principal of this defense, and has raised the money to pay the lawyer of the defense, and has contributed herself; and suppose further it is shown that a witness is intimately acquainted with Carrie Watson, will not that be proper to go to the jury as bearing upon the credibility of the witness?

Witness—I never spoke to her.

Mr. Trude—I claim the right to put in a denial. It may be true that this woman he has reference to has gathered money, but not to pay the lawyer for the defense. Some of the ladies back there on those benches [indicating a large party of ladies sitting to the right of the court dais, all of whom looked suspiciously at each other] have raised money; some of the most respectable ladies in the city, some of those employed in the concern of Field & Leiter, have contributed money in this case.

Mr. Mills—I object to all this as improper.

The court (reprovingly)—That is unnecessary, Mr. Trude.

Mr. Trude—If a witness is put upon the stand it has been ruled in one of our courts that it is illegal to ask if the woman is a prostitute, on the ground that the fact of being a prostitute

DOES NOT AFFECT HER CREDIBILITY,

and there is as much reliability to be placed upon her testimony as upon that of any other person.

Mr. Mills—When the question of the credibility of harlots comes up I will answer it.

Mr. Trude—Of pimps?

Mr. Mills (vindictively)—And of pimps.

Mr. Trude (sneeringly)—Yes.

Mr. Mills—I will meet the credibility of any prostitutes that may be introduced as witnesses for the defense.

Outside of this the cross-examination was interesting only as developing the fact that witness was frequently sent for by Madeleine, and occasionally visited her in the County Jail, and that upon one of these visits Madeleine wanted to know how she supposed she felt, and whether she or Charlie was the worst off. Witness told her that she ought to suffer most for having killed him.

Joseph Dunlop, of the *Times*, with the bloom of the barber upon his cheek, took the stand to testify to the scratches on Madeleine's neck.

Mr. R. D. Stiles, uncle of the deceased, was called by Mr. Trude in the hope of identifying the handwriting of some letters purporting to have been written by Charles to the defendant. He was unable to testify positively, not having received a letter from Charles in five years. Besides, the bundle of letters produced was not in any sort of order, and, as Mr. Trude stated, portions of them were unfit for reproduction in court.

He was anxious for an adjournment, but the court said he better continue, and Dr. J. H. Bate was called. He is the physician who attended the defendant upon each of her numerous illnesses, also upon the occasions when she was beaten, as described by other witnesses. While admitting that she was a sufferer from dysmenorrhea, he did not believe that the complaint was intensified or aggravated as it progressed. It was dependent upon exposure, excesses, and abuse, and its severity was increased by any of these. Upon one occasion his only act was to put a piece of adhesion plaster over a wound on the side of her head; on another, to administer anodynes and hot applications. He did not think any of the beatings she received had any permanent effect upon her heart, although she complained that they had. He had treated her a number of times, and was unprepared to say that the wild and frenzied condition in which he sometimes found her was the result of hysteria.

There were a number of doctors present, and from what Mr. Trude had to say the greater portion of today will be taken up in the examination of medical experts.

A FALLEN MINISTER.

The Rev. J. Harvey Rockwell Convicted at Omaha of Using the United States Mails for Fraudulent Purposes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 28.—The Rev. J. Harvey Rockwell, alias the Rev. J. Harvey, who obtained various small sums of money under false pretenses from book-buyers all over the Union last summer by procuring money on the sale of books which he offered at preposterously low prices but never really possessed, was convicted on two counts out of four today in the United States Court for using the mails for defrauding. Rockwell has been pastor of Congregational churches at De Witt and Wilber, in this State, and his people have stood by him since his arrest, which perhaps was only due, as he resorted to the scheme of defrauding because he had become involved in debt through repeated deficits in his salary. Rockwell's counsel, H. D. Estabrook and R. W. Patrick, have raised a question of the constitutionality of the law under which the indictment was found, and it is expected that an argument will soon be had as to the power that Congress had to enact a statute to prevent the transmission through the mails of letters or papers when the intent of the sender or receiver is to defraud, and whether Congress has the power to pass a law under which an inquiry can be made into the motives of a party using the mails. The question is a broad one, and a decision is anticipated with the liveliest interest by the lawyers.

MANAGER M'VICKER.

His Lecture on the Press, Pulpit, and Stage at Central Music-Hall.

The Reciprocal Distrust Between the Three Great Teachers.

The Modern Church an Abject Devotee of the Ungodly Mammon.

The Stage of Today Better than It Ever Was.

The 600 people who went to Central Music-Hall last evening to hear Mr. J. H. McVicker tell the truth and nothing but the truth about the "Press, Pulpit, and Stage" enjoyed a treat, the lecture, or talk as it was called, being unusually interesting. An outline of it is subjoined:

The faculty which enabled us to discriminate was rarely cultivated to any extent even by those who set themselves up as teachers and leaders in the affairs of everyday life. In modern civilization the press, the pulpit, and the stage were three great powers for good and evil. While he might think it was about time for the stage to assume a position and talk back, he was not there to apologize for it, nor was he there simply to condemn the pulpit and censure the press. These two powers set up an ideal of perfection, and each thought itself infallible. Editors and ministers assumed to be a little better than the rest of mankind, and both expected and exacted from all poor humanity perfection equal to their inspired holiness. That was not fair. All could not be editors and ministers, and some wouldn't be if they could. [Applause.]

The stage, like the press and the pulpit, had its weaknesses, but it was not so pretentious as its fellows, hence its sins were not so heinous. Editors and ministers were set before us as a sort of models, but the world was taught to look upon the actor as a mere rollicking, good-natured, worthless fellow. The press and the pulpit assumed to instruct and to guide; the stage sought to amuse. When we read a vicious article in a newspaper or listened to an intolerable and uncharitable sermon from a leading pulpit we felt that the offense

SMELT RANK TO HEAVEN,

that a great trust had been betrayed, that the instructors had misused their power to vitiate public opinion, degrade public morals, or to instill false principles into the public mind. He needed not to apologize for the mistakes of the stage; its offenses were easily forgiven. He could not apologize for the more deliberate, enduring, and far-reaching errors of the pulpit and the press. [Applause.]

In one respect the press, pulpit, and stage stood upon a level—that of reciprocal distrust. [Laughter.] The pulpit was continually inveighing against the stage and the press; the press was always crying out against the pulpit and the stage, and the stage could not help but feel that the pulpit and the press were not always the truthful, righteous things they would have the people believe them to be.

When the stage was pressed for material it fell back on something of a local or sensational kind. So when it was noted that the attendance at church was dropping off and the deacons returned after collection with empty plates, the ministers pitched into the stage—the standing sensation of the pulpit. Many a minister had made himself known to the community through a philippic against theatre-going who otherwise would have remained in obscurity all his life long. To this notoriety-seeking class of ministers the theatre was of more importance than the old orthodox Hell, for the Devil and his pitchfork had come to be looked upon as mythical even by the church itself, but the theatre and its viciousness were terribly real to the poor trembling soul, who felt that it could not mourn sufficiently in this life to gain everlasting happiness in the life to come. Sensible people, whose judgments were not warped by prejudice, believed that there was good in the pulpit, the stage, and the press. The trouble was we did not discriminate between the good and the bad—did not always get things just in the right place. The average man was

A VICTIM TO HIS ENVIRONMENT—

took the world as it came, and drifted on in the channel in which he started. The good frequently passed for the bad, and the bad for the good. We were a hive of busy bees, but lacked their wisdom—did not extract the sweet from life and avoid the bitter. The trinity of modern civilization—the press, the pulpit, and the stage—should work in harmony for the good of the human race, but they pulled apart for selfish motives.

He then considered the three in the order of their birth, the stage being first. The modern drama in every language and of every country traced its origin to the ancients through the church, which only began to condemn when it could no longer control the stage. If the religions with which the ancient dramas were intertwined were Pagan they were at least the best known to the several tribes, and they were far less intolerant and more charitable than many of the religions of our day. The Christian Church adopted the drama as its own, and for many centuries had exclusive, and, for a long time after, a preponderating influence over the stage. It was short-sighted when it allowed so effective an engine as the drama to drift away from it.

He denied that the stage had degenerated. It had, like Governments and individuals, been emancipated from the shackles of ignorance and the despotism of superstition. [Applause.] A voice prompted partly by hate and partly by fear, cried out: "Shall it not be banished from the face of the earth?" That voice had been ringing along the corridor of ages, but the stage still lives [applause], because across it was written "That which God has planted in man can never die." The stage was the highest development of the love of spectacle, which was born in the human heart.

THERE WAS NO OTHER PRODUCTION

of the senses of sight and hearing which satisfied so completely—no other which reached the emotions and sympathy of humanity so quickly, none which illustrated so vividly the story of human life. It advanced with true Christian spirit, with no element of hate and combativeness in its nature. If insulted it responded "Our enemies cannot kill us; we can afford to suffer and progress."

The second born of the triumvirate was the church, which had professed, ever since its birth, to hold in its hand all the good there was in man on this earth, and to control his destinies in the life to come. After referring to its wars and the victims sacrificed to its arrogance, selfishness, and greed, "for the glory of Zion," he said the cruelties of the church came down far this side of the Reformation—reached down even to our own day, but in a wonderfully modified form, being compelled to yield to a superior civilization which other forces had established. It no longer availed itself of the implements of torture—the only implements ever invented under its patronage. Its burden was heavier than the cross its Hebrew antetype imposed upon the Savior, and it grew weaker as the world grew stronger. On all sides we saw disintegration, and confusion, and a plaintive voice asked "What is the trouble with the church?" The trouble was the entrance was too narrow. [Applause.] It did not appeal to the judgment of man in offering him childish promises and foolish threats. It had not touched the proper chord in the human heart or it would meet with a universal response. While it claims a monopoly of the only true God, it was an abject devotee of Mammon. It reveled in millions of idle capital, free from taxation, which might build schools, libraries, and temples of art. [Applause.] It made no proffer of good-fellowship, or, if it did, it was with icy coldness save with him who had a long purse. It adhered to its own methods, offering dogma and superstition as a pabulum to a people who had

LEARNED TO THINK AND REASON.

It had planted itself in the light of progress—had failed to keep pace with the progress of the world, and was fast becoming a relic of exploded methods.

The next child was the press, destined to emancipate mankind from ignorance and superstition. About the time of its birth the Western Hemisphere was discovered, as if a cradle were needed for the repose and liberty of the child, in which it might be rocked until it grew to be man's greatest hope in the present life.

He spoke of its advent on the American Continent and of its progress—the stage regarding it with mirth, and the church as the offspring of the devil. The history of printing during the last three centuries was written only in the progressive history of man. Since the invention of printing and the discovery of America, the progress of man had been greater than during the fifteen preceding centuries, when the church was the guiding star of the human race. The press of America had achieved greatness and liberty, but it had not always been faithful to its mission; nor had it always respected the power it wielded. But, unlike the pulpit, it had always been progressive. [Applause.] It had cost many lives, and brought dire distress upon many a happy house by the license which it assumed. Its personalities from an impersonal, and, too frequently, from an irresponsible source, were a blot upon its escutcheon which could never be rubbed out. [Applause.] Its dealing in innuendo to the injury of character and the mortification of feeling was a cowardly abuse of power. [Applause.] Its self-laudation, almost universal, was a custom which would be more honored in the breach than the observance.

ITS CRITICISMS OF MEN AND MATTERS

were more frequently cruel than just. It was rarely a fair opponent. It accused, persecuted, and passed sentence upon, frequently denying the defendant even a hearing. Its apologies were as a rule simply no apologies at all. But its sins were on the surface, and with discrimination were sifted from its usefulness.

He then defended his profession, saying that those who listened to the criticisms of the press and the scathing anathemas of the pulpit might be astonished at the statement, but he made it without any fear of successful contradiction, that at no period in the history of the world did the stage rank as high as today. [Applause.] None of the arts or professions had made greater progress, or kept equal pace with society, civilization, and government. There might be much to deplore in it as in all other matters, but there was consolation in the reflection that it was far superior today to any other period of time. The decline of the drama had been talked about for 1,500 years, but during all the time the stage had been making steady progress in the channel of refinement, and chronic croakings need not create any alarm for the future—certainly no dismay for the present. The people did not stop to take the historical view of the case, which was a complete answer to the alleged deterioration and degeneracy of the stage. The people, preferring to rely on their own judgments and perceptions, found no such depravity as the press sometimes and the pulpit nearly always depicted. He

TRACED THE GROWTH OF THE DRAMA

from the time when a play under the supervision of the church occupied four days and took from 100 to 500 actors to the present day, relating several amusing experiences during the "good old days" in Chicago, saying that in all the comforts and appointments—in all its illusions and effects—in everything that tended to make the theatre attractive, those of today exceeded their forerunners in brilliancy as much as the electric light outshone the old tallow dip. [Applause.] It might freely be admitted that the theatre of today was more a place of amusement than a school for instruction, and that the current play of the day was written more with a view to entertain than to teach. This was not to be deplored. Progress demanded greater accuracy in formation than the stage could possibly give and retain its character as a purveyor of amusement; and that same progress had amply provided other vehicles of information at once more reliable and more trustworthy than the theatre could possibly be. Yet it might truthfully be claimed that a very large number of persons had gained all their knowledge of history, and especially of art culture and society from the stage—that large class of people who learn by observation, who read but little and seldom go to church. To them the stage has been and always

WOULD BE AN INSTRUCTOR,

for they would read no more and go to church no oftener if there were no theatres. The theatre was of inestimable service to man if it merely amused. Amusement was never more essential to the human race than at present, as men and women were never more deeply engrossed in the daily routine of life. We did not live the restful life of our forefathers, and it was fortunate that the theatre had turned its attention to amusement—fortunate morally, mentally, and physically.

The legitimate drama was in no danger of being driven from the stage. Spectacle, opera, burlesque, pantomime, gymnastics never had driven and never would drive it out. There was a great deal of sham among reformers. The dilettanti who cried out for Shakspeare seldom went to the theatre, as they had amusements at home. The theatres would be bankrupt and the great public lose its popular pastime if the managers deferred to such pretensions.

The proprieties of the stage, as of society, were controlled in great measure by the customs of the age, which came upon us with civilization. It dealt with human emotions, and, in doing so, put vice in a lurid light, exalted truth and virtue beyond the power of eloquence, and won the heart of man through love and pity. The pulpit was unfair and irrational in its treatment of the stage. Was it fair to class all theatres and actors and actresses on the same degraded level as the performers and the low hall and saloon which the city licensed as theatres and allowed to exist among us. [Applause.] The trouble with ministers was that they invariably

TOOK A GLOOMY VIEW OF LIFE.

Unlike poets, they were made, not born, and, unfortunately for mankind, too, many of them were made in the same mold. This would be a dreary world were we all compelled to follow the rules the orthodox pulpit could prescribe for us. The trouble with the press on the contrary, was that it didn't take a sufficiently serious view of life. It didn't place a sufficient value upon its own importance, or it would have a higher sense of its responsibility. It didn't seem to realize how much of the demoralization it was accountable for. Were it true to itself, did it respect the power it wielded, and were it to make reason instead of abuse its sharpest weapon it would lead, not follow, public taste.

Sunday theatricals were scandalous for the reason that they were unnecessary and out of place. [Applause.] They were unjust to the employes, who, as a rule, got no extra compensation, and demoralizing from the fact that they tended to lessen the respect which an American intuitively felt for the day. The stage alone was not to blame for this abuse. When appealed to on the subject the municipal officers said: "It will hurt the party."

The theatre proper had a place in the heart of the people, and with discrimination on the part of all, many necessary reforms would come. The world moved. From doubt and wonder, created by orthodoxy, the church would be rescued. The forces were on the march. The pioneers were hewing down the forests of dogmas, superstition, and worn-out theology. When theological colleges were turned into temples for learning, when natural religion radiated from all pulpits, when a higher tone pervaded our daily press, our local politics were lifted from the gutter and placed upon the sidewalk, our municipal Governments made what they were supposed to be—the guardians of the people—with dignity sufficient for respect and of that quality to win respect from others, then would come a stage, ever true to its mission, holding up a mirror and reflecting homes with happiness prevailing and wickedness so obscured as only to be discerned when brought in contact with truth. [Applause.]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Stauber Sat Down Upon—More School-Sites Needed for Next Year—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Bridge in the chair. All of the members were present.

A communication was read from residents of the North Division protesting against the purchase of a school site at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Illinois street, for the reason that it was too near the County Jail, and that the location was otherwise undesirable. The communication was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

The clerk read an offer from Prof. Delafontaine of a present to the West Division High School of a very valuable collection of zoölogical specimens which he had gathered for the purpose of instruction in schools. The present was accepted with thanks.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that proposals for the cut stone, carpentry, and sewerage for the South Division High School building had been received, and that they recommended the award of contracts as follows: Cut stone, to McKeon & Kelly, $5,990; carpentry, to Schaller & Stabford, $24,945; sewerage, to J. Hardin, $369.

The same committee reported the information that none of the smoke-consumers tried in the various school-houses, except those in the West Division, Scammon, and Douglas schools, had proven satisfactory, and recommended that none save these be paid for. The report was adopted.

The Committee on German recommended that the study of German be introduced in the Throop and Oakley schools. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations recommended concurrence in the report of the Committee on Teachers urging an amendment to Sec. 30 of the rules so as to make it read: "No person, either male or female, under the age of 18 years shall be appointed as teacher in any of the public schools." The report was rejected.

Superintendent Howland stated that there would be an examination for grammar and primary teachers at the West Division High-School Friday, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Keith moved that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, the Committee on Boundaries, and the President and Secretary of the board be made a joint committee to prepare a statement of

THE NUMBER OF BUILDING SITES

it will be necessary to purchase during the next year, and also of the number of school buildings needed to relieve the pressing wants of different points in the city, in order that the board might act intelligently in preparing its estimate for the annual appropriation bill. The motion was adopted.

A motion to close the schools on Friday after Thanksgiving-Day was unanimously adopted, and there will be no school from this afternoon until Monday morning.

The chair called up the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charges or insinuations made by Inspector Stauber against the honesty of members of the board in connection with the purchase of a school site at the corner of Lincoln and Division streets, and entertained a motion to adopt the report as a whole.

Speaking to the question,

MR. STAUBER SAID

he was unable to attend the last meeting of the board, and he did not know that the committee intended to report or he would have been there. He had nothing to say against the report of the committee. Even had the witnesses of whom he had spoken appeared before the committee they would have told nothing additional to what he had stated. But he could not understand why Mr. Story occupied the position he now did—that only a few years ago he had made similar charges against a school board, and he thought it strange that he now mounted his high horse against him. In reply to a question Mr. Stauber said he had never been at the rooms of the board with any of the persons who he claimed would bear witness with reference to the high price of the property at the corner of Lincoln and Division streets.

Mr. Story said he had never been a member of any board, nor had he ever made charges of dishonesty against the members of a board, and posed himself as the only virtuous one of them.

In the course of a rambling talk regarding Mr. Stauber's conduct, the gentleman several times hesitatingly stated that his language had been misconstrued in the matter in question.

On motion, the question was divided, the report of Messrs. Brenan and Kraus vindicating the board forming the first, and Mr. Story's supplemental report and the resolution that the board recommend the purchase of the property the second part. The first part was adopted by a vote of 14 to 1, Stauber being the dissenting voter. There were only thirteen votes on the second part, and it was adopted by 7 to 6, Stauber voting in the negative. When Mr. Kraus' name was called he explained his vote, which was in the negative, by saying that he looked upon Mr. Stauber's statements as a virtual apology for the insinuations against the board.

Mr. Floto, who sat next Mr. Kraus, desired to ask a question before voting. Had Mr. Stauber apologized to the board?

Mr. Stauber arose in his place and said he had not apologized, for the reason that he had nothing to apologize for, his language having been misconstrued.

Mr. Floto—Then I vote "no."

Mr. Kraus—Mr. Clerk, change my vote to "yes."

When Mr. Garvy was asked to vote he said that he regarded Mr. Stauber as incapable of understanding the great insult he had offered to his fellow members, and he therefore voted "no." After the vote was announced the gentleman asked to change his vote, which was cynically given, but it was too late.

The board then adjourned until after Thanksgiving.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Sentence-Day in the Circuit Court at Milwaukee—The Usual Batch of Breaches of the Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Today has been regular sentence-day in the Circuit Court, and the prisoners who have been found guilty during the present term were brought in to receive the sentence accorded by the court. John Jackson, the negro who killed a sailor on board the steamer City of Milwaukee last August, was given six years in the State Prison, he having been found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. William and Patrick Boyle, found guilty of burglary in two counts, were sentenced to five years each in the same institution.

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., Nov. 28.—The celebrated Stokes murder trial is now on its second hearing at this place, having been tried one year ago and resulting in a mistrial. The crime is the killing of Malinda Stevens on the 26th of April, 1880, eight miles from Centre Point, Howard County, by Sallie Stokes. Both were intimate friends and young ladies well known throughout the county. The cause of the killing was the alleging by Jane, sister of the deceased, that Sallie had gossiped about her. Deceased attempted to pull Sallie off a horse, when she jumped off and stabbed Malinda, severing the jugular vein. Four jurors were secured today, and the work of impaneling will be resumed tomorrow. Mrs. Shelton, sister of Sallie, indicted with her, was discharged. The court-house was crowded with people, the parents of both girls and many friends being present.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—At 12 o'clock last night a shooting occurred between Owen Campbell and Policemen Cleavinger and Valentine. Campbell received six wounds and died at 6 this evening. Particulars cannot be learned, as the officers, who are under arrest, decline to say more than to claim they fired in self-defense. Bad feeling had existed between Cleavinger and Campbell.

WOLF-CHILDREN IN INDIA.

Instances of Human Beings Descending to the Level of Brutes.

Chambers' Journal.

One morning many years ago, Mr. H——, who happened at the time to be Magistrate and Collector of the Etawah district, was out riding, accompanied by a couple of sowars, or mounted orderlies. They were passing over a portion of road that lay in the vicinity of the ravines of the River Jumna, when two half-grown wolf-cubs crossed their path, and following them more slowly came a very remarkable looking creature, which shambled along on all-fours in an extraordinary fashion. This turned out to be a wolf-child. Letting the other two go unmolested, the three men proceeded to hunt down the human cub, and succeeded in bringing it to bay. As they wished to take the creature alive, and were altogether unwilling to hurt it any way, they found the greatest difficulty in attempting to secure it; for it fought, bit, and clawed with extreme fierceness and pertinacity; indeed, having driven it into a corner, Mr. H—— and one of the sowars had to mount guard while the other native proceeded to the nearest village and got a stout blanket for the purpose of throwing it over its head, and it was by this means that the capture was at length effected. All the way home the wolf-child behaved like a mad thing, screaming, and howling; now piteously, now in a paroxysm of impotent rage. It was, however, taken to Mr. H——'s house; but it would not be comforted, and for a long time refused all kinds of food, including raw meat. The creature was a boy of about 9 years of age; and it may here be stated that no female wolf-child has ever been heard of or seen. It is not easy to assign a sufficient reason for the fact that females have never been so discovered, unless we suppose that being less vigorously constituted, they have been unable to withstand the terrible hardships of such an existence, and have very soon sickened and died.

In appearance this boy was exceedingly repulsive; his features were blunt and coarse, and their expression brutalized and insensible. As for his habits, they were exactly those of a wild animal. Mr. H—— caused minute inquiries to be made throughout the neighboring villages as to whether the inhabitants had lost any children through their being carried off by wolves, and if so whether they could recognize the human waif that had been recovered by means of birthmarks, moles, or other such indelible tokens. In the course of a few days the father and mother of the lad were discovered, by means of birthmarks about the breast and shoulders, and stated he had been carried away when about 2 years of age. His parents, however, found him very difficult to manage, for he was most fractious and troublesome, in fact just a caged wild beast. Often during the night, for hours together, he would give vent to most unearthly yells and moans, destroying the rest and irritating the temper of his neighbors, and generally making night hideous. On one occasion his people chained him by the waist to a tree that stood near the hut, which was situated on the outskirts of the village. Then a rather curious incident occurred. It was a bright moonlight night, and two wolf-cubs—undoubtedly those in whose companionship he had been captured—attracted apparently by his cries, whilst on the prowl, came to him and were distinctly seen to gambol about and play with him with as much familiarity and affection as if they considered him quite one of themselves. They only left him on the approach of morning, when movement and stir again arose in the village.

The wolf-boy, however, did not survive long. Accustomed to the winds for at least half a dozen years, captivity and the change in his mode of life appeared not to agree with him, and he gradually pined away and died. He never spoke a word; nor did a single ray of human intelligence ever shed its refining light over his poor debased features.

The next story is taken from a work published some five and twenty years ago, by a then well-known Indian political officer.

"There is now at Sultanpore a boy who was found in a wolf's den near Chandour, on the Goomtee River, about two and a half years ago. A trooper, sent by the native Governor to the district of Chandour to demand the payment of some revenue, was passing along the banks of the Goomtee, when he saw a large female wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps and a boy. The boy went on all-fours, and was on the best possible terms with the dam and her whelps, and the mother seemed to guard all four with equal care. They went down to the river and drank without perceiving the native, who sat upon his horse watching them. As soon as they were about to turn back, the trooper pushed on, intending to cut off and secure the boy; but the latter ran quite as fast as the whelps, and kept up easily with the foster-parent. Eventually they all reëntered the den. The trooper then assembled some people with pickaxes and attempted to dig them out. When they had dug some seven or eight feet into the bank, the wolf escaped with her cubs and the boy. They were pursued by the trooper, followed by the fastest young men of the party on foot; the former headed them, and turned the boy back to the men, who then captured him. They took him to the village and tried to make him speak, but could get no answer save an angry growl or a snarl. He was some weeks in the village, and large crowds assembled each day to see him. On the approach of a grown up person, he became alarmed, and tried to steal away; when, however, a child came near he rushed at it with a fierce snarl and attempted to bite it. He rejected cooked meat with disgust; but when raw meat was offered, he seized it eagerly, put it under his paws like a dog, and ate it with an evident relish. He would not let any person approach him while he was eating, but had no objection to a dog coming and sharing his food with him.

"The lad was handed over to the Rajah of Hasseepore, and soon after was sent by him to Sultanpore to Capt. Nicholetts, the European officer commanding the First regiment of Oude local infantry. The latter made him over to the charge of his servants, who take great care of him, but can never get him to utter a syllable. He is inoffensive, except when teased, and will then growl surlily at the person annoying him. He now eats almost anything thrown to him, but prefers raw flesh, which he devours greedily. A quilt stuffed with cotton was given to him when the weather became very cold this season; but he tore it to pieces and ate a portion of it, cotton and all, with his food every day. He is very fond of bones, particularly uncooked ones; these he masticates apparently with as much ease as if they were meat. He continues to like dogs and jackals, and permits them to feed with him, if he happens to be eating when they approach.

"Capt. Nicholetts, in letters dated 14th and 19th of September, 1850, told me that the boy died in the latter part of August, and that he had never been seen to laugh or smile. He understood but little that was said, and appeared to take no notice of anything going on around him; nor did he form any attachment whatever. He never played with the numerous children around him; nor did he seem wishful to do so. When not hungry, he used to sit petting and stroking a pariah or vagrant dog, which he used to allow to eat out of the same dish with him. A short time before his death Capt. Nicholetts shot his dog, as he used to eat by far the greater part of the meat given to the boy, who in consequence grew quite thin. The lad didn't seem in the least to care for the death of his companion. He used signs when he wanted anything, and very few of them. When hungry he pointed to his mouth. When his food was placed some distance from him he used to run to it on all-fours, but at other times, not frequently, he would walk upright. He shunned human beings, male and female, and would never willingly remain near one. To cold, heat, or rain he appeared alike indifferent, and seemed to care for nothing but eating. He was very quiet and required no kind of restraint while he was with Capt. Nicholetts's servants—that is, for the space of about two years. He was never heard to utter a single word till within a few minutes of his death, when he put his hand to his head and said 'it aches,' he then asked for some water, after drinking which he died. This boy when caught was about 10 years of age."

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 28.—William Bohde, a boy in his 16th year, of respectable parents, and living eighteen miles west of this city, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging himself in a barn. No cause is known for the act. He was in usual health apparently at noon, dining with the family.

A Reminiscence of Balzac.

London Society.

Mr. Charles Didier, author of Rome Souterraine, once told me that, at the commencement of his literary career, having some business to transact with his publisher, he found him engaged in listening to a stout, slovenly-dressed individual, who was eloquently describing to him the site and architectural details of a house he intended building.

So gigantic was the plan, and so utterly regardless of the expense to be incurred appeared the speaker, that Didier was literally astounded, and on the stranger's departure asked who he was. "What! don't you know Balzac?" exclaimed the publisher. "Never saw him before. He must have made more money than people give him credit for." "Possibly," coolly returned the other. "All I can say is, he came here to borrow 500 francs in advance on a volume of which he has not written a line, and in all probability never will."

A necessity, also a luxury—the Andrews Parlor Folding-Beds, at 195 Wabash avenue.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

MR. HENRY E. ABBEY respectfully announces the first appearance in Chicago of

MME. CHRISTINE

Nilsson!

In one GRAND CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, at 8 O'Clock.

MME. NILSSON will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists:

MISS HOPE GLENN, Contralto,
M. THEODORE BJORKSTEN, Tenor,
SIG. GIUSEPPE DEL PUENTE, Baritone,

In conjunction with the

MENDELSSOHN QUINTET CLUB,
Of Boston.
CHAS. E. PRATT, Pianist.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1, $2, and $3, according to location.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EXTRA.

THE SALE OF SEATS for the FIRST WEEK of the DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH COMEDIAN,

MR. CHARLES
WYNDHAM!

Will begin TOMORROW MORNING at 9 O'CLOCK.

On Monday Evening, Dec. 4,

The ENTIRE WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY from the CRITERION THEATRE, LONDON, will appear here in the LATEST SENSATION, entitled

"14 DAYS!"

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.

EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
GALA THANKSGIVING MATINEE THURSDAY.
THE PUBLIC AROUSED TO THE HIGHEST ENTHUSIASM.
THE
ROMANY RYE
FULFILLS EVERY PROMISE.
IS THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE.
A PERFECT PICTORIAL MARVEL.
A DRAMA EXCITING HUMAN INTEREST.
GRAPHIC, THRILLING, REALISTIC.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager.

Leaders of Refined Minstrelsy.
Every Evening this Week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Thatcher, Primrose & West's
CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS.

Thatcher's Minstrels, from the Arch Street Opera-House, Philadelphia, unified with the Principal Members of Primrose & West's Old Organization, making Two Distinct Companies appearing in a Grand Combined Performance.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE
Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 30.
Special Souvenir Performance Friday eve., Dec. 1.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The Second Entertainment of the STAR LECTURE COURSE will be given Tomorrow evening.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax

Will deliver his new lecture, entitled "OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENTS." Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. For sale at Box-Office of Central Music-Hall.

MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Matinee Today at 2, Evening at 8 p. m.,
The Eminent Artists,
MR. AND MRS. M'KEE RANKIN,
In their World-Famous Success,
THE DANITES,
The Greatest of all American Dramas.
Special Thanksgiving Matinee on Thursday.
Sunday, Dec. 3, Benefit of Mr. Harry Pierson.
Monday, next, Dec. 4, Mr. Chas. Wyndham and his unrivaled Comedy Company, from London, in the latest sensation, 14 DAYS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF MR.
DENMAN THOMPSON,
Who will appear every evening in the comedy drama,
JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
GRAND EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE THURSDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
Secure seats in advance in order to avoid delay.
Next Week—The successful drama, A SQUARE MAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager.
Ernest Stanley's American Anglican Allied Shows.
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving-Day at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE..........Manager.
The only first-class Variety House in the city. Admission One-Half that of any other theatre. Every evening this week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
M. B. LEAVITT'S Gigantean Minstrels.
Special Extra Matinee Thanksgiving-Day, Thursday, Nov. 30.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM, 150 and 152 W. Madison, near Halsted.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
OPEN from 10 in the morning to 10 at night.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Old fashioned remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this conquering specific, and old fashioned ideas in regard to depletion as a means of cure have been quite exploded by the success of the great renovant, which tones the system, tranquilizes the nerves, neutralizes malaria, depurates and enriches the blood, rouses the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Gen. Thomas O. Osborn is at the Leland.

The collections from dutiable goods yesterday were $13,493.

Jay C. Morse, James Pickards, and C. T. Osburne, of Marquette, are at the Leland.

Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, United States Minister to Peru, has returned to the Leland.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, the "boy preacher," of Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Grand Pacific.

Congressman R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and ex-Gov. John H. Gear, of Iowa, are at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. Rosecranz, of San Francisco, with his wife and daughter, are at the Grand Pacific, on their way to Washington.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $31,186, whisky paying $25,908, cigars and tobacco $4,810, and beer $434.

M. W. Prius, of Amsterdam, proprietor of the Royal Netherland Steamship Line, and R. R. H. Toe Lear, General Agent, New York, are at the Palmer.

Charles Alhind, one of the employés at the Park Theatre, fell from a ladder yesterday afternoon and broke his left arm between the wrist and elbow. He was removed to the County Hospital.

Mr. Melvin Adams, the Secretary of State of Colorado, was at the Palmer yesterday. The gentleman views with hope the future of the Republican party, but his visit East was wholly upon business.

Theodore D. Wannfriend, the liquor-dealer who was accused of obtaining $54 worth of goods under false pretenses from a New York firm, was honorably discharged by Justice Brown yesterday.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 35 degrees; 10 a. m., 38; 12 m., 41; 3 p. m., 41; 8 p. m., 38. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.56; 8 p. m., 29.55.

Judge James Grant, Davenport; the Rev. Dr. P. F. Sullivan, Philadelphia; Judge J. A. Bullen, Leavenworth; Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, Springfield; John C. Gault, St. Louis; and Peter Herdic, Philadelphia, are at the Grand Pacific.

S. H. Shallcross, Louisville; W. H. McDoell, Quincy; Denis Ryan, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Moore, Philadelphia; J. J. Morrison, Montreal; H. G. Sidel and T. D. Skiles, Minneapolis; R. J. Morrison, New York, are at the Palmer.

A grand complimentary ball to usher in Thanksgiving-Day will be given tonight at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, by the "Employés of P. & P. C.," of which organization Mr. H. R. Clingen is President.

Thursday being Thanksgiving-Day, it is hoped the public will not forget to send plenty of good things to the Home for the Friendless, 1920 Wabash avenue, so that the inmates may be able to give thanks that they are not entirely friendless.

James Hogan gave bail in the sum of $1,500 yesterday for his appearance before Justice Brown Dec. 5 to answer to a charge of rape preferred by a young woman named Catherine Cavenaugh. The alleged outrage was committed as long ago as March 9.

The engineer of the Lincoln Park Board has recommended that dredging be prohibited along the breakwater, on the ground that the tendency is to weaken the structure. An order in accordance therewith was issued yesterday, which will go into effect Dec. 1.

John Lyons and George H. Carroll, Paris, Ky.; J. Gouinlock, London, Eng.; C. M. Brazee, Rockford; G. W. Vandusen and family, Rochester, Minn.; J. F. Cremin, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Abbott, Marshalltown, and J. C. Mescroll, Boston, are at the Tremont.

George R. Sims, the pension agent, was taken to Indianapolis yesterday by Deputy-Marshal Sherman to stand trial on an indictment charging him with obtaining money on a forged certificate. The indictment found here will be held for use in case he gets off there.

Frank Trevane, alias Manzana, a well-known sneak-thief, and a partner named Edward Whelan were found loafing about the streets near the Commercial Hotel last night, and were run in by Officer McCormick. They were booked at the armory for vagrancy.

Charles Bradley, who shed the stripes at Joliet last election-day, and was arrested Monday evening for committing a burglary at 1709 State street, when he tried to murder Charles E. Becker with a "jimmy," was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace yesterday in $1,000 bail.

C. W. Hurley, Mobile, Ala.; Paul Lamareaux, New Orleans; Wilson Beall and Clarence H. Sandford, New York; T. F. Strong and family, Faribault, Minn.; J. K. Graves, Dubuque; E. A. Schafer, Baltimore; J. S. Christie, Lafayette, Ind.; and George P. Lee, Fond du Lac, are at the Palmer.

Bill Simpson and Dave Bertram, the horse-sharks who were implicated in a scheme to swindle a Granger at the West Side Union Depot, got off yesterday before Justice Walsh with a fine of $10 each. The Granger was not here to prosecute, and Capt. Bonfield consented to change the charge to disorderly conduct.

The Carter collection of oil-paintings on exhibition at 209 Wabash avenue has been visited by many of our leading citizens for the past two days' and is pronounced by all as the largest and best collection of examples of local art ever exhibited in this city. The entire collection will be sold at auction this afternoon and evening.

The inquest in the case of Jacob Ehron, shot by George Wehrner, who mistook him for a burglar, was continued until 1 o'clock this afternoon. A jury had been selected yesterday morning. The assault-to-kill case against Wehrner was dismissed by Justice Wallace yesterday, the defendant being held as a prisoner to await the result of the inquest.

The members of the Call-Board ballotted upon the proposal to raise the initiation fee to $2,500. The proposition was carried almost unanimously, only three negative votes being cast. Memberships are now selling under $400, although it is pretended by the doorkeepers and others who do a brokerage business in them that the price is much higher.

Louis Figundo had a hearing before United-States-Commissioner Hoyne yesterday upon the charge of passing a counterfeit $50 bill at the Sherman House. He said he got the note from Mr. Hagardine, of St. Louis, but that gentleman, who was present, testified that $8 was the sum total of all his financial transactions with the accused. So Figundo was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Last February a girl named Mary Lavery ran away from her home on Thirty-ninth street, and Monday night was found occupying an apartment at No. 412 State street with a fellow named John Smith. At the request of her mother the girl was yesterday sent to the House of the Good Shepherd by Justice Wallace, and her companion was sent to the bridewell on a $15 fine.

Dennis Clifford was driving along Adams street, near Fifth avenue, yesterday morning, when some street urchins began slinging snowballs at him. In his efforts to dodge the missiles Clifford fell from his wagon and under the wheels. One wheel passed over his right knee, badly crushing the bones. The Central patrol removed the injured man to his home at No. 266 West Twelfth street.

Mr. Albert Rouiller, agent for Fred Keppel, of New York, has arrived in the city and will exhibit a large and brilliant collection of engravings and etchings by the old and modern masters. Included in the collection is a series of etchings by Seymour Haden, the great English etcher, who will lecture in this city on the 9th prox. Mr. Rouiller will make his headquarters at the book-store of Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club held a meeting last night in Maas' Hall to elect officers for the ensuing year. The result was as follows: President, Philip Maas; First Vice-President, George H. Torrey; Second Vice-President, Larry Coogan; Recording Secretary, W. G. Frisbie; Corresponding Secretary, Elias Thorpe; Treasurer, J. S. Hanna. The election of the Executive Committee was deferred until the next meeting.

The friends of Frank Lumbard—and they are told by tens of thousands—will be glad to hear that he is much better, although he is still very weak. He is now under magnetic treatment by Dr. McAllister, and is cheerful and hopeful. He is very glad to welcome his old friends at No. 1308 Bowen avenue, near Langley avenue. In this connection it may be stated that Daniel Shelby, proprietor of the Academy of Music, has offered to give the use of his theatre should Frank Lumbard's old theatrical and musical friends desire to tender him a benefit performance.

Monday evening at 5 o'clock Dr. Burnett was called to No. 368½ South May street to attend a Mrs. Ryan, who had taken a dose of rat-poison with suicidal intent. He gave her a powerful emetic and some other remedies and left. Yesterday morning upon calling to see her he found the door locked and was unable to arouse any of the occupants. He thereupon called Officer Toolan, who forced an entrance, being under the impression that she was dead. To their surprise she was all right and attending to her household duties as usual.

Last evening Mrs. Juliette Morieau, of No. 1502 State street, called at the Harrison Street Station and reported a daring robbery that occurred an hour or two earlier. Mrs. Morieau runs a cigar store, and went on to say that a stranger entered the place, bought a cigar, and tendered a $10 bill in payment. In making change the clerk produced a wallet containing $190, which was snatched by the stranger, who then ran out and disappeared up an adjoining alleyway. She gave as good a description of him as possible and was assured that the officers would do all they could for her.

The Cambrian Benevolent Society held its monthly meeting in the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Sangamon and Monroe streets, last night. Monthly reports were read, dues paid, and considerable routine business transacted. The membership has increased about fifty during the last year, and the society is doing great good among the poor and unfortunate of their countrymen in the city. During the last month the society has aided a minister who was taken sick and obliged to go to the hospital. His family was cared for. A young couple who came from Pennsylvania lost their child and had no means to bury it. The society bore all the funeral expenses and otherwise helped them.

The Chicago Steam Agricultural Colonization and General Coöperative Union held a meeting last night at No. 39 South Green street and organized by the election of W. J. Taylor President, and J. B. Beal Secretary, with a membership of about a dozen. The object is to form a colony for agricultural and mechanical pursuits in San Luis Park, Colorado. Considerable correspondence was read showing the advantages of that location. One man had cleared about $1,600 on an acre of onions, although he had to irrigate, and other vegetables did equally well. Twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat were raised to the acre. A committee was appointed to gather all information possible regarding colonization laws, and another meeting was set for next Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at 54 West Lake street.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Yacht Club was held last evening at the club house on Michigan avenue, the attendance being good. The club is now in a most flourishing condition, having 103 members, forty-one of whom were received during the last year. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Commodore, H. F. Griswold; Vice-Commodore, A. J. Fisher; Rear-Commodore, George W. Rodgers; Recording Secretary, F. M. Blount; Corresponding Secretary, R. B. Martin; Treasurer, F. W. S. Brawley; Regatta Committee, Martin Engert, A. A. Munger, R. B. Martin, Oscar Krouse, C. E. Kramer; House Committee, Will Keep, Dr. W. Blanchard, Walter Payne, Harry Duval, F. A. Chaney; Committee on Membership, Francis Morgan, E. W. Syce, and G. W. Rodgers; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Blanchard; Judge-Advocate, C. E. Kramer.

At a meeting of the Committee of Sixteen of the Martha Washington Home last night the resignation of the present Matron, Mrs. T. H. Hale, was received and accepted, and Miss Annie Ewart, of Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen as Mrs. Hale's successor. Mrs. Hale's resignation was asked for about two weeks ago at the request of the Ladies' Committee, who charged her with inefficiency. The request of the Ladies' Committee, which was made to the Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home, created quite a heated discussion, but was finally granted. A report of that meeting appeared in THE TRIBUNE the day following. The meeting last night was a very tame affair, only eight members of the committee being present. Miss Ewart, the new Matron, has had a long experience as an officer in reformatory institutions, and comes very highly recommended.

Officers Granger and McCormick, who are prosecuting Edward Ryan for robbery and assault, Reuben Hunt and Bartie Curtis being the complainants, learned last night that the complaining witnesses had been discharged from the hospital Monday night. Hunt and Curtis, it will be remembered, are the strangers from Minneapolis, who about two weeks ago were held up on Van Buren street, between Pacific avenue and Clark street, by three men, who, unable to get any plunder from them, stabbed them badly in several places. They were taken to the hospital. Edward and Dan Ryan and N. A. Strong were arrested by Granger and McCormick upon suspicion, and Edward Ryan was identified and booked for robbery and assault. The case was to come up today, but upon communicating with the hospital it was learned as already stated that the men had left and their whereabouts were unknown. The officers will make an effort to find them, as without their testimony the case against Ryan will fall through.

Aven Pearson, who has been appointed superintendent of the *Congressional Record*, is a Chicago man, and has been a printer all his life. He formerly lived in Macoupin County, where he was engaged in the printing business. From there he removed to Springfield, thence to Ottawa. At Ottawa he was employed for a time as an assistant in the Post-Office, but in 1873 he came to Chicago and resumed the printing business in the office of Knight & Leonard. In 1875 he went to Washington and worked as a compositor in the book department. He was soon transferred to the tabular department and subsequently to the proof-room. Afterward he was made assistant foreman of the *Congressional Record*, and when S. P. Rounds was appointed Public Printer Mr. Pearson, backed by the influence of his friends in Chicago, made application for a foremanship in one of the departments under Mr. Rounds. He received the appointment, and has held that position until the present time, when the President saw fit to confer upon him a still more desirable one. Mr. Pearson is about 40 years of age, and has been married since he went to Washington.

Several days ago Detectives Elliott and Wiley arrested a young man who gave the name of Collins, and who had the appearance of a thief. He was booked at the armory for vagrancy and fined $25, which was suspended when he promised to go to work. He did procure work, and the case had nearly passed out of the officers' mind when a photograph of William Clark, alias "Skippy Dean," a St. Louis crook wanted for breaking jail in that city, came into their possession and was instantly recognized as Collins. He was hunted up and rearrested. When he broke jail about two weeks ago he was awaiting a third trial on a charge of robbery. Two years ago he entered a jewelry store in St. Louis, held a "gun" under the nose of the clerk, snatched a watch that was lying upon the showcase, and lit out. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and given ten years in the penitentiary. A second trial resulted in the same verdict, and the matter was carried to the Superior Court, which reversed the finding of the lower court and awarded a third hearing, for which Clark was being held at the time of his escape. This was effected with the aid of a jimmy, which he used in prying out a couple of bars in his cell. He will be taken back today.

William Ray, accidentally shot by Richard Doyle on the morning of Nov. 7, died at the County Hospital about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest will probably be held in the case today, and Doyle, who is under arrest, will probably be discharged by the Coroner's jury. The circumstances attending the shooting were published in THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 8. Doyle and Ray were fooling with a pistol in a saloon and restaurant at No. 77 South Halsted street, and the weapon, while in Doyle's hand, was suddenly and unexpectedly discharged, the bullet taking entering Ray's left breast. The wound was not at first considered dangerous, but a few days ago the patient began sinking, and never rallied. At the time of the shooting Doyle promptly gave himself up to the police, and was released on bail. When the news of Ray's death was received at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday an officer was sent out to rearrest Doyle. He was brought before Justice Walsh, who continued the case without bail to await the verdict of the Coroner's jury. Ray was 20 years old, and lived with his parents at No. 120 South Halsted street. Doyle is also a young man, and boards at No. 193 West Madison street. He deeply regrets the accident, as Ray was an intimate friend of his.

STRAW BOARDS.

Among the numerous uses to which straw has been applied the latest and perhaps eventually the most important is its manufarture into boards, to take the place of pine lumber. This straw lumber, some of which is now being used in buildings in process of construction here for sheathing inside walls and ceilings, is being made quite extensively in Lawrence, Kas., and the market for it is said to be growing rapidly. The process of manufacture is simple—the reducing of the straw to a pulp and the running of this pulp coated with a peculiar cement through a press in which the required solidity is obtained. Such is the firmness acquired by this treatment that a board the width and thickness of the ordinary pine shingle will resist the strength of the ordinary man, and still remain unbroken. Strength and elasticity are the prominent features of the thin boards made of this material. Boards are made from a quarter inch to one inch in thickness, the thinner kinds being used, as before stated, for ceilings, etc. Such boards, thirty inches in width, are taken as a substitute for black walnut in the building of counters for stores, and as compared with walnut lumber of this class the cost is less than one-third. The weight of a straw board one inch in thickness and the width of an ordinary counter is about one-fifth more than that of black walnut, and has so far proven, it is claimed, as little liable to warp. The straw board is susceptible of a high polish, and there is no reason why, with the constant improvements now being made in its manufacture, it should not in the near future come into use in parlor finish and in other useful ornamentation. With the firmness and solidity for which it is characterized, we should suppose there could be no obstacle to its utilization as a substitute for veneering. It certainly has the general appearance of being capable of withstanding the ordinary wear and tear to which furniture is subjected, and would not be broken by a blow half as easily.

THE CHRISTIAN BELIEVERS' THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

will be held in the Gospel Rooms, corner North May and Fulton streets, on Thanksgiving and three following days. Meetings at 10:30, 3 p. m., and at 7:45 p. m.

Those Christians believe that all the religious organizations as seen by them are in apostacy, and they aim at getting back to the instructions of First Corinthians. They believe that the Bible alone is a sufficient guide in religious matters and look on the corruptions around them whether morally, ecclesiastically, politically, or commercially as resulting from infidelity to the Word of God, believing that every step further away from it is in the direction of a crisis—the bringing in of anti-Christ, as already prophecied.

They also maintain that it is unscriptural to have a hired clergy and that all Christians have some gift to profit others. The result is that there are not a few preachers among themselves of the "Methodist local preachers" type who once were so much blessed. They, however, differ doctrinally from them and are better taught in the Word of God.

Most strenuously do they also hold that no person is a Christian until he is born again, and that the unreality and sham amongst sects is that which really makes infidels.

They teach that a person as soon as born again ought to be baptized and then take the Lord's Supper; that they ought to gather together only to one centre—the name of Jesus—and that no other organizations are required than union with the Lord Jesus, and consequently with one another.

It is only four years since they began Gospel work in this city, and already there are three meetings of them, such is their increase. They are increasing also largely in the States and in Canada. Among them there are several good Gospel preachers who do not hire out to the highest bidder, and they receive nothing from the unconverted.

THE CITY-HALL.

There is a case of measles at No. 3341 Portland avenue.

A case of small-pox was reported at No. 19 Seward street.

Louis S. Bush, of No. 149 Erie street, was fined $25 yesterday by Justice Walsh for violating the building ordinance—putting a shed addition to a factory.

Only two building permits were issued yesterday: William Pullen, three story addition to No. 40 West Twelfth street, $2,000; F. B. Clark, three-story store and dwelling, 24x100 feet, No. 485 Ogden avenue, $10,000.

Diphtheria is increasing, five cases being reported yesterday, more than on any day for months. The locations are: No. 350 State, No. 100 Randolph, corner Lake and Elizabeth, No. 14 Winchester avenue, No. 28 Burlington.

A correspondent is informed that the greatest amount—$1,345,860—was due from tax fighters in 1874; that $2,445,854 in taxes were due when Mayor Harrison came in; and that the largest appropriation for city expenses since 1871 was $5,617,313 for 1874.

Scarlet-fever is still decreasing, only eight cases being reported yesterday. They are at No. 450 Garfield avenue, No. 709 West Washington (two cases), southwest corner Congress and Laflin, No. 51 Sheldon, No. 6 South Sheldon, No. 3121 Wabash avenue, and No. 98 Huron.

A committee representing the Trade and Labor Assembly called on Mayor Harrison yesterday and asked him what the prospects were for their building on the Lake-Front. His Honor took them to Corporation-Counsel Adams, who said they could do nothing, as they were among the parties enjoined by Judge Drummond from taking possession of a part of the ground. So they went away disappointed.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

Today will be insane day in the County Court.

The county offices will all be closed tomorrow, Thanksgiving-Day.

Ex-Ald. Bailey is put down as the successor of E. A. Filkins as Clerk of the County Board.

The Sheriff yesterday levied on a lot of "samples" at the Palmer House, to satisfy a claim of Charles Pick for $276. The property was in possession of Abe Meyers, who is supposed to be a traveling salesman.

It was announced some days ago that the appointment of Julius Rodbertus as Minute Clerk in the Probate Court was objectionable to Judge Knickerbocker, and yesterday a change in the appointment was made. John Batterman will be the man, and Mr. Rodbertus will be given another place.

Commissioner Ender was exhibiting a life-size picture of himself yesterday. It was placed over the Committee Clerk's desk, and his friends said it had been placed there for the benefit of the new Commissioners, on the supposition that they were all physiognomists. The Commissioner is a candidate for Chairman of the board. Mr. Albright will present his picture today, which would seem to indicate that the contest between them is to be both artistic and political.

The establishment of Ward & Co., doing a gents' furnishing business at No. 177 State street, was levied upon yesterday afternoon, at the instance of C. F. Ward, to satisfy a claim for $9,500. The levy was against Henrietta Ward, but the directory shows that F. A. Ward was the principal partner. The establishment was closed last evening, and a card was on the door saying that it had been closed by the Sheriff, but the custodian who was supposed to be in charge could not be aroused. The establishment is a small one.

STILL ON THE RAISE.

The Committee on Public Service met yesterday afternoon and had before it the salary question, or so much of it as had been referred to it by the County Board. The members agreed to raise the pay of the Assistant Record Writer in the Probate Court from $1,100 to $1,320 per year, the Vault Clerk from $600 to $900, and the Map Clerk in the employ of the board from $1,200 to $1,400. Other salaries were considered, but these are all upon which action was taken, and the reader will not fail to notice the tendency. The bills for canvassing the election returns, amounting to $180 for each of the Justices employed, were presented, but they were regarded as a little steep and laid over. The bill of the clerk, an employé of the County Clerk's office, for $100, was allowed without dissent.

THE BOURBONS REASON TOGETHER.

The Democratic members of the new board, with the exception of Commissioner Leach, held a long conference yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the board. It was a private affair, though the doors were not locked, and the object was to compare notes rather than agree upon any plan of action looking to capturing the loaves and fishes. The question of the Chairmanship was discussed, and it was clear that they were not united. A part of those present were friends of Sommer and others were friends of Donnersberger, and it was impossible for them to agree. Mr. Sommer said, when he saw the situation, that he was not overanxious for the position, and, rather than have a division, proposed to withdraw from the contest if Mr. Donnersberger would do the same, and let the others name their man, whom he would support. They did not take kindly to the proposition, however, but upon adjournment it was evident that Sommer could get the solid vote of his party if he would make some pledges as to the formation of the committees, which he refused to do. Another conference will be held today or tomorrow, and if the Democrats do not capture the board in the end it will be their own fault, for the Republican members are really wider apart than they are.

CHICAGO LOTTERIES.

THEY ARE RUNNING UNDER THE VERY EYES OF THE POLICE—WHAT THEY PAY FOR PROTECTION.

The immense sale of lottery tickets and the publicity with which the traffic is carried on prove conclusively that the city authorities have at least tacitly agreed to allow the law on the subject to become a dead letter. Offices for the sale of tickets are open in different buildings in the centre of the city, circulars lie on the counters, and the schemes are well advertised in various ways, even by hand-bills left on every doorstep in the South Division, and yet there is no more interference by those who are appointed to see the laws carried out than there would be in the sale of a pair of boots or an overcoat.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter called on J. A. Parks, Room 14, No. 162 Washington street, the agent for the "Commonwealth" Lottery, of Louisville, Ky.

The office-door stood open, and ticketbuyers passed in and out without any attempt at concealment. The person behind the counter, a man of about 40 years of age—presumedly Mr. Parks—was selling some lottery-tickets to a young man just as the reporter entered; then a well-dressed lady passed in and made a similar purchase; after that a gray-haired old man, who vainly requested the seller to choose a number for him "for better luck," tremblingly selected a half-ticket; then a "swellish," kid-gloved young man of a store-clerk-out-on-a-holiday type made an investment; and then it came the reporter's turn. A roundabout attempt to "pump" Mr. Parks about his business did not seem promising at first, but eventually turned out to be even more successful than had been anticipated, a result which might be attributed to a very "stiff" cock-and-bull story backed up by the purchase of a $1 half-ticket.

"DO YOU APPOINT ANY COUNTRY' AGENTS for the sale of tickets? I know I could sell any quantity in Joliet—my uncle runs a saloon there," said the reporter, after making the purchase.

No, I don't appoint agents. I can allow you 10 per cent on all you sell, same as to clubs, and would take back any you could not dispose of."

"Will you give me some on credit until I get them sold? You can have good security."

"No, no credit. All transactions in this business are cash," replied Mr. Parks.

"Don't you think I could do a good trade down there?" asked the reporter.

"Not a doubt of it, sir. You could sell any number of tickets. The difficulty would be, you would have to know to whom you were selling. You could be arrested for it, you know."

"What? Arrested!" exclaimed the dismayed reporter. "You don't say? Why, that old law's done away with, isn't it?"

"Not much, it isn't. It costs us a tidy sum to save ourselves here. I have been in the business four years, and was arrested twice. One time I was back here selling away again as usual inside of fifteen minutes. So that arrest didn't matter much. They can arrest away, and I will beat them every time. It's a d—d expense, though.

I PAY $600 A YEAR IN THE CITY FOR PROTECTION.

and by G—d it's no use. Last time I was arrested it was worse than when I didn't pay a cent. I could be arrested on the warrant of any one. Why, if you took a notion now to go and swear you bought a ticket from me you could have me taken up inside five minutes. It's accursed tyranny, that's what it is! No, people of sense don't mind it; they know a man should have liberty to buy a lottery-ticket or leave it alone. It's these d—d leagues—prohibition leagues, and women's mission leagues, and Christian unions, and other infernal namby-pamby schemes—that go about interfering in the honest straightforward business of other people. For two years after I started here, sir, I did not dare to sell a ticket. I simply took orders for them, just as I now recommend you to do. You take orders and send here for them, and the law cannot touch you. For two years, sir, I could challenge any detective to find a ticket in my office. Nevertheless I did the business. I had only a couple of blocks to send for them, and I kept messengers to bring them as they were wanted. There may be trouble at any time, but it can't be much. No jury would convict a man on such a charge. You may go and gamble on the Board of Trade—I once lost $14,000 there in a few minutes—and the law will protect you, and here, where I do an honest business, the law can step in and say: "You come along! you're my prisoner!'"

"HOW DID THEY MANAGE TO GET THIS LOTTERY CHARTER

in Kentucky?" queried the reporter.

"Very simply—money, sir, money! The lottery company pays $25,000 for charitable purposes in the State according to agreement, besides having to pay immense sums in other ways, as for protection and so forth. I would give a million dollars—yes, sir, a million dollars—for a lottery charter in the State of Illinois. And I would make money by it. Millions! I could print my tickets and send them to agents over the whole United States, and they would be sold in spite of any law."

"You are doing a good trade here, I suppose?"

"Yes, pretty fair. We don't have any tickets left. You'll do the trade in Joliet, never fear? You can take a little at first and send for more as you want them. Keep your eyes open, and don't sell to any Young Men's Christian Associations, or you might get left. Here's a new thing, the 'Little Havana,' in which you might do a good trade. Five dollar tickets. Every one in seven wins a prize. I shall put up some circulars which you can take with you. No, they don't give a bigger profit to agents than the Kentucky lottery—just the same, 10 per cent—but you see there's so much greater inducement for people to buy. Good-day. Shall be glad to see you when you're in town again."

And the reporter skipped.

A PERUSAL OF THE HAVANA LOTTERY CIRCULAR

shows that, though there may be a prize in every seven tickets, the principal number of the prizes are for the same amount as the cost of a ticket—viz.: $5; that the tickets are sold in fifths at $1 each, and that the chances of winning are about the same as in the other well-known lotteries, and have been fitly illustrated thus: Add one black bean to forty bushels of white, empty all upon a barn-floor, get some one to mix well with a shovel, then in the pitchy darkness of a winter midnight, or when you are perfectly blindfolded, go in and pick out the black bean. If you can do this successfully you may win a lottery-prize. The report of this interview should be "a straight pointer" for the Mayor or Mr. Doyle or his assistants, if they have hitherto overlooked the matter and are not quite asleep.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JOHN F. STAFFORD.

"What do I think of the proposition?" said John F. Stafford to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. "I know it has been made."

"By whom?"

"Michigan Central people."

"What official?"

"I can't tell you his name."

"Was it Vanderbilt?"

"No. He owns the road, but the offer did not come from him."

"Is it bona fide?"

"Sure."

"Has the Illinois Central dropped its plans?"

"It is so understood. The Michigan Central people believe so."

"What does President Ackerman mean by saying that you have complicated the matter?"

"I don't know, except that it is that I desire the city to sell the land without any riparian rights out in the harbor. The Illinois Central never offered $800,000 for the land by metes and bounds. Five years ago at the request of Mayor Heath I made the offer to Mr. Ackerman, but he declined it. The Illinois Central was to take the three blocks if three men fixed the value of the land at only $300,000; but they rejected the proposition because it was to be by metes and bounds."

"Will the Michigan Central build a passenger depot?"

"That is what they want it for."

"Suppose they put up a freight-house, wouldn't that make the abutting property very valuable for warehouse purposes?"

"They wont put up a freight-house there. They want the old depot grounds for that."

"Doesn't the Illinois Central join with them in the offer?"

"No. The Illinois Central has been lost in the transaction."

"Are all the abutting property-owners in favor of the sale?"

"Yes. It is what the committee representing them has been fighting for for thirteen years, and they all want the three blocks sold. I told the Michigan Central people

THEY COULD PURCHASE IT

from the city by metes and bounds, as the city has always been anxious to sell. The offer has been made and the matter is now in the hands of the Council."

Mayor Harrison said he was in favor of giving a quit-claim deed to the property for $800,000, since the city could not perfect its title to the land, while the Michigan Central would take the chances of doing it through Congress. If the three blocks passed from the corporation's hands all the buildings on them would have to be moved, as the militia companies and others stipulated, when allowed to go there, that they would remove the armories, etc., within a given time, upon notification by the Council.

FAMILY HORSES.

THE EXCELLENT MR. SIMPSON SCORES TWO MORE VICTORIES.

The Michigan avenue horse-shark Bill Simpson is at present the recipient of considerable free advertising, and it is highly probable that before he finishes his work of selling horses kind and gentle that will not run away and injure their owner, he will be obliged to come down handsomely, or else take a trip to the North Side. About this time he is contemplating the best way of getting out of a lawsuit that will come off today, providing a continuance is not granted. The case is the result of one of his old games—that of selling a "whirlwind" to a confiding Granger for a good sum, whereas the animal was not worth $25. His mode of getting rid of street-car horses is novel. Although some of his ways have been exposed, it appears that he has struck a new vein, and it works admirably. A few days ago he fell in with a piano-tuner on Wabash avenue named George Vollenburg, who was desirous of buying a horse that could "travel." The piano man was conducted to the barn in the alley near Thirteenth street. The capper Bertram was on hand, and, after the formalities of an introduction, the folding door was thrown back, and there, wrapped up in colored blankets, was Beeswax, who had on several occasions, according to the pedigree, made "holes in the wind." The piano-man inspected Beeswax, and, after communing with himself for a few moments, a conversation something like the following took place:

"Well, how d' like him?" blunted out Simpson.

"He looks kinder all right; can't you take him outside?"

"Well, you see, the alley is muddy and he's just after being groomed. No use trying him; he's all right. How d' like them legs?"

"His underpinning looks straight enough."

"Just the image of Rarus, and if he only had handling!"

Subsequently the "invalid" lady showed up, with tears in her eyes, loth to part with "Beezey," but she couldn't drive, and of course it was no use keeping him there: all she cared for was to give him a good home and keep him out of the hands of the horse-jockeys. A trade was made and the horse was given a trial behind a carriage in which was seated the piano-man's family. When the word was given Beeswax failed to go to the front, and it was only by leaping from the carriage that the piano-man and his family escaped death. The heels of the horse went heavenward on several occasions, and it took $8 to repair the dashboard. The man of music, after importuning Simpson to take back Beeswax, swore out a warrant for the trio charging them with conspiracy. Justice Houghtaling, of Lake, will hear the case today.

Hardly had the above complaint been lodged when Frederick Farris, a bookkeeper at the Stock-Yards, entered 'Squire Cory's office and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Bill, charging him with fraud. The same case was told. Farris wanted a family horse, and was informed that one could be had at the agency on Twelfth street. He went there and inspected a horse that was no "slouch." A bargain was made, $85 being the price. Farris, in company with his brother-in-law, gave the animal a trial. He drove him a few blocks, when the beast got tired and laid down. He attempted to raise him by the aid of a whip and the animal broke the buggy. Mr. Farris' brother-in-law thought it was healthier to walk, and did so. Farris concluded to stay until the family horse was rested and then go home. As he did not return at a late hour his supper was sent to him. The family horse was subsequently pulled into an alley with a block and tackle. When Simpson gets through answering to these frauds it is surmised that the State will employ him for a few years.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

A HUMBUG FOR WHICH THE CRIMINAL LAW HAS NO REMEDY.

L. Dement, who styles himself the Commercial Employment Agency, doing business at No. 149 Monroe street under the name of J. W. Brown & Co., had a hearing before Justice Wallace yesterday afternoon on the charge of obtaining $2 from Dan Sullivan under false pretenses.

Sullivan was the only witness for the prosecution. He testified that he was attracted to Dement's place by the advertisement of "Brown & Co."; that he gave Dement $2 with the understanding that he was positively to be supplied with work the following week; and that he never obtained the work promised or got his money back. Dement claimed to have made an effort to procure work for Sullivan, who is a very intelligent-appearing young man, and swore that he had offered him one or two positions which were refused by the complainant. This Sullivan denied point blank. It was also brought out in the evidence that Dement made a practice of advertising for bookkeepers and clerks to fill positions already placed at the disposal of the "firm," when in reality there were no positions at all. Mr. Denton, a gentleman who formerly conducted snide walking-matches in St. Louis, and who signed Dement's bond, testified that the defendant was a good business-man and a square man so far as the witness knew, defendant having once worked in his employ as a bookkeeper. The excuse offered by Dement for doing business under the name of Brown & Co. was that he bought the business and license from a man named Brown.

Justice Wallace and Col. Cameron agreed and said that the concern was a big fraud, but that as a matter of law the defendant had not been guilty of obtaining the $2 from Sullivan by false pretenses, having only promised to do a certain thing in the future. The defendant was discharged, but Col. Cameron said he would have Dement's license revoked.

A CASE OF INSPIRATION.

BITING THE THUMB OF A COLORED MINISTER.

A large delegation of colored people were in Justice Walsh's court yesterday morning to listen to the examination of William Smith, alias Sage, a wild-looking negro, who was arrested for assaulting the Rev. J. W. Polk, pastor of the Providence Baptist Church, of this city. That gentleman said Smith came to his house Monday afternoon and made himself obnoxious, "and when I attempted to put him out," added the preacher, "he made it very lively for me for about fifteen minutes, nearly biting my thumb off."

"It's not a word of it true," shouted Smith, who appeared in court carrying an old pair of boots in his hand, and with an alpaca cape thrown over his head and tied about his neck with a huge red handkerchief. "I went to Mr. Polk's house to get my Bible, hymn-book, and satchel, and he tried to put me out. What is more, Mr. Polk is jealous because I can pray and sing as good as he can."

The prisoner claims he is inspired in all his doings by Jesus Christ, who will deliver him from his troubles. The Justice continued the case, and ordered Smith examined by the County Physician as to his sanity.

THE CORONER.

YOUNG SMITH, THE SUICIDE.

The inquest held yesterday on the body of Franklin F. Smith, the young man who fired a bullet into his heart because "one woman deceived him," did not bring to light anything particularly new. The "one woman" referred to in the last scrawl made by Smith is thought to live somewhere on the West Side, but nothing definit is known as to that. The note left by the deceased to his room-mate, Dr. Palmer, was simply a request relative to the disposition of the body, which is to be buried at Cambridge City, Ill., Smith's old home. The jury found the case to be one of suicide, and that the deceased was suffering from temporary aberration of mind caused by sickness at the time the shot was fired. A dispatch from Cambridge City imparts the information that the young man was very highly esteemed in that place, where he was born June 28, 1855. His father is City Clerk there, and the family is one of the highest in social circles. The funeral will take place in Cambridge at 2 p. m. today.

THE DRUGGIST CLEARED.

As predicted by THE TRIBUNE, the inquest held yesterday in the case of Mrs. Fredericka Strauser resulted in a verdict honorably acquitting Mr. Leusmann, the druggist, and his clerk, Thompson, from all blame in the matter of her death. The post-mortem examination alone settled the fact that the woman died of puerperal-fever, and the investigation showed conclusively that the medicines prepared for the patient at Leusmann's were strictly in accordance with the prescriptions.

GOOD FOR BRADWELL.

EVERYTHING INDICATES THAT HE WILL BEAT M'NALLY—HOW THE JUDGES BLUNDERED.

The Bradwell-McNally contest in the Third Senatorial District was continued yesterday, and up to the adjournment of the board appointed to recount the ballots the first four precincts of the First Ward had been gone through. In the First Precinct Judge Bradwell lost three votes; in the Second he made a net gain of 15; in the Third of 40; and in the Fourth of 80 over the official count. The majority against him on the start was 49½ votes, but in these precincts it appears that he has overcome this, and has a clear majority of about 83 votes—a highly gratifying result to the public at large. The further count may change the figures, but the indications are that the changes will be in his favor, and there is scarcely a doubt but he has been elected by a handsome majority.

The following table, being a comparison between the recount and the official returns in the Second Precinct, will illustrate the inefficiency of the judges of election, if nothing else, and explain to some extent the figures printed above:

	Recount.	The Judges.
Bradwell	177	167
Thomas	135	122
Abrahams	486	470
McNally	612	617
Kercheval	390	405
Christian	39	36
Morne	3	3
Sullivan	3	...
Fellows	3	...
Sexton	3	...
Hoexester	3	...

WENDEL STILL GAINING.

In the contest in the Thirteenth District the recount was completed in the Thirteenth Ward and in the First and Second Precincts of the Fourteenth Ward. The returns were in better shape than in the Third District, and so far the contestant has met with very little success. Mr. Wendel has gained 21½ votes, swelling his original majority of 98 to 119½.

SUBURBAN.

PULLMAN.

A notable event took place last evening in the new church at Pullman. It was a double marriage—Mr. S. S. Beman, architect, of Pullman and Miss M. Agnes Smith, of Chicago; and Dr. J. C. Cook and Miss Jennie L. Beman being the contracting parties. The Rev. Mr. Mercer, of the Swedenborgian Church, Chicago, performed the ceremony for Mr. Beman and Miss Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Jackson, of the Baptist Church, Hyde Park, for Dr. Cook and Miss Beman. The beautiful and commodious church, open for the first time, was decorated with flowers and foliage plants, and well filled, nearly a thousand people being present. On the pulpit hung a handsome floral yoke. At 5 o'clock the bridal party went up the aisle in the following order: Ushers, Messrs. Pond, Angell, Stone, Smith, Dungan, Morton, Lewis Beman, and Jackson; the two bridesmaids, the Misses Silke; Miss Beman on the arm of Mr. Holcomb, of Chicago; and Miss Smith on the arm of Judge Tuley. At the altar the party were met by the grooms and their groomsmen, Mr. N. F. Barrett, landscape engineer, for Mr. Beman, and Mr. W. I. Beman for Dr. Cook, the ushers standing on either side. Miss Beman wore a white moire silk and Miss Cook wore white satin, each wearing the customary bridal veil. After the ceremony a reception was given to the relatives and the intimate friends of the contracting parties at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. Beman, and a wedding supper served. The presents were unusually numerous and elegant, perhaps the most noticeable being a magnificent silver dinner-service from the construction department at Pullman to Mrs. Beman. Mr. and Mrs. Beman and Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Cook left last evening over the Wabash Road on a trip to Texas, the Southwest, and Cuba. They will be gone two or three weeks, and upon their return will reside at Pullman.

LAKE VIEW.

An Administrator's sale of some choice residence property took place yesterday. The property belonged to the Amherst Thompson estate, and is situated on Diversy street facing north on Lincoln Park, and between Lake View avenue and the Lake-Shore. The lot, 100x106 feet on the corner of Lake View avenue and Diversy street, was sold to J. C. Sturtevant for $5,616. The other lot, 280 front on Diversy street, running from the Lake-Shore west to within about 160 feet of Lake View avenue, with a depth of 106, was sold to Henry W. Leman, trustee of the Sherman House, for $10,566. The price obtained for the property is considered cheap.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

E. C. Butler, Superintendent of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills at South Chicago, who is about to sail for Europe, was presented last night with a gold watch and chain and diamond stud by the employés of the mills.

The South Chicago branch of the Illinois Central has reached a point between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets.

CHELTENHAM BEACH.

A special train over the South Chicago branch of the Illinois Central conveyed a party of real-estate men yesterday to the Cheltenham Beach property, lying on the lake shore between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets, Hyde Park. There were thirty-seven lots sold for $19,650.

JACK HUSSEY.

His Success in Regaining the Confidence of the Joliet People, Only to Again Forfeit It.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 28.—About two weeks ago a young and well-known society man named Jack Hussey left his home in this city without giving any intimation to any one as to his intentions. It was at first supposed by his friends that he had been taken with a strange freak and had gone away for a short visit; but, as day after day passed by and he did not put in an appearance nor send any word as to his whereabouts, even his best friends began to give more credence to the rumors that were afloat in regard to the cause of his leaving. For about two years previous to his disappearance he had been employed at the rolling-mills of the Joliet Iron & Steel Works, where he had worked himself up to a position which gave him a compensation of about $10 per day. He is well known in this city, and particularly among the workingmen, who looked upon him as a sort of a leader among them. Once before, through the affliction of a violent temper, he got himself into trouble which sent him to the penitentiary for a short term, but on his release he went to work with a strong determination to retrieve his lost character, and so far succeeded that he was once more regarded as an honest man. He was received into one of the most honorable associations in the city and given a place of trust as the corresponding representative of Stone City Lodge, No. 4, of the A. A. of I. S. W. Society of this city. He faithfully performed the duties of his office until a short time ago, when as Corresponding Secretary he received $785 which he was to have forwarded to Pittsburg. For some time after his departure the society as well as his friends clung to the idea that he would reappear and make everything right. They were finally forced to believe the truth, and in accordance issued a circular yesterday afternoon giving a description of the man and crime, and instructing the Chief of Police in the various cities to be on the lookout for him.

A GOOD JOB.

Recapture of a Couple of Hard Characters Who Recently Escaped from Prison in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 28.—On the night of the 21st Dan Van Wagoner, sentenced to State prison for five years for a horrible and aggravated attempt at murder near Kalamazoo five years ago, and afterward transferred to the Ionia House of Correction, and Dan Root, through the aid of the latter, who was a short-time man and a hallmaster, escaped from the prison. The Hon. E. Watkins, Warden of the prison, began a most vigorous search for the men at once. Undersheriff Perry, of this city, was sent to Chicago at once, and a detective was employed to assist in the search. It was known that Van Wagoner's father lived there and is quite wealthy, and it was thought that an effort would be made to communicate with him, so he was thoroughly shadowed at both his place of business and at his home. Saturday he sent an express package with $30 to D. Mills at Holland City. It was believed that the money was for his son, and Mr. Perry and a detective took the train that carried the cash for Holland. They waited there until this morning, when Van Wagoner called for it himself, and recaptured him. They found Root too, brought them here, and this evening Warden Watkins took them back to Ionia. Root is likely to get an extra dose of some years for aiding Van Wagoner to escape. Both were much chagrined over their capture.

POISONED FISH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The family of a laborer named Sullivan was accidentally poisoned today by eating fish. Two children died and another is not expected to live. The wife and two remaining children will recover.

VANDERBILT CENSURED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The Coroner's jury in the case of James Maxwell, killed in the recent railway crash at Peekskill, censures the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Decline of Man.

Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Depot 52 and 94 Lake street.

Perfectly safe. An experienced physician examines each case. Skill, care, elegance, and comfort. Drs. McChesney. $8 best set. Finest filling. No fancy prices. Randolph and Clark.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

Present buying in rattan furniture has begun already at the Wakefield's, 260 Wabash avenue.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

BIRTHS.

WEILL—At No. 2508 South Park-av., Nov. 26, the wife of Maurice Weill, of a girl.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
John Franzen, Chicago	26
Susie Kans, Chicago	21
Frank Novak, Brindwood	27
Annie Struba, Chicago	22
James Nelson, Chicago	23
Lena Johnson, Chicago	21
Ludwig Gohlke, Chicago	30
Johanna Meyer, Chicago	25
Franz Bielan, Chicago	33
Bertha Grage, Chicago	23
Joachim Schoening, Lake Zurich, Ill.	35
Christian Kueker, Lake Zurich, Ill.	32
Ralph S. Griswold, Chicago	31
Maggie Walsh, Chicago	28
Isidore Blum, Chicago	27
Carrie Straus, Chicago	25
John C. Mitchell, Chicago	26
Hannah Boland, Chicago	24
Hans P. O. Hansen, Chicago	30
Annie Larson, Chicago	25
Robert F. Berdie, St. Ignace, Mich.	30
Nettie Leff, Chicago	27
Frederich Krabs, Chicago	28
Wilhelmina Rost, Chicago	23
Edward Doherty, Chicago	21
Ellen Mullan, Chicago	19
Fred Shiner, Chicago	29
Fredericka S. Pederson, Chicago	24
Robert Newbacker, Chicago	22
Mary Mooney, Chicago	21
John Roach, Chicago	23
Mary Connell, Chicago	21
Thomas McCain, Chicago	23
Carrie Brehm, Chicago	21
Hoken L. Morin, Chicago	24
Annie Norberg, Chicago	26
William Johnson, Chicago	35
Elizabeth Norberg, Chicago	25
George A. Hanna, Chicago	25
Harriett A. Miller, Chicago	22
Edward Collins, Englewood	40
Mary Duffy, Englewood	26
Herman A. Hagstrom, Chicago	29
Gertrude Nelson, Chicago	25
Alfred C. Clarke, Chicago	20
Eleanore Case, Chicago	25
Edmond Martin, Chicago	22
Marie Michel, Chicago	24
John A. Cofer, Chicago	61
Mary J. Bennett, Chicago	25
James Fitzpatrick, Terre Haute, Ind.	27
Kate McGee, Chicago	24
Patrick Connors, Chicago	28
Lizzie Henderson, Chicago	26

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Edson B. Taft, Chicago
Lillie Cashen, Chicago
Leonhard Sachs, Chicago
Carrie Bastian, Chicago
William Knock, Chicago
Bertha Johnson, Chicago
Edward A. Tillotson, Chicago
Millie C. Unold, La Grange
George Lautenschlager, Chicago
Edith Taepke, Chicago
John Hughes, Chicago
Mary Fahey, Chicago
Salomon Loeb, Chicago
Matilda Klein, Chicago
Eugene Heilig, Chicago
Alma E. Sontag, Chicago
Thomas Boch, Chicago
Margaret Hyde, Chicago
Samuel A. Johnson, Lemont
Christina S. Nelson, Lemont
George W. Johnson, Chicago
Mary J. Jackson, Chicago

DEATHS.

NEGRICH—Jacob Negrich, aged 30 years. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 30, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Calvary, from corner Hubbard-court and State-st.

CASEY—Kate, beloved wife of John Casey, aged 35 years. Funeral from her late residence, 37 East Erie-st., at 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary.

CHAMBERLIN—At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Nov. 28, William E., son of William E. and the late Annette T. Chamberlain, aged 18 months. Funeral private at 2 o'clock, Nov. 29, from residence, 1833 Wabash-av.

HACK—Nov. 28, at his residence, corner Clybourn-av. and Dayton-st. Funeral Nov. 30, 1:30 o'clock, from his late residence.

DUNLOP—Funeral of the late Catherine Dunlop will take place Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock p. m., from her late residence, 333 West Monroe-st., to Graceland Cemetery.

O'MALLEY—Lake View, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1882, William O'Malley, at his late residence, the Eagle House, corner Clark and School-sts., formerly of No. 88 East Chicago-av., aged 76 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McKENNA—Nov. 28, Bernard T., infant son of Thomas and Lizzie McKenna, aged 1 year 2 months and 5 days. Funeral Thursday at 10 a. m. from residence, 334 Archer-av., by carriages to Calvary.

So the bird of our bosom
Fluttered up to the dawn;
A window was opened,
Our Tommy was gone.
A truant from time,
From pain, and from sin
For an angel on watch
Took our baby boy in.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE hour can be spent at the 3 o'clock gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall, 148 Madison-st. and 10 Arcade-court. All are welcome.

GRACE CHURCH, WABASH-AV., WILL hold a Thanksgiving service Thursday at 11 a. m. Sermon by the Rev. Clinton Locke. The church will be decorated and there will be fine music. It being also St. Andrew's Day there will be a communion at 8 a. m.

L. M'LEAN LEADS THE NOON MEETING in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today. These meetings are increasing in interest and attendance. Today is young men's day. All are invited.

SERVICES AND SERMON BY THE rector, the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, on Thanksgiving-Day in St. Mark's Church, city, at 10:30 a. m.

THURSDAY MORNING (THANKSGIVING-Day) a joint service will be held in Sinai Temple, corner of Twenty-first-st. and Indiana-av. at 10:30 in the morning, by the Twenty-sixth Street and Sinai Synagog congregations. The sermon will be in English by Dr. Hirsch, the subject being "Light and Shade in American Life."

THE JEFFERSON PARK EIGHTH Presbyterian and First United Presbyterian Churches will hold a reunion Thanksgiving service at the First United Presbyterian Church, corner Monroe and Paulina-sts., Thursday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wright, of the Jefferson Park Church.

THE REV. CLINTON LOCKE, PRESIDENT St. Luke's Hospital, respectfully solicits Thanksgiving donations for the hospital. Provisions, undergarments, blankets, sheets, etc., will be acceptable.

THE CHILDREN OF THE PROTESTANT Orphan Asylum will have their Thanksgiving dinner at 1 o'clock Thanksgiving-Day. Donations will be gladly received at the asylum, 2228 Michigan-av. All friends will be welcome.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL, Grace Methodist, and Fourth Presbyterian Churches will hold union services on Thanksgiving-Day at 11 o'clock at the New England Church. Sermon by Dr. Johnson.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

REGULAR SALE

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

AND

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.,

9:30 This Morning,

AT

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.'S,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'cl'k,

ATTRACTIVE SALE

ELEGANT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Carpets, &c., &c.,

AT MARBLE-FRONT

Residence, 1420 Michigan-av.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale.

THE CARTER COLLECTION

OIL PAINTINGS

AT GALLERY,

209 Wabash-av.,

This Wednesday at 3 p. m.,

And Evening at 7:30 o'clock.

SALE UNRESERVED.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

214 and 216 Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29,

At 9:30 O'Clock.

We shall Close Out a Full and Complete Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Men's and Women's Fancy Slippers,

Men's Fine Sewed Goods,

And a Complete Assortment of

RUBBERS.

These Goods must be sold to close accounts, as the Owners need the Money. Country Merchants don't fail to see these Goods.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS

FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 9:30 A. M.

One Thousand Lots Seasonable Goods to close.

No sale Thursday, the 30th inst.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GUNTHER'S CANDY

Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

TRUNK

Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should Visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

Turkish

ELECTRIC, RUSSIAN, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' hours, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

GAS FIXTURES!

Large variety and very low prices.

J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND CRAYONS

GENTILE'S XMAS PORTRAITS,

70 Monroe-st.

Branch 319 Cottage Grove-av.

...ARRIAGE LICENSES.

...Taft, Chicago...
...shen, Chicago...
...d Sachs, Chicago...
...stian, Chicago...
...Knoch, Chicago...
...ohnson, Chicago...
...Tillotson, Chicago...
...Unold, La Grange...
...autenschlager, Chicago...
...epke, Chicago...
...Loeb, Chicago...
...Hyde, Chicago...
...Johnson, Lemont...
...S. Nelson, Lemont...
...Johnson, Chicago...
...ackson, Chicago...

DEATHS.

...—Jacob Nesrich, aged 30 years. ...hursday, Nov. 30, at 1 p. m., by carriages from corner Hubbard-court and State-st. ...Kate, beloved wife of John Casey, aged 35 ...rom her late residence, 57 East Erie-st., a ...m. Wednesday to the Church of the Holy ...y carriages to Calvary.

...RLIN—At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, William E., son of William E. and the late ...Chamberlain, aged 18 months. ...private at 2 o'clock, Nov. 29, from resi... Wabash-av.

...ov. 28, at his residence, corner Clybourn... ...ov. 30, 1:30 o'clock, from his late resi...

...—Funeral of the late Catherine Dunlop ...ace Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock p. m. ...ate residence, 308 West Monroe-st., to ...emetery.

...Y—Lake View, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1882, ...Malley, at his late residence, the Eagle ...r Clark and School-sts., formerly of No. ...ago-av., aged 76 years. ...uneral hereafter.

...A—Nov. 28, Bernard T., infant son of ...Lizzie McKenna, aged 1 year 2 months. ...hursday at 10 a. m. from residence, 3044 ..., by carriages to Calvary.

So the bird of our bosom
Fluttered up to the dawn;
A window was opened,
Our Tommy was gone.
A transit from time,
From pain, and from sin
For an angel on watch
Took our baby boy in.

...NNOUNCEMENTS.

...ASANT AND PROFITABLE ...can be spent at the 3 o'clock gospel tem... ...eting in Lower Farwell Hall, 150 Madison... ...ade-court. All are welcome.

...CHURCH, WABASH-AV., WILL ...Thanksgiving service Thursday at 11 a. ...by the Rev. Clinton Locke. The church ...rated and there will be fine music. It be... ...Andrew's Day there will be a communion

...EAN LEADS THE NOON MEET... ...in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today. ...ings are increasing in interest and attend... ...y is young men's day. All are invited.

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...CARPETS,
AND
...HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
...GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.,
...:30 This Morning,
AT
...N, FLERSHEIM & CO.'S,
...84 and 86 Randolph-st.
...y Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'cl'k,
...TRACTIVE SALE
ELEGANT
...EHOLD FURNITURE
...pets, &c., &c.,
AT MARBLE-FRONT
...ce, 1420 Michigan-av.
...ALE PEREMPTORY.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

...ction Sale.
...ARTER COLLECTION
...PAINTINGS
AT GALLERY,
...9 Wabash-av.,
...ednesday at 3 p. m.,
...Evening at 7:30 o'clock.
SALE UNRESERVED.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.
...NESDAY, NOV. 29,
...:30 O'Clock.
...a Full and Complete Assortment of
...& SHOES,
Women's Fancy Slippers,
Men's Fine Sewed Goods,
...a Complete Assortment of
...UBBERS.
...be sold to close accounts, as the ...ney. Country Merchants, don't ...ods.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...LAR TRADE SALE
...RY GOODS
...Y, DEC. 1, 9:30 A. M.
...Lots Seasonable Goods to clear. ...day, the 30th inst.
...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...ER'S CANDY ...78 MADISON-ST. ...Suitable for presents. Try it once. ...5 for retail ...(charges light) ...ndy in the world. ...andsome boxes.

...K Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

...A.sh ELECTRIC, RUSSIAN, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' hours, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

...FIXTURES! Large variety and very low prices. J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

...RAPHS AND CRAYONS ...TILE'S XMAS PORTRAITS, 70 Monroe-st. Branch 3019 Cottage Grove-av.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

A New York Astronomer Asks for Prayers Against Clouds—Noon-Time Signals.

PHELPS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Prof. Brooks, of Redhouse Observatory, in behalf of astronomical science and astronomers, asks that prayers be offered on Sunday next in all the churches for clear weather on the 6th of December next, the date of the transit of Venus. The solution of the sublimest problem known to science is to be attempted on that occasion, the opportunity for which will not occur again for 122 years. Millions of dollars and months of valuable time have been expended in preparation for the great event.

THE WESTERN UNION'S OFFER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Prof. Harkness, of the United States Transit of Venus Commission, requests the publication of the following:

"There are many persons scattered over the country who have good telescopes, and would be glad to observe contacts during the coming transit of Venus if they had any means of obtaining Washington time. The Western Union Telegraph Company has most generously agreed to give a wide distribution to the noon-time

SIGNALS FROM THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY

Dec. 4, 5, 6, and 7. As this service will be wholly gratuitous on the part of the telegraph company, its officers request all persons who intend to make accurate observations of the transit to immediately notify the nearest Western Union telegraph office, as the transmission of signals will involve the use of many thousand miles of wire and the making up of many special circuits, all of which must be planned beforehand. The furnishing of these signals free of cost to all observers is a contribution to science on the part of the Western Union Company which will be appreciated by every one interested in astronomy.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

Resolutions Introduced at Yesterday's Meeting, in Reference to the Purchase of the Street-Railways by the City.

An adjourned annual meeting of the Citizens' Association was held yesterday afternoon, with President Carpenter in the chair. The attendance was very light. Among those present were Murry Nelson, R. T. Crane, M. A. Meyer, F. B. Peabody, Max Wineman, Edwin Lee Brown, S. D. Kimbark, Samuel Appleton, H. C. Rew, W. M. Dee, and H. M. Sherwood.

The committee appointed to examine and report upon

THE CONDITION OF THE THEATRES

of the city asked for further time to prepare a report. All of the principal theatres had been examined, but the arrangement of the data secured had not been made. As the matter was an important one they did not wish to prepare and present anything but a complete report with care. In order that they might be required to pronounce upon the safety or danger of a theatre as regarded fire they desired the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the instructions to the Committee on Theatres be so far modified that their report shall also indicate what number of people can be accommodated in each theatre with a reasonable degree of safety to the public, comparing it with the now-stated capacity of the house.

Mr. Carpenter said no theatre was absolutely safe, and he thought the committee should only be required to report upon the number of persons the houses could accommodate with reasonable safety. The resolution was adopted, and the committee was given until the next meeting to present a report.

The subject of

STREET-RAILWAYS

was then brought before the meeting by the following resolution prepared by Mr. H. C. Rew:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the President to investigate the right of the people to purchase the city railways in 1883 at an appraised value, and report what action, if any, is necessary on the part of this association and of the people.

Mr. George F. Harding presented the following, as embodying his views on the subject:

Resolved, That the true course for the people of this city in reference to their rights to the street-railways falling in next year is to apply to the Legislature for the power needed to enable the city to secure the benefit of the contracts by which they granted the rights now exercised by the parties in possession of said railways. That in the present state of our public service it may be, and probably is, better to again let the public property and franchises to the highest bidder, and in so doing secure a reduction of fares that will take a burden off the back of every poor man and woman in this city.

Mr. H. C. Rew then offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this association be appointed by the President and approved by the association to prepare and submit to the association at the next meeting legislative bills to be submitted to the next session of the Legislature which will when passed accomplish the following objects: First, repeal the act of the Legislature of 1865 which purported to make a contract between the people or the Council of Chicago and the city railway companies; second, amend the charters of the cities so that the people, through their constituted servants and authorities, the Mayor and Common Council, may purchase the city railways at an honest and equitable appraisal of what it would cost to build them, provided that the corporations were ordered to take up the tracks and remove them from the streets and to pay for them by an issue of stock guaranteed to pay not to exceed 6 per cent on the amount of such issue.

Mr. Rew spoke briefly in support of his resolution. He thought the time had come when the "public-be-damned" policy of the railroads should be stopped. He had investigated the matter and had found that passengers could be carried in a respectable manner for 1¾ cents, who were now packed in cars like a lot of cattle and made to pay five cents.

Mr. Nelson was opposed to saddling the onus of what might be a failure of the project proposed upon the Executive Committee of the association, and he thought it would be well to act slowly and thoughtfully in the matter.

Mr. Peabody said they did not care to occupy an absurd position in the premises, and he was of opinion that the wisest plan would be to have a committee composed of intelligent men to look into the whole question, and especially the law points of it, in order that the association might be able to act in an intelligent manner.

Mr. Brown had heard it said that the Executive Committee of the association was the creature of C. B. Holmes, of the Chicago City Railway. He did not believe the committee or any member of the association was Mr. Holmes' or anybody else's creature. He was an anti-monopolist, but he thought that justice was due even monopolies, and it was not fair for Mr. Reed to state that any street railroad company could carry passengers for 1¾ cents per head. He had been a Director of the South Side Company, and he knew positively that no railroad could carry passengers for 1¾ or 3¾ cents per head and make money. He was in favor of the city taking charge of the roads, but they should be just nevertheless.

Resolutions were submitted by Mr. Harding, in which were set forth the necessities for decided reform and improvement in municipal government; for better police service; for decreased crime; and for greater security to person and property. After denouncing the expenditure of the public moneys for the purpose of maintaining a partisan service, the resolutions closed with a section in which it was proposed to appoint a committee of three, to draft a proper bill to effect the reform of the civil service in the city, and also that another committee of three influential citizens be appointed to go to Springfield to insure the passage of such. These resolutions were laid over until the next meeting of the association, which adjourned after having decided upon the last week in December as the time of the next meeting.

FELL FROM A FLAT CAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 28.—Alfred Arnold, the 15-year-old son of Conductor Arnold, of the Lake Shore Road, fell from a flat car which he had boarded near the Air-Line Junction to ride to school this morning, and was crushed by the wheels, dying in half an hour.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING money and other articles; owner can have by proving property and paying charges. G. BAXTER, 377 North Union-st.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY ON MICHIGAN or Wabash-av., in vicinity of Fifteenth and Eighteenth-sts., or on Eighteenth, linen cuff with agate-stone cuff-button set in gold. Will finder please return to Room 408 First National Bank Building and get reward?

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD RING, ON Twelfth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs. "A. M. M., Mar. 7, 1882," inside. Return to 1309 Wabash-av. and get reward.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
Fine marble-front, 3 rooms deep, 12 rooms, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
2-story and basement frame, Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; lot 30 ft. front (east); $6,000.
Fine marble-front, Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., east front.
Several very choice east and west front lots on Wabash-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts.
Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick; cheap.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-first., 2-story and basement brick; also frame cottage.
Michigan-av., 50x200, east front, near Thirty-eighth-st., per foot $150.
Prairie-av., one frame house, near Thirtieth-st., 26-foot lot.
Large list choice lots on Calumet and Prairie-avs.
Large list choice lots on Forest and South Park-avs.
Large frame house, Twenty-third-st., near Prairie-av.
Choice brick house, Bryant-av.
Several desirable houses, Langley and Vincennes-avs.
Large frame, brick basement, 42-foot lot, east front, Lake-av.
2-story and basement brick (sub-cellar) Lake-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
Good frame house, 66-foot lot, best location, Ellis-av.
Large list east and west front lots, Ellis and Lake-avs.
40 feet, best part Drexel-boulevard, with plans for two elegant houses. Wish to sell 20 feet to party who will join in building. Rare chance to get new house to suit.
Several desirable lots, Drexel-boulevard.
8-room frame house and barn, 50-foot lot, Lake-av., near Forty-first-st., $5,000.
Large list of lots at Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, and South Park Station, also on avenues south of limits.
50 lots and several houses at Stock-Yards.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & Co., 90 Washington-st.
RUSH-ST.—Near Ohio, elegant 3-story and basement stone-front houses, with all modern conveniences. Price $12,500 each. The houses cost more than this to build, to say nothing of the lot, and rent for $1,200 per year. They are in fine order.
ERIE-ST.—East of State, fine 3-story 25-foot brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, in perfect order, and having modern improvements. Possession immediately.
SUPERIOR-ST.—Near St. Clair, 2-story and basement octagon and plain stone-front houses, containing 9 rooms, bath, etc. Price $8,000 each on easy terms; rent for $800 each.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS ON STATE-ST.
100 feet on State-st., near Twenty-fifth.
38 feet on State-st., near Thirty-first.
115 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
45 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
25 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-eighth.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
400 feet on State-st., near Forty-first.
200 feet on State-st., near Forty-second.
300 feet on State-st., corner Forty-third.
25 feet on State-st., near Forty-fourth.
250 feet on State-st., corner Forty-fifth.
132 feet on State-st., corner Fifty-second.
300 feet on State-st., corner Fifty-fifth.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
CLARK-ST.—Between Van Buren and Harrison, 3-story and basement stone-front building, 25 feet front, full depth, on easy terms.
STATE-ST.—North of Quincy, 5-story stone-front building, 20x100 feet.
CLARK-ST.—Between Harrison and Polk, 25x110 feet, with two frame houses.
VAN BUREN-ST.—Near Fifth-av., 20x100 ft, with 2-story frame house.
WEST MADISON-ST.—Just west of Hoyne, 42x80 feet, $135 per foot.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., New First National Bank Building, 166 Dearborn-st.:
47½ by 170 feet on the northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st.; price, $400 per foot. This is one of the best locations in the city for first-class flats and would pay (if improved properly) 15 per cent net interest.
Also 60 feet on State-st., near Congress; full depth; price, $800 per foot net.
Also 10 lots, 25 feet front each, 190 feet deep, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts.; price, $200 per foot. A first-class location.
We have also some of the best improved central business-property for sale, which would be to the interest of capitalists who are looking for investments to investigate.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
CALUMET-AV., near Twenty-third-st.—Fine two-story and basement brick house, splendidly arranged, 4 rooms on parlor floor, all with outside light, and in perfect order; all modern conveniences. Can be bought with or without fine gold cornices, large mirrors, elegant furniture, etc.; without furniture, $15,000. Lot 25 feet, full depth.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.: 625 West Madison-st., brick building, barn, and lot; a bargain. West Madison-st., near Aberdeen, 25x125, with brick improvements; $12,500. West Madison-st., near Centre-av., 45 x189, with valuable improvements, suitable for wholesale or manufacturing business; $41,000. West Madison-st., near Desplaines, 25x189 feet to School-st.; improved. Ogden-av., near Washington-st., stone-front house and lot; $7,700. Elizabeth-st., near Washington, stone-front house and lot. 51 South Green-st., house and lot 30x116 to alley; splendid location for milk depot or boarding-house; easy terms. West Lake-st., near Sheldon, brick house, barn, and lot; $5,500. 385 West Adams-st., house, barn, and lot; $5,000. West Van Buren-st., near Paulina, elegant 4-story stone-front house, brick barn, and lot; offered at a great sacrifice; owner leaving city.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS, 90 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME COTTAGES with Lots Nos. 7 and 9 Flournoy-st., corner of Robey-st. and Ogden-av.; rent at $15 per month each; price, $1,300 each, on easy terms.
G. S. HUBBARD JR., 72 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
CARROLL-AV.—East of Ashland, two-story and basement stone-front; very cheap.
CARROLL-AV.—Between Lincoln and Robey-sts., 50 x125 feet.
FULTON-ST.—Between Irving-place and Oakley-st., south front, 26 7-10x125 feet; cheapest lot on the street.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE BARGAIN—705 South Oakley-av., 2-story and basement octagon brick, lot 20x125, rental $420, cheap for cash. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—Nine lots, having a frontage of 216 feet on Rebecca-st. and the same on the C., B. & Q. R. R., just west of Ashland-av., at $750 per lot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
LA SALLE-ST.—Near Elm, 3-story stone-front; parlors and dining-room on main story. Can be had at a bargain.
MAPLE-ST.—Between Dearborn and State, fine 3-story 26-foot brick house; 3 rooms deep—viz., 70 feet; lot 105 feet deep; all modern conveniences.
PINE-ST.—South of Superior, 3-story and basement brick house; lot 25x140 feet.
DEARBORN-AV.—South of Division-st., 3-story and basement brown-stone front; $15,000.
CLARK-ST.—In Wrightwood running through to Lincoln-park, 73¾x700 feet with large barn.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON JOHNSON-PLACE, near Vincennes-av.—9-room house, with all modern improvements; good barn; lot 57x125 feet; price $8,000; easy terms. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Facing Oakwood-boulevard, 50x125 feet; can be had cheap.
ELLIS-AV.—Near Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story frame house on brick foundation; lot 40x137 feet.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Madison-st., 3-story and basement brick, rents $105 per month, lot 24x124, brick barn, $12,000.
Madison-st., 3-story and basement brick, stone, all modern improvements, store 30x50, lot 30x125, $11,000.
Madison-st., frame store, flat above, rent $30, $5,000.
Madison-st., cottage, 8 rooms, lot 35x130, $7,000.
Ogden-av., large brick store, lot 50x100, cheap.
Lot on Washington-st., near Leavitt, 30x125, $150.
Lot on Washington-st., near Oakley, 24x125, $130.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
OFFERS WANTED FOR
ALDINE SQUARE HOUSES—We are requested by the owner to procure offers for three houses in this beautiful park. Two are two-story and basement and one a three-story and basement stone-front house. They have all the modern conveniences, are in good order, and can be bought separately or together at a bargain.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over gas office: Choice North Side residence property on the avenues and near Lincoln Park.
Dearborn-av., near Superior-st., east front, 2-story and cellar brown stone residence; lot, 25x80; $12,000.
Dearborn-av., near Division-st., east front, fine 3-story brown stone residence and stable; lot, 30x 150; $18,500; it is cheap at $20,000.
Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st., east front, fine 3-story brown stone residence, 4 rooms deep; lot, 25x150; $21,000.
Dearborn-av., near Schiller, east front, fine 3-story brown stone residence; lot, 30x150; $22,000.
La Salle-av., near Goethe-st., east front, 3-story and basement stone-front residence, 3 rooms deep; lot, 24x162; $14,000.
La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park, 2 fine marble front dwellings, one 2 rooms deep and one 3 rooms deep; barn in rear of each and large lot; $32,000.
La Salle-av., a corner near Lincoln Park, with fine brick residence and brick stable; large lot; want an offer.
Garfield-av., corner Sedgwick-st., large brick mansion and stable; lot, 106x124; a bargain at $25,000.
Centre-st., near Clark, fine 10-room brick residence; $8,750.
Frederick-st., near Clark, 2 handsome brick residences and stables and large lot; $20,000.
North Wells-st., a corner near Lincoln Park, a row of 5 brick buildings well rented; $25,000.
BARGAINS IN NORTH SIDE LOTS.
Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park, 50x132.
Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park, 75x132.
Dearborn-av., near Division-st., 25x132.
Dearborn-av., near Huron-st., 25x100.
La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park, 40x150.
La Salle-av., opposite Lincoln Park, $200 per foot.
La Salle-av., near Huron-st., 48x100; $125 per foot.
State-st., corner Schiller, 112x124.
Wells-st., corner Erie, 44x110, desirable for stores or flats.
Belden-av., near Lincoln, from 2 to 5 lots.
Orchard-st., near Wrightwood-av., 5x146.
Sedgwick-st., corner Grant place, 22x120; $100 per foot.
Sedgwick-st., near Centre, 38x175, suitable for building 2 flats.
Sedgwick-st., near Centre, 48x123.
Hammond-st., near Wisconsin, 25x125.
Wisconsin-st., corner Clark, 28x92.
Lincoln-av., near Wisconsin-st., 24x115.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front near Eighteenth-st., detached on both sides, $22,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., 25 feet wide, heated by steam; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed brick house, near Thirty-third-st., 25 feet wide and four rooms deep; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front, 26 feet wide and three rooms deep; dining-room on parlor floor; with or without furniture.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 25x178 feet, in vicinity of Twenty-second-st., east front; $11,800.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 200-foot lot near Twenty-ninth-st. Dining-room on parlor floor; $9,500.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50-foot lot and brick barn; $10,500; a bargain.
OCTAGON STONE-FRONT—On a corner in vicinity of Douglas Monument. Grand View of the lake.
LARGE HOUSE with corner lot 44 feet front on the avenue south of Twenty-second-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; house cost $8,000 to build. Price of house and lot, $12,000.
WOODLAND PARK—Brick house and 50-foot lot; house alone cost $15,000 when built; lot is now worth $5,000. Price of house and 50 feet, $12,500. Owner is going to remove from city.
BROWN STONE FRONT—In vicinity of Twenty-second-st. Fine dining-room on parlor floor; $18,000.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
INDIANA-ST.—East of Pine, 50x100 feet.
FRANKLIN-ST.—Between Chestnut and White, 27x 100 feet.
WELLS-ST.—Corner Whiting, 100x110 feet.
LINCOLN-AV.—Between Wisconsin and Centre-sts., east front, 25x90 feet; cheap.
BURLING-ST.—36x124 feet, between Webster and Belden-avs.
BISSELL-ST.—24x125 feet lots, near Centre; cheap.
DAYTON-ST.—Near Centre, several lots for sale cheap.
WRIGHTWOOD—Beautiful lots on Wrightwood-av. and Deming-court.
FREMONT-ST.—On Clay, 75x125 feet.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SIDE LOTS.

La Salle-av., near Locust, 50 feet	$9,250
La Salle-av., near Goethe, 25 feet	5,000
La Salle-av., near Schiller, 25 feet	4,000
Ontario-st., near Pine, 25 feet	5,250
Superior-st., near State, 25 feet	4,025
Illinois-st., near Market, 66 feet	6,000
Illinois-st., near Franklin, 25 feet	2,250
Huron-st., near La Salle, 22 feet	2,500
Ontario-st., near Market, 36 feet	2,500

J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—South of Schiller, west front, 25x 150 feet; $185 per foot.
SUPERIOR-ST.—East of Pine, 50x125 feet.
STATE-ST.—Corner of Walton-place, 55x100 feet.
DEARBORN-AV.—Several choice lots and one corner.
PINE-ST.—35x140, an elegant corner south of Chicago-av.
DELAWARE-PLACE—Between Dearborn-av. and State-st., 65x100 feet.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON WESTERN-av., just south of Thirteenth-st. and Ogden-av., at $650 per lot.
140 feet deep, with sewer and water, clear title, printed abstract, easy payments, two lines street-cars. For plats and full information address
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Near Sixteenth-st., basement-lot 26x100 feet.
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts., 2-story frame building, with brick house in rear, lot 25x125 feet to alley.
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Corner of Fifteenth-st., 77x124 feet; also vacant lot near Eighteenth-st.
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Near Seventeenth-st., two 2-story frame buildings, stores below, flats above, renting for 15 per cent on price asked; will sell separately; lots 24x100 feet each.
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—North of viaduct, two vacant lots, cheap. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE IF taken at once, 3-story and basement brick store with flats above it, 2809 Archer-av.; rented to one tenant at $1,300 per year; lot 25x100; must be sold.
BISSINGER & GREENBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., TWO fine stone-front dwellings, cost $10,000 to build; will sell both for $12,000, or will sell separate at $6,500. This is good property and very cheap. Call for card to see them. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—ONLY $5,500 FOR A 3-story brick house and lot half block from Madison-st. cars; has both hot and cold water, gas fixtures, and good sewer; will sell with furniture or without, $3,000 cash, balance three years at 6 per cent. House will rent unfurnished at $55; furnished, $65. Lots are worth $200 per foot. This is a decided bargain either for a home or for an investment. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CORNER ROBEY AND Fulton, 50x110, with two good buildings, rented $65 per month; will sell for $6,500. This is a good corner. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—NO. 61 ELIZABETH-ST., 2-story marble-front; price $7,000; pays a good return.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
MICHIGAN-ST.—Southeast corner State, 60x100 feet.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT family residence, No. 475 Washington-boulevard; in complete order; possession at once. Price $15,000.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING HOME ON Orchard-st., No. 462, north of Lincoln-av.; a new and modern double brick residence, 2-story and basement, octagon front; built by the owner for his own use; with every possible convenience; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; laundry in basement; corner lot, 30x125; choice location; $8,000. A fair cash offer will be accepted if made at once. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
OAK-ST., NEAR LAKE-SHORE DRIVE,
120 feet, south front.
J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY SUITable for immediate subdivision and sale in lots, fronting on West Twelfth-st., California and Fairfield-avs., east of Douglas Park.
G. S. HUBBARD JR., 72 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ADAMS-ST.—Elegant two-story and mansard brick house, all modern improvements, lot 36x125 feet, good brick barn; near Laflin-st.
ADAMS-ST.—Near Ashland-av., one of the finest frame houses in the city, being two-story mansard and cellar, having parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main story; large barn; lot 50x188 feet. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
BARGAIN—DEARBORN-AV.—50x150 feet on Dearborn-av., between Maple and Elm, at a decided bargain for cash. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CLARK-ST. LOT, NEAR Van Buren. Also several ten-acre lots. WALTER BUTLER, 54 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
LAKE-AV.—Near Thirty-seventh-st., 10-room brick house, splendidly built, 2 stories and good cellar, lot 34x150 feet. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE AND large lot at Highland Park; $2,000, on easy terms.
ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON WABASH-av., 100x161 feet, east front, near Forty-third-st.; this is choice and very cheap. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 116 ACRES of land, one-half mile south of Lake Forest, in Sections 4 and 9, at $60 per acre.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON CALUMET Lake, opposite Pullman, in vicinity of Ship Canal. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ON EASY TERMS.

LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs.	$150 to $300
LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st.	$200 to $300
LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield	$200 to $500
LOTS—Near Humboldt Park	200
LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot	100
LOTS—At Ravinia, on the shore, near depot	100
LOTS—Near Highland Park	100
LOTS—At Highwood	50
LOTS—At Kenwood	....
LOTS—At Englewood	....

AND
LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY,
AND
ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, HOUSES, lots, and acres at bargains and terms to suit.
WHIPPLE & SMITH, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, FOUR choice building lots; cheap.
ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A WELL-CULTIVATED farm containing 60 acres, good house, barn, and orchard, on Peterson-av., 1½ miles west of Rosehill Cemetery, Town of Jefferson. Will sell in parcels of 10 acres if desired. JOHN BALKOW.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 100 ACRES, 4 miles north of Waukegan; plenty of wood, water, etc.; well located near railroad station; price $4,000. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS, West Side, prices ranging $2,500 to $5,000; we are having a good inquiry from actual buyers; owners will please send us a description and lowest cash price; no sale no cost.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—40, 50, 60, OR 80 FEET, IMproved and under rental, on Wabash-av., between Lake and Madison-sts.; must be cheap for all cash. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2811 CALUMET-AV.—VERY desirable two-story and basement brick; immediate possession given. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—224 WABASH-AV., 18-ROOM marble-front, furnished, arrangements: part money, balance in board. References.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FRAME HOUSE and 50-foot lot near Oakland; $35 per month. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NINE-ROOM brick cottage at 18 Groveland-court; bath, hot and cold water, all modern improvements; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—NO. 697 WEST JACKSON-ST., near Wood—Two-story and basement brick house of ten rooms, with all modern improvements; barn. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—240 CAMPBELL-AV., NEAR Van Buren-sts., first-class 2-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements; in splendid condition. Apply next door north.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, 1883, A handsomely-furnished house on Dearborn-av., and parties can probably rerent as long as they please after May 1. C 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 516 DEARBORN-AV.—A first-class two-story and basement stone-front house, with all modern improvements.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ALL BUT TOP floor, of a three-story and basement stone-front house on State-st., north of Division; price $65 per month. Address D 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—12-ROOM MARBLE-FRONT house, fully furnished, North Side; good locality for private boarding or family use. Address D 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS NEW 3-story stone-front house; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; rent $85 per month. Inquire on premises 487½ La Salle-av., or Room 13 Oriental Building.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO RENT—A 14-ROOM HOUSE, NORTH State-st., completely furnished, $85; furnished house, South Curtis-st., $50; furnished house, Park-av., $75; house on Langley-av., $65; 40 houses, with furniture for sale. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—5421 MADISON-av., two-story and basement house, in first-class order, with modern improvements, nine rooms, newly papered and painted, $30. MYRON L. PEARCE, 75 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 639 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, 1 FLAT, 28 Fillmore-st. $12 per month, 1 flat, 35 Fillmore-st. $15 per month, cottage, 38 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 9 Grenshaw-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SEVEN-room flat, 384 Fulton-st., second floor; every convenience.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT OF SIX rooms at 1210 Harrison-st. F. G. BRADLEY, 86 La Salle-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 4 ROOMS ON second floor of No. 527 West Madison-st.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE FLATS to small families, three or six rooms.
D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT FLAT, SEVEN rooms, double parlors, nice and dry; South Park and Twenty-seventh-st. Inquire at 2701 Michigan-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR (7 ROOMS and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ELEGANT—FLAT 1, 8 rooms. 345 Elm-st., near Clark.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, CORner Fifty-third-st. and Jefferson-av., Hyde Park, 1 block from I. C. depot.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms. House under new management and furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—LARGE front room nicely furnished, suitable for four gents; all improvements.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front parlor; also other rooms, single or en suite; water and gas. 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2246 WABASH-AV., A FURnished front room, reasonable, to a first-class party.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for two gentlemen; furnace heat, gas, bath, all modern conveniences. 1913 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen or gentleman and wife; very reasonable; or would sell the furniture of 6 rooms and rent the flat until May. 1529 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for permanent guests; reasonable rates. Apply at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—AT 71 VAN BUREN-ST., near State, sixty nicely-furnished rooms from $2.50 to $4 per week.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing more room than they can use will rent newly furnished front alcove room; grate, furnace, and modern conveniences; one or two gentlemen. References. 99 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front parlor in a private family, with or without board, at 314 Warren-av., corner of Hoyne; one minute's walk from Madison-st. cars.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON West Jackson-st., near Jefferson Park—A front room and bedroom, handsomely furnished. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR AND two sleeping-rooms, with or without board, at 464 West Indiana-st. Cars.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WELL taken care of, $1.50 per week. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 208 West Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 217 NORTH STATE-ST., large furnished room to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; gas, bath, and heat.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen, with gas, heat, and bath, in private family. 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—100 NORTH CLARK-ST., new management, an elegant furnished room cheap, for one or two gents or married couple.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS FOR PARTY of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board if desired, near business centre. N. B.—This is no boarding house. Address D 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 639 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 336 WEST RANdolph-st., 25 by 60; $25. F. W. BICKNELL, 63 North Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 287 Lincoln-av., corner of Belden-av., occupied for grocery business, $25. Fixtures for sale if wanted. M. W. ROBINSON, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE; REASONable rent. 86 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT NO. 634 SOUTH CANAL-st., store and basement, 18x45, two living-rooms in rear of store. Rent low. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 50 Dearborn-st., now occupied by the Chicago Harness Manufacturing Company. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, 1883, STORE Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.; 5 stories and basement; 48x165 feet. W. H. WOOD, Agent, Room 11, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS DESK-ROOM, No. 65 East Washington-st.; B. & O. R. R. Inquire of Superintendent of B. & O. R. R.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—BY B. R. DE YOUNG, 85 Washington-st., basement—Loft 40x140, fourth floor, northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts.; lighted on 3 sides; steam power, heat, and elevator.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
In the Talbott apartment building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant and convenient suite.
An elegant flat in the new Seymour building, 335 Jackson-st., convenient to business.
$45—514 and 516 Congress-st., east of Ashland-av., an elegant new flat; finished in the finest style.
$18—32 Gold-st., flat of 5 rooms.
1019 West Madison-st.—Fine new 4-room flats.
$15—165 Ewing-st., fine 4-room flat; closets, etc.
$25—693 Fullerton-av., an elegant new 6-room flat, all conveniences; near four lines of cars.
$10—250 North-av., 3 rooms, with south light.
$18—230 Leavitt-st., 4 rooms; bath and w. c.
$35—586 West Monroe-st., 7-room flat; carpeted throughout.
$14—165 Western-av., 4 or 5 rooms in fine order.

TO RENT—BY B. R. DE YOUNG, 85 Washington-st., basement—Basement 62 East Adams-st., corner State; basement 129 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, TWO floors 50x70 feet; ready about Jan. 1. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A WELL-IMproved farm of from 80 to 200 acres near station on N. W. or C., B. & Q. Road, within 30 miles of Chicago. Address Box 198, Wheaton, Ill.

WANTED—TO LEASE—OR BUY—A well-improved farm of from 80 to 160 acres, with first-class buildings, near station, and within thirty miles of Chicago. Address Z 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM of years from May next, larger quarters for our shoe factory; must be centrally located on South Side, plenty of light, with freight elevator, steam heat and power; require 4 or 5 floors of about 6,000 square feet each. GEORGE W. LUDLOW & CO., 152 and 154 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMEly furnished room, or suite, by single gentleman; near business locality; South Side preferred. D 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED room on the West Side by a gentleman; state price and particulars. D 55, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS-MAN—A GENTLEMAN OF perception and ability, who would be willing to invest $3,000 in a legitimate, neat, publishing enterprise if he could be satisfied, on the closest investigation, would pay him $600 per month, secured. D 73, Tribune office.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, SHOP, and tools for sale; first class; central location; established 12 years; low rent; long lease. Address O L 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT GENOA, ILL., SITUate on C. M. & St. Paul Ry., about 60 miles from Chicago, a grain elevator, feed and flax mill, hay press, etc.; fine tow machinery; all complete and in good working order; has switch track. Main building 48x60; store-room 30x30; engine-room 32x32. Owner sells on account of ill-health. Good business all the year around. For further particulars address BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON WITH POOL-table, good stand, or will sell fixtures cheap if taken this week. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, DOING good steady business; fine location, with 6-room flat. This is a splendid chance. Z 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET ON ONE of the best corners on the West Side; price, $250; rent, $28. Z 23, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH $500 to $1,000 cash to invest in a light manufacturing business; big returns for money invested. Call for interview at 625 West Adams-st.

$1,350 CASH WILL MAKE YOU $600 to $700 profit till New Year, in an established legitimate business. Inquire at 2911 South Clark-st., city.

$2,500 CASH BUYS A FINE AND well-stocked drug store on South Side; fine location. For particulars address J. G. COOK, 153 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CUTTERS AND JUMP-SEAT SLEIGHS, some new styles never before shown in this market now ready for sale at our repository. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 231 and 233 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 5-YEAR old Hambletonian colt, new side-bar top buggy, and harness. HOHMAN, 24 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—BUGGY; LIGHT SIDE-bar, well made, and in good order; price $40. Call and see it. 770 West Van Buren-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT DOWNER'S Grove; best hay; grain twice a day; large run of finest blue grass pasture protected by dense groves of timber; stabled nights and in bad weather; horses returned free of charge.
Refer to Ducat & Lyon, 155 La Salle-st.; C. H. Morse Fairbanks Morse & Co.; Meadowcroft Bros., Chicago; G. C. Miller, with Keith Bros.
FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

WANTED—A PAIR OF BLACK CARriage horses; must be well-matched, gentle, and broken to drive single or double; from 5 to 7 years old; will pay about $600. Address D 49, Tribune office.

$75 BUYS A NO. 1 WORK OR BUSIness horse; is 8 years old, city broke, and acclimated; weighs 1,100 pounds, without a windgall or puff, clean-limbed, well-muscled; is worth twice that money in any sale-stable. Residence 48 Harrison-st., between State and Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 Washington-st.

ERSKINE BROS.—REAL ESTATE AND Renting Agents, 161 La Salle-st., Room 9—Property bought and sold on commission; money to loan; taxes paid, and rents collected; care and management of real estate; interests of non-residents carefully looked after.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

STUTTERING, STAMMERING, AND all impediments in speech permanently cured at Dr. A. M. RIVENBURGH'S Vocal Institute, 626 West Adams-st. References sent upon application. Take Ogden-av. cars.

WANTED — COLLECTIONS — HAVE you any bad debts you want collected? If so, bring them to us, who are reliable and responsible. WESSING & CASE, Room 11, 207 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR household and kitchen specialties; very best goods in the market; sell to every family; agents making from $10 to $25 per day. Send for full particulars, free. Hunter Sifter Manufacturing Company, 34 to 40 East Fifth-st., Cincinnati, 135 Spring-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED — INTELLIGENT, smart young men or women to solicit orders. Liberal salary and commission. C. J. CAVENAUGH, 277 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUtiful book "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illustrated. 61,000 already sold. Great success of agents everywhere. Write for circulars.
R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENT WANTED—GENERAL—A thrashing-machine firm wants a first-class man to handle their goods in the Northwest; none but a first-class man, well experienced in the business, need answer. Address X 51, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A McNEALE & URBAN and Hall burglar-proof safe, with or without time-locks. One of Beard Bros.' screw-door burglar chests, 32x32x22, with timer only; also a fine assortment of Detroit and Cincinnati safes, at J. GREENHOOD & CO.'S, 84 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—R. A. CROW: MEET ME in same place we met several times before at 10 a. m., sharp, on Nov. 29, or write. J. M. H.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN (33 years) of respectability, good habits, and means desires to correspond with lady of culture and refinement between age of 23 and 30; object: matrimony. Address, in confidence, HENRY LEYDEN, Springfield, Ill.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. J. COHEN, 80 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED — CLERKS — YOUNG MEN men to learn the wholesale and retail business. Apply at business-rooms, No. 4, 116 Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 15 OR 18 years of age in office of a manufacturing establishment, competent to work on books if required; permanent position assured to the right party. Address in own handwriting D 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT RETAIL clothing salesman to go to Wisconsin; must be well recommended; a first-class Norwegian preferred. K. & B., 38 and 40 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER; also an experienced man for our shipping and invoicing department; good penmanship and accuracy essential; character and habits must be unquestionable. Address, with particulars and references, the Iowa Farming Tool Co., Fort Madison, Ia.

WANTED—A SMART, RESPECTAble boy to learn the retail tea and coffee business; must understand doing up packages. Call at Chicago Tea Co., 251 Blue Island-av.

WANTED — A BOOKKEEPER. APplicants must give real name, age, and city reference. None others need apply. D 84, Tribune.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CLOAK salesman at "The Famous," 218 State-st.

WANTED—A RETAIL SHOE SALESman; only one of experience need apply. STREETER & TUCKER.

WANTED—CLERK IN COMMISSION office; must write a rapid hand and figure accurately. Answer stating age, experience, and references. Salary $14 per week. D 77, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—MOLDERS—AT THE Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS ON METAL accustomed to label-work; steady employment. Address CHAS. N. MORRIS, 11 and 13 East Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOY TO run printing press. 126 Michigan-st., second floor.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN; ONE WHO understands about watchmaking and engraving preferred. Apply at B. F. NORRIS & CO.'S, 103 State-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS WHO ARE able to handle shovel and wheelbarrow to work on the Mississippi levees in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We are agents for the following contractors: P. J. Kennedy, Kemp Levee, Fruin & Co., Bolivar & Co., George Arnold & Co., at Riverton and Shilo levees; also railway and other works South; the cheapest laborers' tickets to all the works; also to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 238 South Water-st.

WANTED—2 BOOKKEEPERS, TRAVeling salesman, and correspondent; also lady cashier and copyist. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 4, second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN for Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota trade by a notion, hosiery, and trimming house. Address, with references and particulars, Box O, Philadelphia. None need apply except those well posted.

WANTED—BY A PARLOR FURNIture factory three first-class traveling salesmen from Jan. 1 next; only those that have good trade established need address, stating particulars. D 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,000 to act as Treasurer and take an interest in "The Original May Fisk English Blondes." Address, by letter only, J. B. EARL, 43 Peck-court.

WANTED—BY A LEADING CHICAgo firm a gentleman to visit Europe, form connections, and manage business on return; also one for Mexico and Central America, another for Brazil; thorough business men, possessing enterprise, energy, ability, and $1,000 capital or more will find an extraordinary opportunity by addressing D 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING salesman by a Chicago wholesale house with established trade in Wisconsin and Lake Superior. Address D 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WORK in a dentist's office. Must bring references. Call at once on DR. H. PLATTENBURG, southeast corner Van Buren and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN THE Turkish bath; must weigh 150 pounds and be active and pleasant; one accustomed to the business preferred. Call at Dr. Somers' Turkish Bath, in the Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED — A NEWSPAPER REporter; salary $12. Address D 89, Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of buying hogs for a packing-house. Address D 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL, WITH good references, to do general housework. Apply at 561 North State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 834 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, good cook and washer. 3001 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GIRL AT 483 WEST LAKE-st. for general housework; must be a good cook and laundress; good wages.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 13 Van Buren-st., near Michigan av., up one flight stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer; also second girl; must come well recommended; private family. 1628 Indiana-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE-GIRL AT 230 South Ashland-av. Call Wednesday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY FOR A specialty which will pay $5 per day. N. F. HODSON, with Knight & Leonard, 107 Madison-st.

WANTED—WILL PAY $10 PER WEEK to expert lady stenographer who uses Remington No. 2 typewriter skillfully. A 777, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 SALESLADIES; NONE but have had experience in fancy goods. SEA'S, State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MOMEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, pianos, and other securities at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

HEIRS OR OTHER PERSONS OWNing the whole or any undivided part of real estate in Boston wishing to sell or borrow money on the same should address R. H. ALLEN, 19 Milk-st., Boston, Mass.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE amounts on improved down-town business property. Address D 53, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON LIFE, ENDOWment, and Tontine policies; same bought on favorable terms. HOFHEIMER & ROSENBERG, Room 75 Metropolitan Block, corner La Salle and Randolph.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates—Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR 6 MONTHS, LOAN OF $300 to $500 on chattel security of $2,000 at 2 per cent per month; no commission. Good references. Address D 85, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY A FURNITURE MANufacturing company, $8,000 to $10,000; first mortgage given as security. Address D 72, Tribune.

$600 AND $1,200 AND OTHER SUMS to loan. CHAS. GARDNER, No. 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

$8,000—10 YEARS—5 PER CENT Town of Cicero bonds; date, Dec. 1, 1882; interest payable December and June; for sale. Bids received until Dec. 1, 1882. E. S. CONWAY, of Finance Committee.
Address care W. W. Kimball Co., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GENeral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 613. Evening consultation at residence, 192 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLECtion of claims in city and country.—Skillful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—ONE AM. CHRONOGRAPH watch, 59 dwts., 14 k. gold case, nickel movement; price $100. One pair diamond earrings, 3¾ k., for $225; one pair, 2 1-16 k., for $100; one pair, 2 k., for $125; one pair, 3 k., for $160; one diamond lace pin, three stones, for $25. All must be sold to pay advances. Call and see them. 130 Randolph-st., Room 6.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN an office; long experience in office work. Good references. W 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN some office; have had much experience as corresponding clerk in England, France, and Germany. Can translate French and German, speaking both languages fluently. Address D 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG college graduate in a wholesale house as collector, entry, or shipping clerk. Good references. D 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN in men's furnishing goods house for December. Address D 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who just came from the East; have had experience in bookkeeping, but willing to do anything; very much in need of work. Bankers' reference. Address D 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class double entry bookkeeper. References all that can be desired. Address D 83, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman; German. Best of city references. Address A 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man willing to make himself generally useful in a private family for board or a small consideration while finishing his studies. Address D 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman; thoroughly understands the business; will make himself useful for moderate wages. Good reference. Address D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK OR laundress, also second girl, in boarding-house. Best of references given and required. Call for two days, 119 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework; North Side preferred. Call or address 72 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl in a first-class private American family as cook or to do general housework. Please call at 163 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN IRISH girl of 16 years, to assist in housework or to take care of children. Call for two days at 195 Sigel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD German girl to do general housework. Good reference. Call at 328 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class girl in a private family to do kitchen or general housework. Can be seen for 2 days at 1449 State-st., third floor, from 10 to 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do second work or general work in a small family. 2112 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent second girl in private family, or to take care of children. References. Call at 2349 Prairie-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to cook, wash, and iron, or general housework in small family. Address D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEwork by a Swede girl. Apply at 144 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook and laundress. Please call at 3024 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl in a small family immediately by a middle-aged woman. Address 68 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl for general housework in an American family; South Side preferred. Call at 5400 Canal-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework in a small family by a middle-aged woman. Address 68 North Clark-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent dressmaker; family engagements. References. 2309 Cottage Grove-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED — AS WET nurse. Call or address 110 Honore-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as housekeeper in small family, or light work and sewing. Reference. 119 West Washington.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR ANY number of girls for all kinds of housework; city, suburbs, or country. International Bureau, 10 Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st. (take elevator).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS We are changing styles of our cases we will sell present styles of organs at price of second-hand instruments and on easy payments. Our new and elegant designs of cases are now coming in in Ebony and Gold, Rich Mottled Woods, Satin Wood, etc., all ready for the holiday trade.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION — PERSONS DESIRING to purchase first-class new or second-hand piano for cash or on easy payments will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock and get prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere; pianos rented and rent applied if purchased. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

SEE HERE—$800 7⅓-OCTAVE UPright piano only $157 cash; good as new. Chicago Piano Loan Company, 59 East Van Buren-st.

THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORGAN. New design of case (just out).
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.
We control the sale of the celebrated HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.
UPRIGHTS. GRANDS. SQUARE GRANDS.
A fine assortment now on hand.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

559 WABASH-AV. — LARGE FURnished front room with closet, suitable for two or four, with board; also, single rooms; reasonable.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT room, with board, for two; modern improvements. References required.

1836 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board.

2404 WABASH-AV. — ROOMS WITH board. References.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with board; North Side, east of Dearborn-av., south of Chicago-av. Apply at Room 3 Tribune Building.

WEST SIDE.

8 SOUTH ADA-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front room, with bay-window; also room-mate for gentleman.

40 LAFLIN-ST.—BOARD AND ELEgant front suite on second floor; also would rent front parlor to good parties; modern improvements, and terms moderate.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

CHOATE'S HOTEL—376 STATE-ST.—177 nicely furnished rooms from 50 cents to $1 per day; meals 25 cents; room and board $5 to $7 per week.

NEWMAN'S PRIVATE EUROPEAN Hotel, 37 and 39 Adams-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.—One more elegant suite of rooms for permanent guests. None but respectable parties wanted.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly furnished rooms 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN PRIvate family; South Side, near Hyde Park trains. D 25, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 55 and 56. Apply at office, Room 78.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING intelligently taught day and evening at Room 412 National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Circulars sent upon application. MR. and MRS. J. A. HANNA.

SCHOOL OF PIANO TECHNIQUE AND music reading, No. 21 Centre-av. Second term begins Tuesday, Nov. 28. Send for circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 264 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

Established..............................1859.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

GEO. C. ELDREDGE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
122 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

IRON AND STEEL.

The Depression a Healthy One.

Mr. James M. Swank, ultra-protectionist, of Philadelphia, sends a letter to the tariff-prohibition sheet in this city, in which he reviews the causes of the present decline in the price of iron and steel. He says that ore and labor must come down, to equalize the decreased profits, and he anticipates no commercial upheaval, but predicts a long era of progress. We make an extract from his letter:

All causes combined have given to our iron and steel manufacturers an unsatisfactory year's trade, and contributed to the sudden decline this month of the price of steel rails, in which decline some other iron and steel products have necessarily sympathized. If our [high-tariff greedy] friends had duly considered the signs of the times last spring, and had heeded the warning in our annual report, many of them would not now be wondering what has happened. They would have been prepared for the low prices of today by accepting lower prices last summer. They could even have prevented prices from dropping to their present low level if they had yielded a little more than they had last spring and summer, and taken orders for pig-iron and steel rails which were suffered to go abroad. We could thus have prevented the very large importations of iron and steel during the year, and our mills and furnaces could now be running on orders which foreigners have filled or are filling for us. This is a serious matter. In the first ten months of this year we imported from Great Britain alone 186,000 tons of rails, 122,000 tons of steel blooms, billets, and bars, and 422,000 tons of pig-iron. Certainly a large part of these importations could have been prevented *if timely concessions in prices had been made.* But our greedy friends held on and held on, and the iron-ore producers held on, and now, as the combined result of all the influences we have mentioned, and of their own refusal to recognize the fact that we had entered on an era of lower prices, many of them find orders scarce and prices suddenly contracted. Sufficient attention has not been given to the condition of our foreign trade, especially to the

FALLING OFF IN OUR SHIPMENTS

of agricultural products this year, as compared with last year. In the first ten months of 1882 our exports of breadstuffs and provisions were $76,000,000 less in value than in the ten months of 1881. The great decrease in our exports of these products, and our continued large importations of foreign products, have turned the balance of trade against us, and, of course, made money scarce for both legitimate and speculative enterprises. While our exports have decreased our imports have actually increased. The stock market reflects this influence very plainly, and so does business generally, including the manufacture of iron and steel.

But little importance is to be attached to the statement that overproduction is the leading cause of the present depression in our iron and steel industries. There is a diminished consumption of some of the leading products, and there have been heavy importations of iron and steel during the last three years.

But the policy they adopted insures cheap rails to all our railroads for years to come, unless Congress should unwisely so reduce duties that they cannot run their mills at all.

What of the future? First, there will be no panic, nor the semblance of it. The sensational and stock-jobbing newspaper cannot create it. Next, importations of iron and steel must, from this time, decrease, as our low prices will help us to retain the home market. Next, the consumption of many leading iron and steel products is still active, and this consumption is likely to continue, as the country generally is prosperous. Next, prices of iron and steel having now been adjusted upon a lower plane, reduction in the price of iron-ore and in the wages of labor may be expected to follow. Both are necessary; but workingmen will find some compensation in the lower prices at which they can buy the necessaries of life.

HUMOR.

It is proposed that Folger move to make Cleveland's election unanimous.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Missouri editor tells what he would do if he were a jackass. A rival journalist remarks that what people desire to know is, what he would do if he weren't one.

"What can I do for you to induce you to go to bed now?" asked a mamma of her 5-year-old boy. "You can let me sit up a little longer," was the youngster's response.

Let a grateful country give to Mr. Robeson what remains of the American navy, as a parting testimonial on his much regretted retirement forever from the political arena.—*Puck.*

A Michigan paper says: "Bears are going to be thicker than grasshoppers in the woods of Michigan this winter." Dare say. Bears are generally considerable thicker than grasshoppers; in fact, bigger in every way.—*Boston Post.*

A New York bride received among her presents an order for twenty tons of coal, which leads the *Courier-Journal* to remark that the time when a young woman needs twenty tons of coal is during the courtship. After that, the young man, unless he is wholly destitute of relatives, is supposed to furnish the fuel.

Broker—"What, Herr Hirschgold, you venture to ask for my daughter's hand! Really, I don't know what to admire most—your impudent boldness, or your shrewd speculation to get my money. However, since a bold, impudent man and a shrewd speculator is admirably adapted to—you shall be my son-in-law."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Lord Alvanley had been dining on one occasion with Mr. Greville, whose dining-room had been newly and splendidly decorated. The meal was, however, a very meagre and indifferent one. Some of the guests were flattering their host upon his magnificence, taste, and hospitality. "For my own part," interposed Alvanley, "I would rather have seen less gilding and more carving."—*London Society.*

She was a shrewish-looking woman, and the magistrate eyed her suspiciously as he said: "You are charged, madam, with violence toward your husband." "Am I a worm," she responded, "that won't turn when it's trod on? I guess not"; and she glanced round the courtroom as if to discover the individual bold enough to challenge the veracity of that declaration. "Did he give you any provocation?" continued his Honor, in a lower and more conciliatory tone. "Plenty of it. He called me his shattered idol, Judge; and, as I never did take no sass from no man, I licked him." The court gently observed that the case would have to go over.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Adventure with a Star-Fish.

California Times.

"I was once a diver—not a wrecker, but a pearl-diver—and hard business it was," recently observed the Captain of a Spanish brig to a reporter of the *Times.* "We worked off the Mexican and Panama coasts, principally on the Pacific side. We went to the grounds in small sailing vessels; then we took to the small boats and covered as much ground as possible. Each man had a basket, a weight, and a knife. For sharks? Yes; but it is a poor defense, for it is almost impossible to swing the arm with any force under water. The best weapon is a short spear. When you reach the ground you strip, put your feet in a big sinker, take the basket that has a rope for hoisting, drop over, and soon find yourself at the bottom. Then your business is to knock off as many oysters as you can and pile them into the basket before you lose your wind. If the ground is well stocked you can get twenty or more shells, but it is all luck. When the basket is full it is hauled up, and after you come up for your wind down you go again, the sinker being hauled up with a small cord for that purpose. It was on one of these trips that I ran afoul of the animal that gave me a lasting fright. You will smile when I say it was only a star-fish, but that it really was, I went down sixty feet with a rush, and, landing on the edge of a big branch of coral, swung off into a sort of basin. The basket went ahead of me, and as I swung off to reach the bottom something seemed to spring up all around me, and I was in the arms of some kind of a monster that coiled about my body, arms, and legs. I tried to scream, forgetting that I was in the water, and lost my wind. It was just as if a plant had sprouted under me, and then threw its vines and tendrils about me. There were thousands of them, coiling and writhing, and I had landed in a nest of sea-snakes. I gave the signal as soon as I could and made a break upward, part of the creature clinging to me, while the rest I could see was dropping to pieces. They hauled me into the boat when I reached the surface, and pulled the main part of the animal from me. It was oval, about three feet across, and the five arms seemed to divide into thousands of others. I probably landed on top of that one, which at that time was the largest I had ever seen. I afterwards saw the body of one that was washed ashore on the Isthmus that must have had a spread of thirty-five feet."

All our physicians recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for hoarseness and colds. Price 25 cents.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Close—Exchange Steady.

Stocks Opened Lower, but Turned Upward and Ruled Strong.

Brisk Trading in Produce Circles—Provisions Buoyant After a Long Spell of Weakness.

Wheat Tame—A Sharp Demand for Spot Corn and Year Oats—Hogs Were Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was active yesterday and strong at the recent rate—7@8 per cent on unimpeachable time paper. The market is working close, but so far as known all parties are accommodated if their securities are all right. The orders for currency to the country were heavy yesterday.

The aggregate of clearings of the Chicago banks yesterday was $7,900,000, being $1,000,000 less than the total for Monday.

Eastern exchange was steady at a discount of 75c per $1,000, and possibly a few lots changed hands at 80c discount.

Foreign exchange was dull and quoted weak, but with no change in figures. Posted rates on sterling were 480@484, and actual were 479¾@483¾. English documentary was quoted at 476¾@477¼. Continental exchange was quoted nominal, as follows: Bankers' francs, 517½@521¼; documentary bills, 526¼@527½; bankers' marks, 93¾@93⅞; documentary marks, 93¼@93½.

The New York stock market opened weak on a report that the negotiations for the close of the railroad war had been broken up. It was said the Omaha people held to their original terms and would not come down. Afterwards it was said that the parley had only been deferred till after Thanksgiving, and later rumors were favorable to a speedy close of the war in rates. Whatever the cause, the market soon turned strongly, and was on the advance during the rest of the day, with a good deal of buying by strong parties.

The latest news and gossip in New York financial circles include the following points: Erie has declared a 6 per cent dividend on preferred stock for one year. The Bethlehem Iron Company has sold 30,000 tons of steel rails at $40 per ton. The Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company has orders enough for steel rails at $40 to run for nearly a year, and will not suspend if the employés consent to a corresponding reduction in wages. The coal production will be as large as last year, though now retarded by mild weather. Michigan Central is said to have earned 1 per cent net by shipments last week in October. Secretary Folger is understood to have intimated that he has done with relieving the money market so far as the present is concerned.

William T. Baker & Co. have special advices of Wabash earnings, third week of November, $410,000. Increase over same period in 1881, $73,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, referring to the state of the French stock market, says: "There is plenty of money, but the investor does not come forward. Many industrial and manufacturing establishments purchased by companies during the speculative era have prospered, and come up to the promise of their prospectuses. Nevertheless, the shares of these companies are at a large discount, and could be bought at prices yielding from 8 to 10 per cent on the investment. But there are only sellers, and no buyers. Speculation is now almost entirely confined to the so-called international stocks dealt in on the larger European bourses. In French rentes and Suez shares, formerly the pet medium of speculation of the French public, the transactions do not amount to one-tenth of what they were before the crash."

The City of Glasgow Bank failed four years ago, but its liquidation has just been accomplished. Every penny of the bank's vast debt has been paid, and the remaining assets handed over to the company for the benefit of its shareholders. The liquidators paid off $55,000,000, of which nearly half came out of the pockets of the shareholders.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	112	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100
Hide & L'r N'l Bank	135	†Chi. City R'way 4½s	99½
†Hibernian Bank, Co.	130	Cook County 7s, 1882	104
Merchants' Nat'l B'k	325	Cook County 7s, 1892	118
Mer. L'n & Trust Co.	195	Cook County 6½s, 1900	106
Nat'l Bank of Illinois	140	†Lincoln Park, 7s, 1895	108
Union Nat'l Bank	275	†No. Chi. City Ry. 6s	112¼
Union Trust Co.	200	†W. Div. R'y c. 5-20 6s	107
Chicago City 7s, 1890	115	†Mut. Un. Tel. Co. 6s	72
Chicago City 7s, 1892	118	4s coupon, 1907	118⅝
Chicago City 7s, 1893	120	4s registered, 1907	118⅝
Chicago City 7s, 1894	122	4½s coupon, 1891	112⅞
Chicago City 7s, 1895	123	4½s registered, 1891	111⅞
Chicago City 7s, 1896	125½	5s registered	
Chicago City 7s, 1898	124½	3s extended in	101¼
Chicago City 7s, 1899	125	Dis. Colum. 3-65s r. 1924	108
Chicago City 4s, 1901	105	Dis. Colum. 1-65s r. 1924	108

Sales on the Stock Board were:

50 Union N'l Bank	273	100 C StP M & O R R	45¾
2000 CM&StPRR M P 5s	87¾	100 N Y C & St L R R	14¾
1000 Chi. City 7s, 1886	106¾	100 AT&SF RR s Deb	89¾
1000 Chi. City 7s, 1884	106½	100 L E & W R R. b 10	29¼
1000 do	105¾	500 C&NW RR, SFd 5s	88½
5000 C B & Q RR 1a d 4s	83½	100 No. Pacific, pfd	95
2000 do	83¾	100 do	95

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Following were the quotations on the New York Exchange yesterday, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last—N'v28	N'v27
Alton & T. H.	350	43	44½	43	44½	48
Do pfd	800	85	86¾	85	86¾	......
Am. Cable Co.	568	65	68⅞	65⅝	68⅞	65⅝
Canada Southern	7,050	65	67¾	65	67¾	66
Central Pacific	7,000	85	87½	85	87⅛	86
Chicago & Alton	313	131½	132	131½	132	132¼
C., B. & Q.	2,828	128½	128	12.½	128	125⅞
C., C. & I. C.	500	6⅛	6⅛	5½	5¾	6¼
Ches. & Ohio	400	23	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	24
Do 1st pfd	100	34	34	34	34	33
C. F. & Minn.	100	14	14	14	14	14
Col. Coal & Iron	2,110	28⅛	35	28⅛	32⅛	29¼
Cin. San & C.	1,000	50	52	50	50	......
Den. & Rio G.	51,410	42	46⅛	41¼	46⅞	42⅝
Del. & Hudson	2,350	106	107½	106	107¼	106⅞
D., L. & W.	61,336	124½	126⅞	123¼	126	125⅞
Dubuque & S. C.	200	86	86	86	86	......
Erie	32,800	35¾	37⅞	35⅝	37	35⅞
Do pfd	1,100	82⅞	85½	82⅞	85¼	82¾
Do seconds	......	100	100¼	100	100¼	99
East Tenn. & Ga.	1,300	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	9⅞
Do pfd	900	17	18⅝	17	18¾	17½
Ft. Worth & Den.	1,200	38¾	38⅞	38	38⅞	39
Fort Wayne	100	134	134	134	134	......
G. B., W. & St. P.	100	7	7	7	7	......
Houston & Tex.	600	74¾	74⅝	73	73	......
I., B. & W.	600	33	34	32½	34	34
Illinois Central	1,000	143⅞	144½	143½	144½	144½
Jersey Central	18,300	66	69⅞	65⅞	69⅞	66¾
Joliet & Chicago	15	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	......
Kansas & Texas	28,525	30½	32¼	30	32¼	31⅛
L. E. & Western	300	28¼	29¼	28¼	29¼	27
Lake Shore	9,750	112	113⅛	111⅞	113⅝	112⅞
Long Island	310	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	58
Louis. & Nash	17,500	49⅞	51⅞	49⅞	51¼	50⅝
Manhat'n Beach	540	16¼	16¼	15½	16	......
Man. 1st pfd	200	85	85	85	85	84
Mem. & Cha.	900	43	46	42¾	46	......
Met. El. bonds	......	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	99¼
Mich. Central	7,000	95¼	98	95¼	97¾	96½
M., L. S. & W. pfd	700	47	47½	47½	47½	45¾
Minn. & St. L.	1,620	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29
Do pfd	2,200	63⅛	66⅞	63⅛	66⅞	65¾
Mobile & Ohio	200	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅞
Mo. Pacific	37,500	99¾	102⅞	98⅞	102¾	101
Nash. & Chat	400	51	51	51	51	......
N. Y. Central	13,788	127⅛	130⅜	127⅛	130⅜	128⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	900	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14½
Do pfd	1,400	30	30½	29½	30½	29⅞
Nor. & W. pfd	1,400	51	51⅞	51	51⅞	50⅞
Northern Pacific	5,875	43	44⅛	43	44⅛	44⅛
Do pfd	16,392	93⅝	95¼	93⅝	95	94⅝
Northwestern	23,030	134	137⅛	133	136⅝	133⅝
Do pfd	1,820	150⅞	154	150⅞	154	151½
Ohio Central	1,150	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	13½
Ohio & Miss.	1,900	34½	35	34½	35	34½
Ohio Southern	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	......
Ont. & Western	2,200	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
O. Trans-Con.	1,700	81⅞	84	81⅞	84	83⅜
Pacific Mail	1,000	35	35	34⅞	35	35
P. P.-C. Co.	478	123¼	125	123¼	125	122¼
Peoria, D. & E.	1,280	24½	25	24½	25	24⅞
Quicksilver pfd	300	43½	44	43½	44	......
Reading	20,420	48⅞	51⅛	48⅞	51⅛	50¼
Rich. & Dan	400	60	63¼	60	63¼	59
Do term	800	27½	29	26	29	27
Roch. & Pitts.	9,000	19⅞	21⅝	19¼	21⅝	20
Rock Island	5,880	123½	128⅜	123¼	128⅜	126⅝
St. L. & S. F. pfd	200	51	51	51	51	51
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	200	92	92	92	92	92
St. Paul	166,445	101⅜	104⅜	100	104	103⅞
Do pfd	6,630	119⅞	120	118	120	120⅞
St. Paul & O.	25,900	45	47⅞	44⅞	46⅞	47⅛
Do pfd	9,200	103⅞	105	102⅞	105	104⅞
St. Paul M. & M.	1,300	141	141	139½	141	141½
St. Paul & D.	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅝
Sutro Tunnel	1,000	¼	¼	¼	¼	......
Texas Pacific	22,635	36⅛	39	35⅞	38⅞	37⅞
Union Pacific	62,250	102	104⅝	101½	104	104
Wabash	6,250	28	30¼	27⅞	30¼	29¼
Do pfd	19,600	52¼	55¼	51⅞	54⅞	53⅞
Western Union	50,250	80¼	82	80⅛	81⅞	81¾

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68	Tenn. 6s, new (asked)	43½
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	109	Virginia 6s, consols	61
Tennessee 6s, old	43	Virginia 6s, dfd	12

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	102	4s	118⅝
5s, extended	101¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	115		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114	U. P. land grants	110¾
Erie seconds	100	U. P. s'k'g fds (asked)	118
Lehigh & Wilkes	102	Tex. Pac. land grants	55½
Union Pacific firsts	115	Tex. Pac., R. G.	80

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	136	United States	65
American	93	Fargo	127

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

4000 U S 4s coup	118¾	5000 O Cent 1st	95
2000 Tenn 6s	42¾	1000 O Cent inc	33½
5000 Tenn 6s old	44	3000 R & D 1st 6s	94
5000 Tenn comp	50	10000 R & D deb	61¾
1000 A & T H 1st	116	2000 do	62
4000 C & O 1st ser A	104	2000 R & Ave 1st	81
4000 Can So 1st	93⅝	3000 St L & I M 2d	107⅞
2000 C Pac gold bonds	115	5000 St L & I M 5s	72¾
5000 D & R G 1st con	92⅛	5000 do	73¼
2000 do	92	10000 Tex Pac inc l g	54⅛
10000 E T V & G inc	32¾	5000 do	55
3000 L & N gen mtg 6s	94½	7000 Tex Pac 1st R G	78¾
10000 M&StP I C&PWD	99	10000 do	78⅞
11000 M U Tel 6s	67	7000 do	79
10000 M K & T 2d	54	4000 do	79¼
6000 N W s f 5s coup	98¾	12000 U P 1st	115
5000 NW con coup g b	128	2000 Wab gen mtg 6s	81
10000 No Pac 1st coup	104		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

30000 U S 3s reg'd	102	1000 O R & N 1st	107¾
5000 Geo 6s of 1886	105¼	3000 P D & E 1st	104
10000 C St P&M&O con	107½	15000 R & D deb	61½
4000 Col Coal 6s	83¼	5000 do	61¾
10000 D & R G 1st	107½	25000 do	61⅝
35000 E T V & G inc	33¼	3000 do	61½
2000 do	33½	1000 R & A 1st	81½
1000 Met 1st	99¼	5000 StPM&M1stDE	106
5000 do	99½	4000 Tex Pac Rio	79¼
5000 Nor Pac 1st	104	10000 do	79¾
5000 Ohio Cen inc	39	10000 Tex Pac inc LG	55

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 U S 3s reg	102	3000 NYLE&W n 2d f	97
10000 US 4s coup 1907	118¾	1000 N Y Ele 1st	115
5000 Alabama class C	83¼	22000 Nor Pac 1st coup	104
18000 Tenn 6s	43	3000 NYC&StL 1st	99⅜
2500 B C R & N 1st	112	5000 NW con coup g b	128
10000 C StP M&O con	107½	1000 N O Pac 1st	84
2000 C S 1st gtd	96	3000 P D & W 1st	104½
1000 E Tex&BS 6s	95	2000 do	104
20000 E T V & G inc	33¼	3000 R & D deb	61½
10000 do	40	68000 do	68
12000 Erie's con gold	128¾	5000 do	62¼
7000 do	128	4000 StL&IM 5s	75
20000 Intl coup 6s	82	10000 So Pac 1st	104
2000 do	81½	10000 StPM&M 2d	109¼
2000 I B & W 1st	87	5000 TexPac inc LG	55½
8000 L&WB con astd	102	10000 Tex Pac Rio	79¾
1000 M L S & W 1st	97¾	3000 do	79
5000 MK&T gen 6s	85½	10000 do	79¾
1000 M U Tel 6s	66	20000 do	80
10000 NYLE&W n2d con	100	5000 U P skg fund	116
10000 do	100½	50 Wells-Fargo Ex	128

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Am. Bell Teleph'e	73	170½	171	170½	171
Mex. Telegraph	225	3	3 1-16	3	3 1-16
Atchison	1436	84	85¼	84	85
R. & B L.	5	116	116	116	116
C., B. & Q.	31	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
C. & Passumpsic	10	90	90	90	90
Flint & P. M.	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Flint & P. M. pfd	50	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
M. H. & Ont.	175	60	60¼	60	60
Old Colony	12	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
T. C. & St. L.	150	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Worcester & N.	10	58	58	58	58
B. & Maine	100	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾
Allouez mining	140	2½	2½	2½	2½
Cal. & Hecla min'g	11	250	250	250	250
Catalpa mining	120	97¾	97¾	95	95
Huron mining	100	1¾	2	1¾	2
Quincy mining	132	64	64	64	64
B. Water P. Co.	100	3	3	3	3
Second board.					
Atchison	612	85	85½	85	85¾
Am. Bell Teleph'e	10	172¾	171½	171½	171½
Boston & Lowell	1	99	99	99	99
Boston & Maine	2	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼
Iowa F. & S. C.	10	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
M. H. & Ont.	458	60¾	61	60¾	61
N. Y. & N. E.	250	45¾	46	45¾	46
Old Colony	15	137	137	137	137
Pullman	30	124	124	124	124
Rutland preferred	175	18¾	19	18¾	19
T. C. & St. L.	110	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
U. P. R. R.	28	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Bonanza mining	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
A. & Pac. blocks	19	101	101	101	101
Eastern R. R.	100	30	30	30	30
Franklin mining	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Silver Islet mining	5	6	6	6	6

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 A T & S F 7s 1 m	118¾	3000 T D & B 6s S E D	43¾
500 do	118¾	2000 do	44
2000 Mex Cent 7s	66¾	5000 A & P 6s inc	17¼
1000 do	66¾	5000 do	17¾
10000 do	66¾	2000 do	17¾
5000 do	66¾	12000 do	17⅞
5000 do	66¾	2000 do	17¾
1000 do	66¾	4000 C B & Q 4s S W D	77⅞
1000 do	66¾	1000 Eastern R R 6s	108¼
10000 do	67	3000 N Y & N E 7s	44¾

SECOND BOARD.

13000 A & P 6s inc	18	12000 Mex Cent 7s	67¼
3000 do	18¼	6000 do	67½
4000 Eastern R R 6s	108¼	3000 do	67¾
1000 Mass Cent 6s	25¼	3000 Con Val 5s	30
1000 B & M in N6s n ex	102	2500 T D & B inc br	9¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 28—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 102 1-16; consols, account, 102¼.

United States bonds—4½s, 115¼; 4s, 122.

United States railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 48¾; Pennsylvania Central, 62; New York Central, 132; Erie, 36¾; do seconds, 98; Reading, 25¾.

Bar silver is quoted at 51d per ounce.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Rentes, 80f 47½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Exchange on New York unchanged.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Mining stocks fairly active; Chrysolite advanced to 96, but closed firm at 105; Horn Silver declined from 485 to 470 and Robinson from 130 to 125; Leadville advanced from 64 to 73, closing at 70, and Standard sold at 650; sales for the day, 91,620 shares.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver	8
Central Arizona	1¼	Quicksilver, pref.	40
Excelsior	1	Robinson	1
Homestake	16¾	Silver Cliff	¾
Little Pittsburg	1	Standard	6¾
Ontario	35	Sutro	⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min. Co.	2⅝	Pewabic	9
Calumet & Hecla	247	Quincy	58½
Catalpa	110	Silver Islet	5¼
Franklin	13¼	Osceola	35½

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¼	Mono	13-32
Alta	7-16	Noonday	¼
Bechtel		Northern Belle	10
Best & Belcher	5	Ophir	3¼
Bodie	6	Oro	1-16
Bullion	11-16	Overman	3-16
California	5-32	Potosi	1¼
Chollar	1⅜	Savage	⅞
Con. Virginia	11-16	Sierra Nevada	4⅞
Crown Point	1⅜	Tip-Top	¼
Exchequer	11-32	Union Con.	5¼
Gould & Curry	3	Wales	3-16
Hale & Norcross	1¼	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Martin White	½	Navajo	6⅛
Mexican	4⅝	Scorpion	27-32

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Forquer st, 215 ft e of Halsted, n f, 25x110 ft, dated Nov. 27 (M. Gleason to John McGinley).....$1,000
Same property as the above, dated Nov. 22 (M. McGinley to M. Gleason).....1,000
Diller st, 184 ft n of West Indiana, w f, 25x128 ft, dated Nov. 27 (James Kehoe to Edward Kelly).....400
Fabius st, 219 ft n of Centre, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 24 (Augustus Sparr to Phebe Southwick).....1,800
Mohawk st, 192 ft n of Eugenie, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Nov. 26 (C. O. and E. B. McCagg to Henry Lack).....1,200
Ogden av, 95 ft n e of Van Buren st, s e f, 48x100 ft, dated Nov. 28 (E. A. and J. C. Haines to G. S. and J. C. Bullock).....4,800
Walnut st, 75 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x105 ft, improved, dated Nov. 22 (James Wood to John McDonald).....2,800
Honore st, 70 ft n of Congress, w f, 25x125, improved, dated Nov. 25 (James Wood to Donald Downie).....3,800
Western av, 106 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 26x110 ft, dated Nov. 27 (H. R. Rothwell to Mary Allison).....1,300
Beers st, n e cor Thirty-third court, w f, 49x125 ft, dated Oct. 26 (E. A. Brigham to John Everett).....1,500
Centre av, 150 ft n of Adams st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Elizabeth A. Hill et al to John York).....21,000
North Market st, s e cor Oak, w f, 68x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 28 (Kate Tierney to Margaret McCarthy).....10,000
West Indiana st, 72 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 24x95 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Nils P. Pearson to John Gregory).....5,500
Blue Island av, 56 ft n e of Robey st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Nov. 25 (George H. Laflin to B. Loewenthal).....1,200
Carroll av, 172 ft w of Ashland, s f, 25x124 ft, dated April 9, 1881 (Edwin Rogers to L. D. Pollard).....2,000
West Huron st, 216 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 24x122 ft, dated Nov. 27 (W. A. Batsch to Mary A. Crane).....650
Douglas av, 75 ft w of Parnell, n f, 25x100 ft, with 24x124 ft in same block, dated Sept. 11 (J. R. Winterbotham to M. L. Yack).....965
West Superior st, 180 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x122 ft, dated Nov. 28 (S. L. Wright to T. C. Goudie).....500
Elston av, 210 ft n of Armitage, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 28 (C. F. Nissen to Charles Hoppe).....1,350
Brigham st, 234 ft e of North Wood, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 27 (N. H. Ford to L. H. Robinson).....1,500
Plum st, 264 ft w of Loomis, n f, 24x111 ft, dated Nov. 24 (James Glen to Amos Goodjohn).....2,450
State st, s w cor of Thirty-fourth, e f, 30x125½ ft, dated Nov. 17 (M. M. and E. Patten to Leopold Attenheimer).....7,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lincoln av, 173 ft s e of Noble st, s w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 27 (John F. Kurtheiser to Joseph H. Ernst).....$1,100

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wabash av, 148 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 150x161 ft (with 50x161 ft on State st in same block), dated Nov. 27 (Elias Shipman to Henry W. King).....$5,200
Forty-fifth st, s w cor of Rock Island Railroad, n f, 100x115 ft, dated Nov. 28 (Van H. Higgins to Gilbert Morgan).....1,600
Forty-seventh st, s e cor of Western av boulevard, 20 acres (except streets), dated May 19 (Peter E. Cornell et al. to Lyman O. Tomlinson).....13,125

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 25 in W ½ of Block 5, Borden's part of Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Nov. 21 (A. C. Fairfield to Eva Nells).....$525

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were irregular in regard to activity yesterday. Provisions, corn, and oats were active, and the rest rather quiet. Hog product was unexpectedly strong. The receipts of grain were larger, and of hogs less.

Provisions were active and much stronger. The early market was a little easier, pork falling off 5c and lard 2½c. But a good demand sprung up before noon, and prices strengthened materially. Pork advanced to 20c above the latest prices of Monday, closing about 5c below the top; and lard improved to 17½@20c above Monday afternoon, closing 2½c below the top. Meats were firmer in sympathy. A large part of the trading all round was in the settlement of November contracts, and there was so much anxiety to close them up as to suggest a heavy line out which might have been manipulated into a corner were any big one so disposed. The demand to fill November contracts was supposed at one time to be the chief cause of the strength in futures, but later it was evident that the larger operators were buying, and then it was whispered around that the run of hogs is going to be relatively light in December. It is probable that the recent bears have squeezed out about as much as they think the longs can stand, and concluded to let the market go the other way for a while. Liverpool reported a decline of 1s 3d on lard, and provokingly made long clears 1s lower while calling short clears is higher. Such a widening out of more than ⅝c per lb in one day is very improbable. Short ribs, spot, ten to fifteen days in salt, sold at $8.75@8.85. The market was a shade easier on both pork and lard in the afternoon.

Flour was in rather light demand, except that a few lots were asked for to be delivered yesterday so as to move on old freight rates. There was little of that offered, and not much else wanted. Prices were steady. Bran and middlings were quoted firm.

Wheat was quiet and steady, falling off ⅛c early in the day, but closing about the same as on Monday afternoon, improving awards 1 o'clock in sympathy with corn. The British telegrams noted a firmer tone, California being marked up 1d per cental; but our receipts were some larger, and there were no orders here from outside. A moderate volume of business was transacted in changing over from December into January, at 1c difference, and the current receipts of car-lots seemed to be mostly taken for carrying, except that some No. 3 was bought for millers. There was no real life in the deal, and no features of interest to describe.

Corn was active and very irregular in tone, though the range of prices was not a wide one. The near futures declined ⅛c, and then turned up, the year closing ⅜c above the latest prices of Monday, while November was rather weak. The longer futures closed at an improvement of ⅛c. The British advices noted a steady tone, with "nothing offering," and our stock of corn good enough to be delivered on contracts was reduced to 303,279 bu last Saturday night, with barely 155,000 bu of all other grades of corn. But our receipts were quite large yesterday, and the inspection improved so much that 42½ per cent of the whole graded No. 2 or better. All these points had, however, little to do with the tone of the market yesterday. The car-lot offerings of No. 2 were all wanted to fill November shorts, and were readily taken at 1c premium over the month, because the spot corn will be delivered and the seller the month *may* be defaulted. This caused strength in futures, while the larger supply of the low grades led to their selling at a decline of 1@1¼c, though they were in fair demand. The year was relatively bearish over the increasing supply, but the selling was mostly done in settlement, and the longs were quite willing to settle, avoiding the responsibilities which may arise later on a very heavily oversold market. The market declined about ⅛c on the afternoon call.

Oats were strong at the opening at about the closing prices of Monday. A fair trading was done in November during the first hour, but afterward the demand fell off, and there was only an occasional inquiry for that delivery. Toward the close there was an apparent weakness on the part of holders, and notwithstanding seller the month was offered 1c below the highest price paid during the regular session, there were no takers. The great activity was in year delivery, which sold at one time ⅛c above Monday's latest price, and closed with the advance entirely lost. No. 2 spot round lots and seller the month ranged at 38@38⅛c for the actual sales, and were offered at 1 o'clock at 37⅞c without buyers. Car-lots sold at 38@38¼c. Seller the year sold at 35⅝@35⅞c, closing at 35⅝@35¾c. May ranged at 35¾@36c, closing at 35⅞c bid. Nothing was done in No. 2 white and rejected outside the sample market, which was active, with prices a shade lower.

Rye was fairly active and steady for spot, No. 2 selling at 58c. For December 58c was bid, seller the year being nominally 58c, and January selling at 59c. Track stuff ranged at 54¼@59c.

Barley was quiet, No. 2 spot being quotable at 81@82c, with no business reported in that grade. No. 3 for December sold early at 54c, but toward the close that delivery was offered at 53½c. Good grade samples were wanted, but the poorer cars sold slowly.

The trade in staple and fancy dry goods continues light, though with the approach of the holidays there is an increasing inquiry for the latter. Boots and shoes are dull, as is also the clothing trade. Millinery goods continue to move in a liberal way. In the grocery market there was continued quiet, with prices averaging easy. Dairy products remained firm under a fair demand. Creamery butter was quoted 1c higher. Jobbers of dried fruits report a better demand for foreign descriptions, and prices show more steadiness. Oils were generally firm. Lard oil was weak. Coal was steady. Pig-iron remains unsettled.

Green fruits, especially apples, were in better demand at about Monday's prices. Eggs were steady at 27@28c per doz. Dullness still characterizes the market for hides and tallow, the former showing a tendency to lower prices. Metals and tinners' ware are fairly active, prices of all articles under the list holding firm. Potatoes continue in light supply and firm at 65@70c per bu by the car-lot on track. Hay was steady at Monday's prices. In seeds timothy was a trifle lower, prime being quotable at $1.52@1.54. Clover-seed was firm at $5.50@5.55 for prime, with light offerings. Flaxseed was weaker, No. 1 selling at $1.12@1.12½ in store and on track.

It is reported that the Board of Trade has decided to cut off quotations from the bucket-shops on the 1st of December.

A meeting of the Board of Trade will be held today at 1 o'clock to consider the proposition to abolish Rule 27, known as the corner rule.

There will be a general suspension of trading in produce on Thursday, the object being to observe Thanksgiving.

The sharp demand for No. 2 corn yesterday, which made buyers willing to pay 68c for carlots when they could get seller the month for 67c, was a huge commentary on the effect of the recent decisions under the corner rules. A great deal of corn had been sold short for November at 72@72½c, and the shorts naturally wanted to deliver it. They did not dare to run the risk of defaults today by parties from whom they might purchase, and so bought the spot stuff, which will be delivered by 11 o'clock this morning. Some November corn was delivered on Monday, and some again yesterday. In this case a very little of it has to go a great way, and it is carried round rather briskly. It is understood that some of the demand this week has been to deliver on Ricker contracts, though the matter was "settled" in one way several weeks ago. The corn has to be bought and delivered to the representatives of the estate, who will then deliver it to others. There may be much smaller demand for No. 2 corn after today. Several cases were mentioned in the afternoon of parties who refused to settle where they would have to pay a difference.

One 5,000 bu lot of November corn settled 120,000 bu, and another 5,000 lot settled 40,000 bu yesterday.

Parties in the trade say it is not true that there is plenty of meats at Southern points. On the contrary, the South is practically bare of stock, which fact forms one reason for the big premium paid on spot meats and lard. Buyers there are, however, obtaining supplies from the Southwest rather more freely than from Chicago just now.

The present French Minister of Commerce has received deputations from Havre and Bordeaux, urging the abolition of the duties on meat imports.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday says: "Several large wholesale dealers in paper are said to have 'cornered' the market in that kind of thin brown paper known as 'tissue manila.' The manufacture of this grade of paper is limited to half a dozen mills, and has lately been reduced fully one-third. The 'cornerers' are understood to have laid their plans by placing all the contracts the mills could fill for several months to come, and then buying all the available tissue manilla in the market. Hence the mills cannot take any orders for present delivery, and no paper can be bought except through members of the ring."

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
Spot	*$16.95	$16.75 @17.00	$17.00
November	*16.75	16.72½@16.95	*16.90
Year	16.75	16.70 @16.85	16.87½
January	16.87½	16.75 @17.05	17.02½
February	17.00	16.87½@17.20	17.12½
March	17.10½	17.00 @17.22½	17.20
May	17.37½	17.27½@17.65	17.57½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	$11.02½	$11.05 @11.15	$11.15
November	11.02½	11.00 @11.15	11.12½
Year	10.35	10.35 @10.50	10.47½
January	10.32½	10.37 @10.50	10.45
February	10.37½	10.32½@10.52½	10.47½
March	10.42½	10.40 @10.60	10.52½
May	10.55	10.50 @10.70	10.62½
MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
S. ribs, part cu'd	$8.95	$8.75 @8.90	*$8.95
Do year	*8.90	....@....	8.92½
Do January	*8.87½	8.80 @8.95	8.95
Do February	*8.85	8.92½@9.05	9.02½
Do May	*9.00	9.02½@9.20	9.17½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	96	95½@96	95½
No. 3 winter	91	....@91	91
Rejected winter	82	....@82	82
No. 2 spring	94½	94¼@94½	94⅝
No. 3 spring	80	....@80	80
Regular, Nov.	94¼	94½@94¾	94⅝
Regular, Dec.	94⅛	94½@94⅝	94⅝
Regular, year	94⅛	94½@94⅝	94⅝
January	95	95⅛@95⅜	95⅜
Regular, May	$1.01⅛	$1.00⅞@1.01⅜	$1.01
CORN.			
No. 2 spot	68	67½@68	67⅞
High mixed	68	67½@68	68
Rejected	56¼	54½@55	54½
November	67½	66¾@67½	67¾
Year	59⅛	59⅛@60⅛	60⅛
January	53⅜	53 @53⅞	53⅞
May	54⅜	54⅝@55	54⅞
OATS.			
No. 2 white	39	....@39	39
No. 2 mixed	38¼	38 @38¾	37½
Rejected	32¾	....@....	......
November	37⅞	37⅞@38⅛	37⅞
December	35⅝	35⅝@35¾	35¾
Year	35⅝	35⅝@35⅞	35¾
January	34⅞	34⅞@34⅞	34⅞
May	35⅞	35⅞@36	35½
RYE.			
No. 2	*58	....@58	58
Rejected	52	....@52	52
November	*58	....@58	*58
December	*58¼	....@58	*58¼
Year	58	....@58	*58¼
January	*59	....@59	*59
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	82	....@82	82
No. 3, spot	53¾	....@53¾	53¾
No. 3, December	54½	53¾@54	53½
No. 4, spot	40	....@40	40

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted, shoulders, loose	$6.25 @6.30
Long clears, loose	9.00 @9.05
Short clears, loose	9.40 @9.45
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	9.00 @9.25
Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	9.75 @10.50
Bacon, short ribs	12.00 @13.25
Bacon, short clears	13.00 @13.25
Bacon, hams	14.75 @15.00
Mess beef	10.50 @10.75
Beef hams	17.50 @18.00
Winter wheat flour, choice	5.00 @5.75
Winter wheat flour, good	4.50 @5.00
Winter wheat flour, supers	3.00 @4.00
Springs, good to choice	4.50 @5.50
Minnesota patents	6.50 @7.25
Rye flour	3.62½@3.87

Very little was done in lake freights, and the place on the floor promenaded by the owners and agents will know them only occasionally until the time of the singing of birds and wing of vessels shall come again. One steamer was reported as chartered to take 70,000 bu corn at 3c.

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York, but no new business was done on that basis. Through rates to Liverpool were firm at 48¼c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	1881.
Flour, brls	25,116	13,722	29,265	10,278
Wheat, bu	100,649	18,303	30,799	52,553
Corn, bu	248,762	127,415	69,469	170,670
Oats, bu	94,484	75,958	58,619	26,341
Rye, bu	7,588	1,320	5,065	4,022
Barley, bu	38,839	21,442	31,878	17,240
Grass seed, lbs	378,959	176,510	74,351	151,140
Flaxseed, lbs	2,792,250	1,469,490	941,705	684,730
Broom-corn, lbs	135,400	218,000	188,264	126,742
Cured meats, lbs	494,770	556,809	3,929,220	5,081,844
Beef, tcs	......	303	100	124
Beef, brls	......	......	1,019	357
Pork, brls	220	300	4,060	5,097
Lard, lbs	216,600	460,400	1,618,411	2,347,052
Tallow, lbs	55,775	28,353	115,007	243,850
Butter, lbs	126,085	133,855	18,546	222,178
Dressed hogs, No.	4	297	......	519
Live hogs, No.	29,687	29,992	2,450	2,067
Cattle, No.	6,078	4,855	1,979	1,922
Sheep, No.	2,233	2,495	529	1,725
Hides, lbs	300,288	287,445	606,691	491,469
Highwines, brls	......	......	......	......
Wool, lbs	16,770	106,69[illegible]	116,641	67,974
Potatoes, bu	1,448	11,821	2,283	2,527
Coal, tons	15,596	8,511	1,457	2,077
Hay, tons	141	24	......	21
Lumber, m. ft	9,990	5,95[illegible]	3,851	3,833
Shingles, m.	1,764	23	147	640
Salt, brls	10,776	12,49[illegible]	5,542	4,061

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 86 cars red wheat, 33 cars other grades winter, 68 cars No. 1 and 2 spring, 66 cars lower grades (254 wheat); 230 cars No. 2 corn, 58 cars high-mixed, 391 cars lower grades (679 corn); 43 cars No. 2 oats, 54 cars lower grades (97 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 49,577 bu No. 1 barley, 1 car No. 2 do, 30 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars lower grades (44 barley). Total (1,085 cars), about 655,000 bu. Inspected out: 24,925 bu wheat, 19,394 bu corn, 10,487 bu oats, 3,073 bu rye, 1,152 bu barley.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 202,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 66,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 260,000 bu.

The following are the footings of the official reports of grain in store in this city Saturday evening last, and at the corresponding date last year:

	1882.	1881.
Nos. 1 and 2 red	415,088	1,325
Nos. 2 and 3 winter	36,721	17,750
No. 2 spring	3,149,273	3,532,929
No. 3 spring	142,898	131,725
Total wheat	3,853,508	3,765,583
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	303,279	5,376,854
New high-mixed	......	6,665
Rejected	77,877	303,109
Total corn	438,201	5,689,023
No. 2 oats	129,799	251,922
No. 2 white	8,421	12,008
Total oats	189,009	312,492
No. 2 rye	253,798	343,327
Total rye	261,388	356,103
No. 2 barley	133,489	189,800
No. 3 barley	137,151	30,239
No. 4 barley	1,743	2,632
Total barley	272,383	276,168
Total grain	5,034,579	10,399,371

These figures show an increase during last week of 82,970 bu wheat, 61,348 bu oats, 22,091 bu rye, and a decrease of 177,807 bu corn, 26,169 bu barley. Total decrease 37,621 bu.

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1, 1882, to the close of last week: 3,658,511 brls flour, 20,213,688 bu wheat, 42,376,941 bu corn, 23,641,808 bu oats, 1,791,351 bu rye, 6,226,857 bu barley, 240,319,431 lbs flaxseed, 87,437,997 lbs hog meat, 40,096,829 lbs lard, 59,912,324 lbs butter, 4,863,105 hogs, 1,427,614 cattle, 562,446 sheep, 61,225,849 lbs hides, 34,518,473 lbs wool, 3,331,357 tons coal, 1,904,856,000 feet lumber, 1,878,694 brls salt.

The exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Montreal for the week ending Nov. 22:

To Great Britain	1,044,725
France	206,542
Spain and Portugal	114,346
Holland and Belgium	105,807
Germany	53,955
West Indies, Rio Janeiro, etc.	105,030
Total, bu	1,630,405

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 1,000 sacks springs partly at $2.90; 500 brls and 400 sacks winters partly at $4.40; 700 sacks low grades at $2.50@3.00; 50 brls rye flour on private terms. Total about 2,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change 12 cars bran at $12.25 on track, and $12.50@13.00 free on board; 5 cars middlings at $13.00@15.00 free on board; 1 car shorts in sacks at $14.25.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change 45 cars No. 2 red 95½@96c; 13 cars No. 3 at 91c; 8 cars rejected at 82c; 5 cars by sample at 82c for rejected, and 92½c for No. 3 on track; 2 cars do at 84c for rejected, and 98c for No. 2 long-berried free on board. Total about 33,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 64 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 94¼@94½c; 10 cars No. 3 at 80c; 16 cars by sample at 67@75c for rejected, and 82@85c for No. 3 on track; 6 cars do at 82c for rejected, and 82@84c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 53,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 5,000 bu seller November at 94⅜c; 15,000 bu seller December at 94½@94⅜c; 580,000 bu seller January at 95⅛@95⅜c; 20,000 bu seller May at $1.01⅛.

CORN—On Change, 160 cars and 65,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 67½@68c; 54 cars rejected at 54½@55c; 24 cars new mixed at 56@57½c; 35 cars by sample at 40@54c for no grade; 55½@56c for rejected new and old, and 55½@56½c for new mixed; 154 cars do at 52½@55c for no grade; 55@56c for rejected; 55½@56c for new mixed; 67½@61c for new high mixed; 67@67¼c for No. 2 (part at country point); 68c for high mixed at country point, and 55c for new ears. Total about 303,000 bu.

Call sales: 20,000 bu cash at 67½c; 245,000 bu seller November at 67@67¼c; 389,000 bu seller the year at 59⅛@60c; 60,000 bu seller January at 53⅜@53⅞c; 35,000 bu seller May at 54⅝c.

OATS—On Change, 30 cars No. 2 at 38@38⅛c; 20 cars by sample at 34@37c for rejected mixed, 38@39½c for rejected white, and 39@40½c for No. 2 white on track; 68 cars do at 33@35½c for no grade, 33@37c for rejected mixed, 36½@40c for rejected white, 38@39c for No. 2, and 39@42c for No. 2 white, former at country point. Total about 81,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller November at 37⅞@38c, 15,000 bu seller the year at 35⅝c, 30,000 bu seller January at 34⅝@34⅞c, 10,000 bu seller May at 35⅞c.

RYE—On Change, 21 cars No. 2 at 58c; 2 cars by sample at 56c for No. 2 and 58½c for No. 1 on track; 7 cars do at 54@58c for rejected and 59@59½c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 18,000 bu.

BARLEY—On Change, 15 cars by sample at 54@56c for No. 4 and 55@75c for No. 3 on track; 12 cars do at 48½c for No. 5, 52@60c for No. 4, and 54@85c for No. 3 free on board; 10 cars not graded to arrive at 52@56c. Total about 22,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 80 brls spot at $16.75; 1,000 brls do at $17.00; 500 brls do at $16.80; 7,000 brls seller November at $16.72½@16.85; 3,000 brls seller December at $16.65@16.80; 1,250 brls seller the year at $16.65@16.82½; 57,500 brls seller January at $16.75@17.05; 31,500 brls seller February at $16.87½@17.20; 22,750 brls seller March at $17.00@17.22½; 29,750 brls seller May at $17.27½@17.60; 1,500 brls seller April at $17.10@17.45. Total, 155,830 brls.

Call sales: 750 brls seller November at $16.90; 1,750 brls seller the year at $16.85@16.87½; 8,250 brls seller January at $17.00@17.05; 4,000 brls seller February at $17.15@17.17½; 5,000 brls seller March at $17.25@17.32½; 1,500 brls seller April at $17.42½@17.47½; 7,500 brls seller May at $17.55@17.65.

LARD—On 'Change, 250 tcs spot at $11.05; 500 do at $11.10; 1,500 do at $11.15; 4,250 tcs seller November at $11.00@11.15; 3,500 tcs seller December at $10.30@10.55; 1,500 tcs seller the year at $10.35@10.50; 23,500 tcs seller January at $10.30@10.50; 1,250 tcs seller February at $10.32½@10.52½; 13,750 tcs seller March at $10.40@10.60; 23,000 tcs seller May at $10.50@10.70; 2,650 tcs seller June at $10.60@10.72½. Total 72,750 tcs.

Call sales: 3,250 tcs seller November at $11.12½@11.15; 750 tcs seller December at $10.50; 750 tcs seller January at $10.45; 750 tcs seller February at $10.50; 1,500 tcs seller March at $10.52½@10.55; 2,500 tcs seller May at $10.62½@10.65; 2,750 tcs seller June at $10.70@10.72½.

MEATS—On Change, 40,000 lbs short ribs part cured at $8.90; 25,000 lbs do at $8.87½; 50,000 lbs do at $8.85; 50,000 lbs 10 to 15 days old at $8.75; 30,000 lbs do deliverable next week at $8.70; 300,000 lbs seller November at [illegible]; 100,000 lbs seller January at $8.90@8.95; 350,000 lbs seller February at $8.97½@9.00; 50,000 lbs seller March at $9.00; 300,000 lbs seller May at $9.09½@9.10; 160 boxes light on p. t.; 10 boxes at $9.15; 75 tcs sweet pickled shoulders 40 days old at 8c; 25,000 lbs dried salted shoulders 25 days old at 6¼c; 25,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y.) at 6¼c; 25 boxes long clear sides on p. t.

Call sales: 100,000 lbs seller December at $8.90@8.92½; 400,000 lbs seller January at $8.92½@9.00; 150,000 lbs seller February at $9.02½@9.05; 50,000 lbs seller March at $9.10; 150,000 lbs seller May at $9.17½@9.20.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7
Green, self-working	6 @6¾
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	2 @4

BUTTER—Monday's sales at Elgin showing an advance of 1c, the local market was firmer, fine creameries being held 35@37c and the best dairies at 30@32c. There was not an active demand, though sales about equaled the receipts:

Creamery, fancy	36@37	Common grades	20@22
Do, fair to choice	30@35	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, choice	28@32	Inferior	12@13
Dairy, fair to good	23@27	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Remains firm under a continued fair demand:

Young America	13½@13¾
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	12¾@12¾
Full cream, flat, fall make	12¾@13½
Full cream, August	10½@11
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	9 @9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9½@10
Skim, common to fair	5 @6½
Low grades	2 @4

COAL—The coal market was without new features. The demand was only fair, and the prices given below, which are for local delivery, were steadily held:

Anthracite, egg	$7.50	Piedmont	$6.00
Do, range and nut	7.75	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	7.00@7.25	Illinois	3.75@4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.00

COOPERAGE—Easier at $1.00@1.10 for pork barrels and $1.17½@1.25 for lard tierces. Sales: 200 choice city pork barrels at $1.10; 100 choice city lard tierces at $1.25; 6 cars and 350 country pork barrels at $1.00; 2 cars country lard tierces at $1.17½.

EGGS—Were firm at 27@28c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is a fair and improving demand for foreign dried, but domestics remain quiet. Prices were well supported all around:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$8½@8¾
Prunes, Turkish	7½@7¾
Raisins, layers	2.10@2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.50@2.60
Raisins, Valencia	8½@8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.05@2.10
Zante currants	6½@6⅞
Citron	16 @17

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16 @16½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15 @16
Apples, sliced	7½@8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @7¾
Apples, Southern, new	6½@6⅞
Peaches, unpared, halves	5½@5⅞
Raspberries, new	35 @36
Blackberries, new	8 @8½
Pitted cherries, new	25 @26

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@11½
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@18
Naples walnuts	16½@17
Brazils	8½@8¾
Pecans	9½@15

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7½@8½
Virginia	7½@10
Red Tennessee	5½@6½

FISH—Trade is dull. Prices remain steady:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$5.75@6.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.00
Trout, No. 1 per ½-brl	5.50
Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl	14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50@7.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00@6.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.75
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new	7.00@7.25
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	6.50
Codfish—Dressed	9¼
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00@8.25
Herring—Flat split, brls	7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	95@1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	35
Halibut, smoked	13
California salmon, brl	18.50
California salmon, ½-brl	9.50@10.00

GREEN FRUITS—There was an increased call for apples, which sold at about the same prices as on Monday. Others unchanged:

Oranges, Florida, per box	4.00@5.00
Lemons, per box	4.50@5.00
Quinces, per pk basket	50@75
Apples, per brl	2.00@3.25
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@13.00
Grapes, per lb	4@7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@6.00
California pears, per box	2.00@4.50
California plums, per box	2.00@2.25

GROCERIES—Very little improvement was apparent in the demand. Orders, as heretofore, were confined to meeting current needs, and the volume of sales was comparatively light:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @7¼
Louisiana	5¾@6½

COFFEE.

Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	19 @22
Maracaibo	10 @12¾
Mexican, prime to choice	11½@12
Mexican, fair to good	10 @11
Rio, fancy	11½@11¾
Rio, prime to choice	10 @10½
Rio, fair to good	9 @9½
Rio, common	8 @8½
Rio, roasting	6 @7¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	9¾@10
Crushed	9¾@10
Powdered	9¾
Granulated, standard	9⅛@9⅜
Granulated, not standard	9 @9¼
A standard	8⅞
A No. 2	8¾
Extra C	8⅝
No. 1	8½@8⅝
Yellow	6¾@7¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	40 @42
Sugar	38 @52
Blackstrap	20 @25
New Orleans molasses	40 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	25 @26
Pepper	19 @20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	70 @94

HAY—Was steady at Monday's quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@12.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.00
Mixed	8.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie	7.00@8.50

HIDES—Trade is lagging and prices weak:

Green-cured light, per lb	8¾
Green-cured, heavy	8¼
Part cured	7¾
Damaged hides	6½
Green salted, bulls	7
Calf, per lb	12
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Averaged firmer. Lard oil remains weak in sympathy with the raw material. There was a fair trade at the prices given below:

Carbon, Elaine	$23½	Linseed, boiled	$53
Carbon, 175 test	18¼	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	13½	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, 110 test	11½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W. 150 test	17¼	Neatsfoot, extra	85
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	17½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	13	Bank	48
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	18½	Straits	50
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	13½	Turpentine	57
Lard, current make	95	Miners', white	74
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo 60 deg	10½
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 74 deg	13½
Linseed, raw	50	Gasoline, deo 87 deg	20

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Dealers report a good business at the appended prices:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.20
Tin-plates, 28x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	28@30
Bar-tin	32
Solder	14@16
Bar-lead	6¼
Lead-pipe	6¾
Copper-bottoms, per lb	31
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc	6.50@7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	5.00
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.20
Common bar-iron rates	2.75
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do. "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12@16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $3.75 rates.

PIG-IRON—Dealers report a fair demand, and notwithstanding the somewhat demoralized condition of the market for the manufactured article, pig is fairly firm. The following quotations are furnished:

Lake Superior, No. 1	$27.00
Lake Superior, No. 2	27.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 3, 4, and 5	29.00@30.00
Scotch (according to brand)	31.00@32.00
American Scotch	27.00
Silvery	23.00@24.00

POTATOES—Show light receipts and prices are firm at 65@70c by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes are quiet at $3.50@3.75 per brl for Jerseys and $1.75@2.00 for Illinois.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were steady for live at 8¼@9c per lb for old and 9@9½c for spring. Turkeys, live, 11@12c per lb. Dressed chickens and turkeys, 1@2c per lb higher than live. Tame ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz, and geese $6.00@6.50 per doz. Prairie chickens, $6.50 per doz; mallards, $2.75; small ducks, $1.50 per doz; canvasbacks, $9.00@9.50 per doz. Venison, 14@15c per lb; rabbits, $1.50@1.75 per doz.

SALT—A fair trade is reported at the prices given below:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.60
Dairy, without bags	1.30
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.50
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	1.50

SEEDS—Timothy was a trifle weaker, showing more liberal offerings than for several days. Prime seed was quotable at $1.52@1.54. Clover-seed was quiet and firm, with light offerings, at $5.50@5.55 for prime. Flaxseed was ¼@1c lower, No. 1 selling at $1.12@1.12½ in store and on track. Sales were reported of 748 bags timothy seed at $1.50@1.60; 12 bags clover-seed at $3.25@4.60; 40 cars flaxseed at $1.12@1.13 for No. 1 in store, and $1.12@1.13½ free on board and delivered; Russian, $1.14 in store.

TALLOW—Was easy at 7¼@8¼c for prime city, 7¼c for No. 1 country, and 6¼c for No. 2 country. Sales on 'Change, 300 brls at 7½c.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady on a basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,060	29,687	2,233
Tuesday	9,000	45,000	4,500
Total	15,060	74,687	6,733
Same time last week	10,839	75,891	3,404
Shipments—			
Monday	1,978	2,450	525

CATTLE—There was a good deal more life to the trade than on Monday, but the increased volume of sales was not so much the result of any increase in the demand as of a more general willingness on the part of holders to meet the views of buyers. The receipts materially exceeded general expectations, and buyers took advantage of that fact. Opening bids were 20@25c off from Monday's ruling prices, and for a time it looked as though not much would be accomplished in the way of sales, sellers refusing to submit to any such reduction. It was well along toward noon before the scalesmen had much to do, but after about 11 o'clock there was fair activity, and at the close of business hours only a small percentage of the supply remained unsold. Sales were at a reduction of 10@20c, making a decline since Saturday of 25@35c. There was no very fine stock on sale. The best went at $5.80, but there were not 500 head all told that were good enough to command prices above $5.25, while the bulk of the sales to shippers were at $4.25@5.25. At that range fair to good smooth 1,100 to 1,400-lb cattle were taken. Some lean grass steers sold at $3.75@3.85.

There was a decidedly lower market for butchers' stock. Some salesmen thought it 25c lower, and some sales of poor lots did indicate that much off, but the average decline was not more than 10@15c. At the reduction canners took hold freely, and large as was the supply a good clearance was made. Inferior to prime cows sold at $2.40@3.75, bulls at $2.50@3.75, and poor to fair steers at $3.50@4.30. Stockers were in good demand, and not being very numerous, sellers were enabled to close out at as good advantage as on the day before. Feeders also sold at steady figures. Of range cattle there were exceedingly few and prices were nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$......
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.90@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@2.75
Texas—Grass cattle	3.75@4.25
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.00@7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	1,538	$5.80	74	1,102	$4.25
32	1,450	5.65	13	1,061	4.15
53	1,433	5.65	40	1,079	4.10
18	1,458	5.50	17	1,097	4.15
17	1,399	5.50	17	1,096	4.10
108	1,340	5.40	17	1,060	4.00
54	1,384	5.25	21	1,150	4.05
64	1,299	5.20	18 stockers	1,094	3.70
16	1,319	5.15	17	1,079	4.00
11	1,327	5.15	22	1,065	4.00
26	1,286	5.15	29 cows	1,062	3.55
141	1,327	4.80	24 cows	1,081	3.50
30	1,315	5.00	34	1,015	3.25
30	1,321	4.90	29	906	3.75
36	1,274	4.70	10 stockers	933	3.55
128	1,294	4.75	53 stockers	818	3.50
19	1,251	4.75	24	963	3.50
38	1,231	4.75	27	885	3.45
36	1,371	4.60	15 cows	1,050	3.25
34	1,310	4.50	24 cows	895	3.25
48	1,344	4.70	15 cows	819	3.25
19	1,192	4.50	12 cows	918	3.00
17	1,319	4.85	19 cows	908	3.00
36	1,274	4.70	23	850	3.25
40	1,277	4.40	13	962	3.25
40	1,246	4.40	22 cows	992	3.00
14	1,334	4.40	11 mixed	1,000	2.90
20	1,330	4.40	19 cows	899	2.75
54	1,201	4.60	37 cows	777	2.85
15	1,108	4.50	19 cows	987	2.70
33	1,180	4.35	50 cows	873	2.80
48	1,038	4.30	19 cows	789	2.75
17	1,113	4.25	16 cows	814	2.50
15	1,104	4.25	17 cows	910	2.45
19	1,121	4.25	20 cows	886	2.60
17	1,118	4.25	16	930	3.00

HOGS—The receipts were by far the largest of the season thus far, running well up towards 50,000, but the weather was all that could be asked, and the market was active and firm from the start. Large as was the supply, only a few scattering lots were left over, and the market finished quite as strong as it opened. Sales were at $5.75@6.20 for poor to best light and at $5.85@6.50 for inferior to choice heavy. The quality was good, and sales were largely within a range of $6.00@6.35. Sales of skips and culls were at $4.50@5.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	330	$6.50	53	283	$6.15	88	229	$5.90
54	372	6.50	42	271	6.15	44	253	5.90
43	322	6.45	42	187	6.15	43	197	5.90
50	327	6.40	53	197	6.15	42	201	5.90
62	287	6.40	28	182	6.15	41	254	5.85
47	316	6.35	43	261	6.10	59	178	5.85
56	322	6.35	57	288	6.10	61	184	5.80
41	304	6.35	74	253	6.10	42	282	5.80
101	302	6.33	48	190	6.10	49	234	5.80
54	312	6.30	45	207	6.10	48	190	5.75
46	272	6.30	61	198	6.10	68	179	5.75
71	294	6.25	30	327	6.05	49	238	5.75
52	342	6.25	72	248	6.05	88	272	5.75
57	286	6.25	82	189	6.05	67	158	5.70
42	286	6.25	114	188	6.05	51	176	5.70
52	307	6.20	46	238	6.00	25	230	5.60
65	247	6.20	72	243	6.00	35	168	5.65
53	271	6.20	54	273	6.00	22	184	5.60
54	298	6.20	58	178	6.00	21	253	5.50
42	257	6.15	71	196	6.00	21	196	5.15

SHEEP—The market was overstocked, and for anything not grading better than common the feeling was weak, with many sales at a decline of 10@15c. Sales ranged from $2.50@2.75 for scrubs to $5.00 for extra. Most of the trading was at $3.25@4.25.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
72	77	$5.30	100	92	$4.05	79	102	$4.00
103	102	4.37½	96	96	4.10	104	85	3.37½
90	100	4.25	77	137	5.00	91	93	3.85
158	120	4.00	211	88	3.25	24	111	2.50
86	102	3.50	208	96	3.25	77	78	2.50
39	98	3.60	87	90	3.00	94	91	3.40
158	120	4.00						

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 100 head; steady for butchers' and shipping grades, but slow on light; supply heavy; native shipping steers, $5.00@5.75; light, $4.25@5.00; good cows and heifers, $3.50@4.00; low qualities, $2.50@3.25; stockers, $3.00@3.75; feeders, $3.75@4.25; common to fair Texans, $3.00@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.40; Western half-breeds, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, none; quiet; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.25; Texans, $2.00@4.00; stockers, $2.25@2.75.

HOGS—Quiet; light to best Yorkers, $5.65@5.90; packing, $6.00@6.30; butchers' to extra, $6.25@6.50; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,241; consigned through, 179 cars; run light; demand good, only light local demand; fair proportion bought for Eastern trade; good to prime, $5.65@5.75; fair to medium, $4.60@5.00; stockers lower; light, $3.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; consigned through, 7 cars; demand light; fair to good Western, $3.85@4.25; choice to fancy, $4.40@5.00; Western lambs, $4.60@5.25; Canadas, $5.40@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,635; consigned through, 22 cars; market dull and lower; good to choice Yorkers, $6.10@6.25; light Yorkers, $5.90@6.00; good medium, $6.30@6.50; good heavy, $6.55@6.75; pigs, $5.00@5.75.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 27.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,055; supply of country cattle light; prices steady; trade moderate for all grades; no choice here; extra, $6.50@7.00; first quality, $5.50@6.50; second quality, $4.50@5.00; third quality, $4.00@4.25.

SWINE—Receipts, 13,800; Western fat, live, $7.25@7.75; Northern dressed hogs, $8.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,432; sheep in lots, $2.00@4.50 each; extra $5.00, or 2½@5c per lb; spring lambs, $4.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500 head; steady; fairly active; Kansas half breed steers, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.25; cows, $2.00@3.50; Texas steers, $3.40@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,300 head; slow; weak; $5.50@6.30; bulk sales, $5.90@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; nominally unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—HOGS—Quiet; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 540 head; heavy shippers, $6.25@6.40; medium shippers, $6.10@6.20; heavy packers, $6.15@6.25; pigs, $5.25@5.75.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 60 head; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Dull, weak, and lower at $3.00@4.00; receipts, 126 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts 731 head; market slow at about yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $6.40@6.50; Yorkers, $6.00@6.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000 head; market very dull; prices a shade off from yesterday.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $5.25@6.40; packing and butchers', $6.30@6.65; receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 157 head.

LUMBER.

Little was done on the cargo market, owners of cargoes there being in no hurry to dispose of them. Prices nominally unchanged:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.75@13.50
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@16.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	14.00@16.00
Standard shingles	2.00@2.70
Extra shingles	2.30@2.90
Lath	2.25

The yard trade continues fair at the following prices for dry lumber, green selling at $1.00 per 1,000 feet less:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$48.00@50.00
Same, 1@1¼	46.00
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	37.00
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	33.00
2x4 B select	32.00
First and second clear and finishing	39.00
Third clear	34.00
B stock	30.00
A stock boards, 12 inch, 13@16 ft	30.00
B stock boards, same lengths	30.00
C stock boards	22.00
D stock boards	19.00
A 10-inch stock, 12 inch, 14@16 ft	36.00
A box, 13 inch and upwards	47.00
B box, 13 inch and upwards	38.00
C box, 13 inch and upwards	41.00
A dressed flooring, 6 inch	37.00
B dressed flooring, 6 inch	34.00
C dressed flooring, 6 inch	25.00
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	18.00
10 foot fencing flooring	18.00
Clear and A, 4 inch	34.00
B flooring, 4 inch	30.00
C flooring, 4 inch	24.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft	24.00
A siding	21.50
B siding	19.50
Fencing siding	13.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft	14.00
Common boards, 12@14 ft	13.00
Common boards, 16@20 ft	13.00
No. 2 boards, 12@16 ft	12.00
First quality fencing	13.00
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft	11.00
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft	13.00
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips	33.00
A siding strips	33.00
A flooring strips	30.00
B flooring strips	24.00
C flooring strips	23.00
Pickets, flat, common	9.00
Pickets, flat, rough, good	12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	19.00
Pickets, 1½ in. square, D. & H., selected	21.00
2-in. battens, O. G. or beveled, per 100 lin. ft	65
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 12@14 ft	11.00
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 16 ft	11.50
Timber, 3x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 12, 14, and 16 ft	15.50
2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12—18 ft	16.00
18 ft. 2x4, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive	16.00
4x4, 4x4, 20@30 ft	16.50@20.00
2-inch cull plank	11.00
Shingles, extra A	2.50
Shingles, standard A	2.20

The following table shows the receipts this year as compared with those of last to date:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,763,[illegible],000	870,421,000
1881	1,589,[illegible],000	797,119,000
Increase	174,[illegible],000	73,312,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 9d; spring, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 9s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn, 8s 2½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 90s. Lard, 59s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 60s; long clear dull at 63s; short ribs steady at 60s; short clear dull at 65s; shoulders dull at 46s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 60s.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white steady at 8s 9d; winter steady at 8s 10d. Corn—Mixed old firmer at 8s 7¼d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—1:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm.

GRAIN—Winter wheat, 8s 9d@8s 11d; white, 8s 10d@9s 8d; club, 9s 10d@9s 6d.

Weather fine.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—Evening.—COTTON—Dull at 6 1-16@6 5-32d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,100.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm: California white wheat, 8s 10@8s 11d; do club, 8s 2@8s 6d; winter red Western, 8s 9@8s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 45s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 43s; short clear, 47s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d.

TARS AND FABRICS—At Manchester quiet but steady.

RECEIPTS—Past three days: Wheat, 200,000 centals; American, 225,000.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 7½@7¾d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 37s 3d@37s 6d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 28.—PETROLEUM—20¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—1:30 p. m.—Weather fine. Breadstuffs firm; winter, 8s 9d@8s 10d; white, 8s 10d@8s 6d; club, 8s 2d@8s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—Wheat—Western red winter, 8s 9d; No. 2 spring, 8s 1d; No. 3 do, 8s 2d. California advanced 1d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand. Corn—None offered. To arrive—Wheat firm and unchanged; corn unchanged. Wheat for the United Kingdom in fair demand; pork, 97s 6d; lard, 46s 9d; bacon, long clear, 47s; short clear dull at 43s; tallow, 43s 6d; cheese, 60s 6d; beef, 102s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—[Liverpool.—Wheat firm; California club, 8s 10d@8s 4d; white Michigan, 8s 10d; Western red winter, 8s 10d. Corn weaker. Mark Lane—Carcoes off coast. Wheat firm; corn, none offered. Country markets for wheat—English unchanged; French quiet. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat and corn sold.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Gold fluctuating the decided features and comparative free business of yesterday for early delivery in winter wheat, the movement today diminished materially in volume, especially in the export line, as checked in great part by the reaction to weakness on the cables and the strong position of ocean freights, and as resulting from these influences on more liberal offerings, prices yielded on graded red wheat about ½@¾c per bu, while on graded white, which was in little favor, declining about ½@1c a bu. No. 1 red at $1.14, closing at $1.14 in elevator; No. 2, $1.10¾@$1.11¾, mostly at $1.10¾@1.11 afloat and undelivered, closing at $1.09¾ in elevator; do deliverable early next week, $1.11¾; No. 3 red, $1.06@$1.06¾; No. 1 white quoted at $1.07 bid; No. 2 red futures: November, $1.08¾@1.09¾, closing at $1.09¾; December, $1.08¾@1.10¾, closing at $1.08¾; year closing at $1.08¾; January, $1.12¾@1.12¾, closing at $1.12¾; February, $1.14@$1.14¾, closing at $1.14¾; March, $1.16¾, closing at $1.16¾; May, $1.17@1.18, closing at $1.17 asked. Corn—Pending the settlement of November contracts, No. 2 corn has been kept to firmness at extreme figures on a moderate business, wholly in the speculative interest, and closing firm for delivery early in December was said to have been offered as low as 80c, but no dealings transpired. No. 2 regular inspection, 81½@81¾c in elevator, closing at 81½c; afloat at 81½c; nominally for old rule; No. 2 white, old crop, as low as 83c; No. 3, 69@73c, closing at 83c asked and 69c bid; No. 2 futures: November, 81½@81¾c, closing at 81½c asked; December, 81c@81½c, closing at 82c; the year, 81c@81¾c, closing at 82c; January, 80½@80¾c, closing at 80¾c asked; February, 80½@80¾c, closing at 80¾c asked; March, 80½@80¾c, closing at 80¾c asked; May, 80½@80¾c, closing at 80¾c asked; new rule, 80½@81c; mostly at 81c, closing at 80c; No. 3 white, 80½c closing at 81c asked and 80c bid; new rule, 80½@81c; mostly at 81c, closing at 80c; No. 3 spring extra, 83c bid.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.00 cash; $17.00 November; $16.95 January. Lard—Prime steam, $11.00 cash; $10.95 November; $10.45 January.

BUTTER—Quiet.

CHEESE—Steady.

EGGS—Easier.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 37,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; barley, 47,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 42,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 51,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—COTTON—Easier, but not quotably lower.

FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; family, $4.25@4.60; fancy, $4.75@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, $1.09 spot; 20c bid November; 98c bid January; receipts, 15,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Corn excited and higher; 71½@72c spot; 71¾@72¼c November; 56c bid December; 55c year; 51½c January; new car, 47@48c. Oats easier; 40c spot; 37¾ bid the year; 36c bid May. Rye easier; 67@68c. Barley firm; extra No. 3 fall, 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $17.50. Lard in fair demand; $11.00. Bulk meats quiet, but firm; shoulders, $7.50; clear rib, $9.50. Bacon lower; shoulders, $8.75; clear rib, $12.25; short clear, $12.75.

WHISKY—In good demand at full prices; $1.15.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn firm and unchanged. Oats steady; mixed, 44@45c. Rye quiet; 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef quiet; mess, $10.00@11.00; extra mess, $12.50@13.00; family and plate, $14.00@17.00. Lard dull.

BUTTER—Graded at 19@30c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; 6@13c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 28@30c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls and 9,739 sacks; corn, 24,000 bu; wheat, 2,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 905 brls.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged: No. 1 white, $1.01¾; November, $1.01¾; December, $1.01¾; year, $1.01¼; January, $1.01¼; February, $1.02¼, nominal; No. 1 red, 98c; No. 2 white, 86c asked. Corn steady and nominal; No. 2, 75c bid; 75½c asked. Oats weak; No. 2, 35½c asked; No. 2 white, 41½c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,021 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,657 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 28.—GRAIN—Corn active and lower; high mixed, 65½@66c; mixed, 65@65½c. Oats active and easier: No. 2 white, 38½@39c. Rye quiet and easy; No. 2, 58½@59c.

PROVISIONS—Firm: $11.35.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 48,500 bu; oats, 34,725 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 4,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 57,500 bu; oats, 37,250 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 1,500 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 16,000 bu; shipments, 13,000 bu; quiet and firm; No. 2 red, 79½c cash; 80c bid December; 81½c January. Corn—Receipts, 53,000 bu; shipments, 51,000 bu; weak; 43½@43¾c cash; 43c year; 40½c January; 41¾c May. Oats slow; 31½c bid cash; 30½c bid December.

BUTTER—Steady; choice Kansas, 30c.

EGGS—Steady at 26c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—COTTON—Good demand; prices a shade higher: middling, 10c.

General market dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; good to choice, $6.25@6.50.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; 20 cars new sample on track at 28@30c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley quiet; 20 cars Canada private[ly].

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, 96c. Corn quiet; mixed, 69c. Oats firm; mixed, 36½c bid.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 28.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; No. 2, 80c.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—WOOL—Dull and nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 40@43c; extra, 40@41c; coarse, 33@34c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 35@38c; washed combing delaine medium, 47@48c; tub-washed, 52@54c; pulled, 45@48c.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—WOOL—In fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 40@41c; Michigan fleeces, 39@39c; unwashed do, 30@31c; combing delaine do, 42@48c; pulled wools, 25@40c.

COTTON

GALVESTON, Nov. 28.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,650; sales, 1,200; stock, 99,895.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 16,342 bales; gross, 18,000; sales, 6,000; stock, 205,775.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Exports of domestic cotton goods for the week, 3,828 pkgs, making for the year 146,846 pkgs, against 144,745 pkgs same time last year, and 118,982 pkgs in 1880; market very quiet; shipments unimportant.

COLD BEEF.

An English Method of Freezing Fresh Meat.

London Times.

The principle of preserving perishable food supplies by means of cold produced by the compression and subsequent expansion of air is now extensively employed in bringing meat from the antipodes. The refrigerators used for this purpose, as arranged by the Bell-Coleman Mechanical Refrigeration Company of Glasgow, are driven by steam, the cylinders forming a portion of the machine, and steam being supplied from ordinary boilers. This method, however, is not adapted for food-preservation on a small scale such as is required for hotels, fish and poultry stores, and the like. Mr. Coleman has therefore designed a small self-contained, direct-acting machine, which successfully meets all the requirements of the case. In this apparatus the air-compressing cylinder and expansion-gear are combined with an Otto gas-engine of twelve-horse power, the whole being compactly arranged on one solid bedplate. The first of these machines has just been put down on the premises of Messrs. G. F. Brooke & Co., of old Leadenhall Market, who have recently had some extensive buildings erected there. The air refrigerator is connected with a series of cooling chambers which can be used either individually or collectively, according to requirement. The chambers are insulated by means of double walls filled with sawdust, so that they are proof against the influence of the external atmosphere. The main cooling chamber has a capacity of 3,000 cubic feet. The machine is run at about 150 revolutions per minute, and discharge air at a temperature of about 40 deg. below zero, and at the rate of about 1,000 cubic feet per hour. The air is first delivered into a portion of the main chamber, which is divided off so as to form a freezing compartment in which game or poultry can be frozen for transmission to foreign parts. From this compartment the air is conducted to the main chamber, where it is equably diffused, keeping the chamber at a temperature of about 35 deg. Before being delivered from the machine the air is deprived of moisture by means of an arrangement carried in the bedplate of the engine. A private inspection of this apparatus took place yesterday on Messrs. Brooke's premises, when the whole arrangement was found to work almost perfectly, suggesting the usefulness of the machine wherever refrigeration on a small scale is desired.

Cigars.

Chambers' Journal.

The tobacco trade, possibly, has more mysteries than any other in the line of commercial immorality. It is almost as difficult to purchase a good cigar promiscuously in Havana as it is in London; unless you know the right shop to go to, you are as likely to buy Whitechapel and Bremen abominations, exported from Europe for the purpose, and put up in the most orthodox "Habana" boxes. In Vera Cruz you may buy cigars for five shillings a hundred, which the venders for a few centavos extra will pack and label with the name of some famous brand. So they will in Porto Plata or San Domingo. So they used in Brazil; but Bahian and other Brazilian cigars have now made their own name, and have established an honorable claim to be considered among the best cheap cigars in the world. It is impossible to get an inexpensive good cigar in Cuba itself; the best brands are never exported, for few people here would care to give half-a-crown or three shillings apiece for their "smokes," which the wealthy Cuban—who consumes them soft and green, wrapping them in oiled silk to preserve the flavor—pays on the spot. There is much in a name. Thousands of really excellent weeds are made in England and Germany from good raw tobacco imported for the purpose; but it would never do to offer them for sale as British or German produce. What a charm lies in the words "Vuelta Abajo," to be read on your cigar-boxes! Vuelta Abajo is a small district between Havana and Santiago, consisting of a few acres of land only, now in the possession of two or three of the richest planters in the island; and probably not an atom of the tobacco—noted for its richness—which is grown there finds its way beyond their own air-tight bladder cigar-pouches, or those of their intimate friends.

Winning Over a Judge.

This is the opinion of Judge J. T. Bossier, of St. Tammany Parish, La.: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be very efficacious in sprains or bruises. I think there is no oil or liniment equal to it."

MARINE NEWS.

Vessel Charters at an End So Far as This Season Is Concerned.

The Schooner Montauk Totally Wrecked on North Manitou Island.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—News from Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was nothing done in the way of chartering vessels to take grain to Buffalo or any other lake port yesterday except the steamship Tacoma, which was engaged to take 70,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo at three cents a bushel, provided a full cargo could be secured for her, something very doubtful, as but very little of that kind of grain is in the elevators here for shipment. The line steamers are all laying up, and as lake insurance ceases at noon tomorrow no further grain charters will likely be made this season. The season is over, and only a charter here and there will be made for lumber or coarse freight.

The Schooner Montauk Totally Wrecked on North Manitou Island.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 28.—The schooner Montauk, loaded with coal, ran ashore last Thursday night on the north point of North Manitou Island. She has broken up and gone to pieces. All the crew are safe and left here today on the propeller Champlain. The propellers Lawrence and Champlain passed down at noon today.

[The Montauk was a vessel of 331 tons burden, was built at Oswego, N. Y., in 1863 by George Goble, was rebuilt in 1880, was owned by S. T. Gunderson, of this port, was valued at $12,500, and was rated A 2 by the Inland Lloyds. The hull and cargo is insured, but in what companies could not be learned at the late hour of receiving the intelligence of her loss last night. TRIBUNE REP.]

The Propeller Oneida's Arrival at Midland, Ont.

A letter from Midland says that the propeller Oneida, Capt. Charles McInnes, arrived at that port Saturday afternoon with an immense cargo of grain and package freight. The writer says: "She came up to the docks with all her colors flying from stem to stern, and, steaming on the waters of Midland Harbor, made a very pretty picture for a marine artist. The Oneida left Chicago on Tuesday last, called the same day at Milwaukee, and left again for the way down Lake Michigan at 6 p. m., having encountered a cold sail to the Straits of Mackinaw, when a dense snowstorm was encountered from the eastward, but arrived at Point St. Ignace safely at midnight on Wednesday. At that point eight tons of general merchandise were docked for Lake Superior ports. She left St. Ignace at daylight on Thursday, called at the famous Mackinaw Island, and remained there until noon, awaiting clear weather for her run across Lake Huron. She left Mackinaw at noon, the weather calm but cloudy, with a light easterly wind. Off the Duck Isles, at 6 p. m., she met with a brisk northwester, and rain, with snow at intervals; made Fitz William and Two Islands at 4 a. m. on Friday amidst the heaviest wind-storm of the season, but no light visible to mark the passage at Cove Island, the steamer then being in a hurricane and heavy sea running. This same storm swept over the lakes, causing immense loss to shipping. The Oneida left Tobermory in company with the propeller Campana around Cubot's Head, having a pleasant run, and came to the Georgian Bay Canal. Capt. McInnes is enraptured with the harbor at Midland, and speaks of its deep waters and easy access in glowing terms, and has a high opinion of the land about it, predicting success for shipping port for the Upper Lake trade. With a dozen such steamers of the Oneida class trading to the Northwest Provinces Midland would soon be built up."

Dock and Other News.

The schooner Selt will winter at Milwaukee.

The receipts of coal yesterday by lake were only 320 tons.

Only 3,220,000 feet of lumber were received by lake yesterday.

All the Montreal Transportation Company's boats are laid up.

The schooners E. M. Stanton arrived from Sturgeon Bay yesterday with 6,000 ties.

The schooner West Side arrived from Menominee yesterday with 500 tons of pig-iron.

Capt. Doherty will name the side-wheel steamer which he is building the City of Ashland.

The schooner C. Harrison, Capt. J. S. Simonson, has been laid up at White Lake for the winter.

The schooner Lonie A. Burton went to South Chicago yesterday to discharge her cargo of lumber.

Work has been commenced in connection with the construction of a new tug for the Montreal Transportation Company.

The schooners E. P. Royce, Cecelia, and Sardinia will occupy the first tier at the lumber market docks this winter.

Mr. Langell, the shipbuilder of St. Clair, is laying the keel for another steam-barge. She will not be as large as the new D. C. Whitney.

The keel for a new steam-barge for Almendinger & Hill has been laid at Benton Harbor. Anderson & Kolman are building the engine.

Michael Wilson, a Toronto sailor, died of inflammation of the lungs at Escanaba last week, and his body was sent home by the Sailors' Union.

Capt. Robert Cedar, of the schooner Lotus, is a happy man, his good wife having presented him with a daughter Monday night. Mother and daughter are doing well.

Captains of schooners trading to White Lake are loud in their complaints about the tugs there, and it is contemplated to send one or two first-class tugs there next season.

Martin Howard yesterday qualified as master of the schooner C. C. Trowbridge, vice W. Bullen. Trowbridge is to be taken to Milwaukee, where she will be rebuilt this winter.

A dispatch was received from the Captain of the schooner L. B. Shepard yesterday saying that that vessel had arrived at Manistee all right, having safely weathered the great gale of Thursday and Friday of last week.

Charles Wilson, of the schooner Orphan Boy; James Carrill, of the schooner Thomas B. Parker; and Joseph McGlosky, of the propeller Fountain City, were admitted to the Marine Hospital yesterday for medical treatment.

The steam-barge M. M. Drake arrived in port yesterday from Duluth with a cargo of 700,000 feet of lumber. She was towed in by tug of Capt. Si Sinclair, of the tug J. H. Martin, who went to Duluth for the purpose of bringing her here.

The schooner Wahalla has arrived at Racine minus a large portion of her deckload of wood, which was jettisoned in mid-lake during Thursday's gale. Her foregafftopsail is gone, a portion of her stem broken, and her sails blown to pieces.

The Grand Haven life-saving crew have recovered everything possible from the scow T. S. Skinner, which broke adrift from the mouth of Grand Haven, and which has gone to pieces. The Josie Martin, ashore at Grand Haven, will be got off when the weather permits.

The appearance of the schooner L. D. Bullock, Capt. Hicks, as she rode into Oswego Saturday afternoon indicated that she had just passed through a terrible ordeal. How her Captain managed to bring her in in the shape she was is a mystery. The Bullock left Deseronto Friday night with barley for Oswego. The wind was blowing about eight or nine miles an hour from the northwest. Nothing unusual happened until about 9 o'clock Saturday morning, and when they were fifteen miles south of the Wind Bucks, with a mainsail, foresail, and three jibs set, a squall suddenly came down on the schooner with terrific force. In an instant both topmasts and part of the mainmast were snapped off. The bowsprit and jibboom sprung. The jibs were blown into ribbons, and the foresail and mainsail split. The schooner came into port with a portion of her topmasts and mainsail set. The damage is about $1,000, and the schooner is insured for about three-fifths of her value. Consequently the owners will recover three-fifths of her damage.

The Steam-Barge Mayflower Badly Damaged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 28.—During the gale tonight the steam-barge Mayflower went ashore at Johnson's Island, opposit this place. She was rounding-to at the dock, when her tow-line slipped off the sill and she went on, tearing out her rudder and damaging her bottom considerably. She was released tonight and brought here for repairs.

Sand Beach Harbor of Refuge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Nov. 28.—The following are in the harbor tonight: Tugs Castle and Winslow, barges Vampire, Leighton, and William Young, and schooner A. Boody.

Departed from Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 28.—The schooner Zack Chandler sailed last evening and the schooner the weather shore, they set the foregaff topsail and carried it until the snow increased, when it was taken down again and remained that way until they entered Owen Sound Bay, where the wind being from the westward they had to stake the reefs out of the fore and aft canvas in order to work her up the bay. This run is considered a remarkable one, and establishes the Otonabee's claim to be one of the fastest sailers of her tonnage on the lakes. The Otonabee, having delivered her cargo at the dockyard in Owen Sound, was stripped and laid up there for the winter.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 28—12 m.—Passed up—Propeller Philadelphia with schooner Allegheny, 12:30 a. m.; propeller Clarion, 5 a. m.

Passed down—Propeller James Fisk Jr., 7:15 a. m.; steam-barge Oswegatchie with barge Mears, 6:25 a. m.; propeller Nyack, 9 a. m.; propeller Arctic, 11 a. m.; propeller John G. Gault, 4:30 a. m.; steam-barge Yosemite with consort, 9:20 a. m.; steamship R. A. Packer, 9:40 a. m.; schooner H. Ross, 5 a. m.; schooner Niagara No. 2, 6 a. m.; schooner Constitution, 11:30 a. m.

Wind east, brisk. Weather cool and cloudy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 28—10:30 p. m.—Passed down—Steam-barge Hiawatha and consort, 4:10 p. m.; propeller Dean Richmond with barge F. A. George, 5 p. m.; propeller Northerner, 3 p. m.; steam-barge Business, 4:20 p. m. Wind east, heavy. Weather cool and cloudy.

Particulars of the Wrecking of the Schooner Tom Sims—Milwaukee Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—The entire crew, six in number, with the exception of the Captain and S. J. Russell, owner of the schooner Tom Sims, wrecked at Pierport, arrived here this morning from Pierport on the propeller City of Ludington. The Sims was loading hard wood lumber owned by the Hopkins Manufacturing Company of Bear Lake and consigned to Chicago. When the gale of Thursday last came on all her lines were placed on the deck and made fast on the vessel. She stood the gale for some time, but about 7 p. m. the lines parted and she was driven on the beach about 500 feet from land. She lies broadside to the pier, head on. The crew had a narrow escape, and as she commenced to go to pieces immediately none of them could save any clothing except what was on their backs. Some of the sailors have no coats or hats. The Captain saved none of the vessel's papers. Her hold was full and there was considerable lumber on her deck when the storm came on, all of which will be lost. Soon after the vessel struck her spars went by the board, and her cabin and upper works were washed off, her decks became loosened, and she became badly logged. The sailors recovered part of her canvas and ropes, which were brought to this port on the Ludington. The Captain remained at Pierport to attempt the recovery of her anchors and chains. Tonight the crew, canvas, and ropes left on the steamer Sheboygan for Chicago.

Capt. Gilman, of the propeller City of Ludington, reports that when he passed the schooner Gen. Siegel, ashore at Big Point Sauble last evening, she appeared to be resting easy. Her spars were all standing and she did not appear to have received any great amount of damage.

The wind all day was fresh from the east'ard, accompanied by snow, and tonight is blowing around to the northeast and is blowing hard. The schooners Mocking Bird and Sea Gem, bound from Chicago to Charlevoix, are in port for shelter.

The steam-barge G. T. Burroughs, which left this port for Burnham last night was obliged to run into Sheboygan.

The schooner Wahalla and scow J. R. Prince arrived in port today, the former from Racine and the latter from Michigan City.

The wrecking-tug Leviathan has returned to Cheboygan to await orders, after having towed the schooner Waukesha from Colpoy's Bay to off Waugoshance.

The revenue cutter Andy Johnson started out on a cruise this morning, but returned this afternoon.

Arrived from below, coal-laden—Steam-barge Cormorant and consort Cyclone.

Interesting News from Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Arrived from Chicago—Schooner B. F. Bruce, flaxseed; schooner Bolivia, wheat. From Duluth—Propeller Arizona, flour, etc.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller New York, coal, etc.; steamship Fred Mercur, coal; steamship Jay Cooke, cement, etc.

The schooner Bolivia with wheat from Chicago arrived this morning and was at once stripped. She is undoubtedly the last vessel from that port to arrive here this fall. In consideration of a four cent freight she will hold the wheat till spring. She is guaranteed against shortage, and her elevating and shoveling will be free.

The propeller Morley, which went on the rocks near Windmill Point on Sunday, was lightered off this forenoon. About 8,000 bu of her wheat was saved. She came into port at noon and was leaking very little. She will go into the Union Dry-dock tonight after unloading, and expects to go back to Toledo.

The Black Diamond steamship Clyde arrived from Chicago at 4 this afternoon. She will likely take back a cargo of coal.

The propeller New York, with coal and merchandise, left for Chicago last midnight, and the steamship H. J. Jewett got away just after dark this evening.

The Commercial Line propeller Cuba, which had a collision with the schooner B. F. Bruce, sailed for Chicago last night. The propeller Scotia, of the same line, is unloading grain and will tomorrow take on a cargo of coal for Chicago.

All the stave bolts have been taken off the stranded schooner Moss and her anchor placed in deep water.

It was found impracticable to take lighters alongside the schooner Groton on account of shallow water and the exposed location. Runways have been laid from the vessel to the beach, and the bolts will be wheeled ashore. Then they will be carted to the Blackwell Canal, where they will be handy for canal-boats. Considerable dredging will be required to release the Groton.

The Union Line propellers Waverly, Blanchard, and Jay Gould have been laid up here.

Capt. Tom May tham today removed considerable of the outfit of the wrecked schooner Doane. He has an idea of making an attempt to release the vessel, but it will likely come to naught.

It is reported that enough ice has formed in the Erie Canal east of Little Falls to obstruct the movement of boats. Fortunately very few boats are now on the canal. Several loads of flaxseed left here within two or three days for New York.

The weather continues wintry and the wind today has been from the east.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 28.—Entered—Propeller Juniata, from Buffalo, light; steam-barge Donaldson, from Buffalo, towing; steam-barge N. K. Fairbanks, from Buffalo, coal; propeller Japan, from Duluth, passengers and merchandise; propeller Winslow, from Duluth, merchandise; propeller Arizona, from Duluth, merchandise; propeller Conestoga, from Chicago, grain and merchandise; schooner Col. Cook, from Buffalo, sulphur and iron.

Cleared—Propeller Arizona, for Buffalo, merchandise; propeller Conestoga, for Buffalo, merchandise; propeller Winslow, for Buffalo, merchandise; propeller Japan, for Buffalo, merchandise; steam-barge Donaldson, for Marine City, towing; schooner Brighton, for Marine City, light; schooner Taylor, for Marine City, light; schooner Gebhardt, for Marine City, light; schooner Col. Cook, for Cleveland, sulpher and iron.

In Port at Amherstburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 28.—The propeller James Fisk and steam-barge Oswegatchie with the schooner Mears, bound down, are here, and will remain until morning, as there are no lights or buoys on Bar Point. The steam-barge Kate Moffatt, with the barge Manitowoc, is at the dock, and will tow her through to Chicago. The propeller J. C. Gault coaled and left this afternoon.

Wind north, fresh. The heavy storm signal from the east is ordered up.

The Weather at the Straits of Mackinaw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 28.—Departed—Steamer Flora, tug Joe Harris, and schooner Joseph Paige.

Arrived—Tug Leviathan.

The schooner J. B. Kitchen ran back from Lake Huron last night and is sheltered in the harbor.

Wind northwest, fresh. Weather cold, with indications of a storm.

The Steam-Barge Mayflower Badly Damaged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 28.—During the gale tonight the steam-barge Mayflower went ashore at Johnson's Island, opposit this place. She was rounding-to at the dock, when her tow-line slipped off the sill and she went on, tearing out her rudder and damaging her bottom considerably. She was released tonight and brought here for repairs.

Sand Beach Harbor of Refuge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Nov. 28.—The following are in the harbor tonight: Tugs Castle and Winslow, barges Vampire, Leighton, and William Young, and schooner A. Boody.

Departed from Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 28.—The schooner Zack Chandler sailed last evening and the schooner O. M. Bond today. The steam-barge Whitney and consort are loaded and will leave as soon as the weather is favorable.

Wind northeast, fresh. Weather cold.

The Canadian Propeller Kincardine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINCARDINE, Nov. 28.—The wrecking tug Conqueror arrived here today with the Propeller Kincardine, which was sunk at Little Current. The Kinsardine will be docked here for repairs.

Made Their Last Trips This Season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., Nov. 28.—The steamers of the Northwestern Transportation Company have made their last trips of the season to Duluth.

Storm Signals Ordered Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—Cautionary storm warnings have been ordered up at ports on Lakes Erie and Ontario and Georgian Bay.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Manistee, lumber.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop C. H. Benton, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop M. F. Butters, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber.
Prop M. M. Drake, Ashland, lumber.
Schr Jason, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Comeau, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr H. A. Hicks, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. B. Renfield, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr G. J. Boyce, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. A. Boyce, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Atlantic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Potomac, Montague, lumber.
Schr Alice, Montague, lumber.
Schr Venture, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Hattie Karl, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr L. M. Mason, Gordon Bay, poles.
Schr J. V. Carlor, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber.
Schr S. S. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Norman, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jennie Weaver, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Wanitee, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Orange Lake, Michigan City, sundries.
Schr Selt, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Radical, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Mary M. Amos, Manistee, wood.
Schr Evelin Bates, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Thomas B. Parker, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr J. M. C. A., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Arrowsmith, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Prop Manistee, Port Sherman, light.
Prop D. Ballentine, Milwaukee, light.
Star Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Augusta Lake, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Hunter Sovidge, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mary B. Hall, Marinette, light.
Schr Bertha, Menominee, light.
Schr Two Fannies, Kenosha, light.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

July 10, 1840.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Will you please inform me the year Stone was hung in (I think he was the first man hung in this city), and oblige.

N. O. V.

Optional, but Safer to Give Something.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Will you kindly inform me whether it is customary for all invited guests at a wedding to offer a gift, or is it optional? Yours truly, CLAUCUS.

A Wins.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—A bets that W. J. McGarigle does not get 1,000 majority over Seth F. Hanchett in the Fourteenth Ward; B bets that he does. To decide the bet, please tell us the exact vote cast for each candidate.

A CONSTANT READER.

Into the County Treasury.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Will you inform me whether the profits (if any) from the Recorder's office go into the County Treasury or into Recorder Brockway's pocket? It seems to me that the charges for abstracts are exorbitant.

A CONSTANT READER.

The Michigan Congressmen.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Nov. 27.—Saturday's TRIBUNE claims three-fourths of Michigan's Congressmen for the Republicans. I beg leave to correct your mistake, as such I presume it is. The Democrats (to my sorrow) elected Newberry, Eldridge, Yaple, Carleton, Haussman, and Vinans, six in all, out of eleven for the Forty-eighth Congress. L. HAYMAN.

Mizpah.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Will you please give me the meaning of the word "Mizpah," and oblige a SUBSCRIBER?

[Reference to the forty-ninth verse of the thirty-first chapter of Genesis shows that the word means a good deal. When Jacob and Laban made a covenant on Mount Gilead they piled up several stones as a monument and dignified it with several kinds of names, among the number being "Mizpah," for Jacob said, "The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another."]

The Brush Electric and the Aldermen.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Some persons have circulated reports to the effect that members of the City Council have declined to vote for the pending ordinance of the Brush Electric-Light Company unless they were paid for their vote. Inasmuch as every large city and hundreds of the smaller towns are now using the electric light, and hundreds of our business-men desire the passage of this ordinance that they may have the light at the smallest cost, we are pleased to be able to deny all such rumors, and to state that public opinion alone will compel the passage of our ordinance. Yours respectfully, F. C. CROSS, Secretary B. E.-L. Co.

Suburban Railroad Tickets.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Illinois Central Railroad is using for its local trains a ticket made of something, evidently, besides Irish linen. In size an ordinary grip-sack would hold one without inconvenience, but a hip-pocket hardly can keep it in order for use. They are about three times as large as the ordinary railroad ticket, and must have been fashioned and curiously wrought "when chromos were in order. They soon become broken or soiled by use. It is the impression of many passengers that if a ticket was made of the right size and proper material, conductors would not have occasion to speak discourteously to them, or give notice by posters to call at the main office and have them "redeemed" when disfigured. JAY.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Warren.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 27.—The letter of Senator Logan, published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, in answer to Gen. Grant's plea for Fitz John Porter, suggests the pertinent inquiry: Why is there so much dissimilarity in the cases of Porter and G. K. Warren as to excite the commiseration of Gen. Grant? Gen. Warren was always known as a fighter, and was removed from command during the crowning battle of the War solely because he was not quite quick enough for the impetuous Sheridan. None doubted his loyalty; he did not write insubordinate letters, nor belittle his commanders, nor refuse to march towards the sound of guns. Not long since he died of a broken heart, having failed of even securing a single hearing upon his case. Grant stubbornly refusing to allow an inquiry into the actions of his favorit Lieutenant. POTOMAC.

A Rather Severe Criticism on Woman's Dress.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICA

THE ARMY.

Outlines of Military Legislation Now Pending in Congress.

Appropriations for Military Purposes Since the Year 1856.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—There is perhaps no subject as to which there are more propositions pending in Congress than the army.

APPOINTMENT OF EX-CONFEDERATES.

One bill, which has already excited considerable partisan debate, and which undoubtedly will be pressed in the Forty-eighth Congress, proposes a repeal of the law to prohibit the appointment of ex-Confederates. There was an animated debate upon this general principle in connection with a special bill to appoint to a position in the army a young man who was a page in the Confederate Congress. Some of the Republican Senators were of opinion that the relationship which he held to the Confederacy ought to exclude him from appointment to the Union army. At all events, they were unwilling to let down the bar and to make a precedent even by the appointment of this page. It was upon this bill that Senator Mahone voted with the Republicans against the young ex-Confederate. Of this act the Bourbons in Virginia sought to take advantage. But they did not succeed in injuring Mr. Mahone before his constituents, as he was able to show that he was quite as good a Confederate soldier as the holiday-warriors who were denouncing him. One of the most earnest advocates of the repeal of the provision of the existing law was the late Senator Ben Hill.

BREVETS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

Officers connected with the Indian service are of opinion that it will be of advantage to the frontier if a bill shall be passed to authorize the issuing of brevets for service in Indian campaigns; and a bill for that purpose is on the House calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF CHAPLAINS.

Many persons who know a great deal about the army probably never saw an army-Chaplain; yet the Chaplains are numerous enough, or influential enough, to have friends who have introduced three bills to organize a "Department of Chaplains" in the army. The great majority of the line and staff of the army would undoubtedly be quite willing to have such bills passed, provided the department should be organized and the Chaplains be closely confined to it.

ISSUE OF CLOTHING.

There is one meritorious bill relating to details in the army, which would, if passed, prevent a great deal of expensive circumlocution. The comical report of Anson McCook upon the bill of the private soldier of Custer, who, at the expense of paying for a pair of pantaloons which were burned up in the Leavenworth Barracks, will be remembered. A bill is on the House calendar to allow for the gratuitous issue of clothing in such cases.

OFFICERS ON DETACHED SERVICE.

The number of officers upon detached service in the army is increasing every year, and there have been some disputed questions as to the pay of officers on such service. To prevent any diversity of opinion among the accounting officers, a bill has been presented to regulate the compensation of officers on detached service.

PAY OF RESTORED OFFICERS.

One bill shows by its title what evidently is to be considered an evil. It is a bill "to prohibit pay to dismissed officers restored to service." It appears that some officers who have been dismissed for cause, and for scandalous causes, have, through political influence, and favoritism of various sorts, been restored to the army; and, when restored, the accounting officers have maintained that they were entitled to pay for the entire period during which they were dismissed. In one noted instance the amount of pay was some $23,000; and the final military authority, upon appeal, decided that the dismissed officer, upon being restored, was entitled to be considered as having been continuously on the register, and as having rendered service, and was, therefore, in the right in demanding his pay, and he received it.

USE OF TROOPS AS A POSSE COMITATUS.

The Democrats in the Forty-sixth Congress enacted a law which prevented the use of United States troops as a posse comitatus in the service of process anywhere. It is a law which has worked great hardship to the settlers along the frontier, and the modification of which is demanded by the residents there, irrespective of politics. A bill is on the calendar, which is being pressed earnestly, irrespective of party, authorizing the employment of the army as a posse comitatus in the Territories. Had such employment been authorized it is the general opinion, both of the law officers and of the army officers, that the trouble of last year in Arizona Territory, which resulted in the loss of considerable life and of much property, would never have occurred.

PROHIBITION OF GAMBLING.

No person has introduced a bill to provide that an army officer shall pay his debts; but a bill is on the calendar which, if it should be enacted, would be something to help a good many army-officers to pay their debts. It is a bill to prohibit and punish gambling in the army. Private statements of general officers show, more clearly than any of the published reports, the very great extent to which this vice is indulged in in the army. There are great temptations, of course, to gamble to men shut up in barracks, and who have to endure the idle routine of camp-life; but it, nevertheless, is demoralizing, and the pending bill is recommended for passage by most influential officers.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,

having seen for so many years the great benefit of a retired list for commissioned officers, are petitioning Congress to create a retired list for non-commissioned officers; while the non-commissioned staff desire to have their pay materially increased, and their rights and privileges better defended.

THE RETIRED OFFICERS,

on the other hand, are seeking in many ways to add to their compensation. A good many now are engaged in civil pursuits, and are deriving comfortable incomes from such occupations, and their right to do so cannot be denied. But some wish to enter political life without resigning their commissions, as few of them could hope to have the luck that Gen. Stoneman did in resigning his commission before he was sure of his election as Governor of California. Accordingly bills have been introduced in their interest, to authorize retired officers to be employed in the civil service, and to hold civil office in the Territories.

COST OF THE ARMY.

The following sums have been appropriated for the use of the army since 1856:

1856	$ 16,963,180	1870	$ 57,655,675
1857	19,150,150	1871	35,750,981
1858	25,679,121	1872	35,372,155
1859	25,104,720	1873	46,232,138
1860	19,472,262	1874	42,313,627
1861	25,091,530	1875	41,120,645
1862	389,174,562	1876	38,070,888
1863	693,314,411	1877	37,082,735
1864	690,391,048	1878	32,136,147
1865	1,030,690,400	1879	40,425,060
1866	283,154,676	1880	38,116,916
1867	93,224,415	1881	40,896,460
1868	122,246,648	1882	27,000,000
1869	78,501,990		

The Skye Crofters.

The New York Herald.

The news of a land question in Skye may possibly have surprised some people whose notion of that island is derived vaguely from Mr. Black's novels and Sir Walter Scott's poems. Those, however, who know something of the North of Scotland are aware that the troubles of the crofters are no new matter, and that Skye is perhaps the centre of them. Every one has heard of the great clearances which took place in Scotland in the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this. What emptied the Highlands was the great sheep farms, which in their day and way were supposed to be a National Benefit. It was owing to them, however, that the lower slopes of the mountains were denuded of wood, and that an end was put to the system—resembling that of the Scandinavian settlers—by which the small tenants in the valleys drove their cattle annually to the hill pasturage. If sheep have in some cases given place to deer, that is a kind of vengeance on the sheep, though the old companions and hunters of the deer, the men of the days which Duncan Bane Mcintyre sang and saw the Last of, have not come back with the restored exiles. There have remained, however, a considerable number of crofters or small tenants in the Highlands and islands, and things have for many a day not been much better with these than with their Irish relations who speak Erse instead of Gaelic. The first blow to them—at least to those of them who, as most do, dwell near the seashore—was the failure of the kelp trade; the second, the potato famine, which struck the west of Scotland quite as hard as it struck Ireland itself.

The peasantry who live in this uncheerful land cannot be said to make up for the lack of exterior cheerfulness by their interiors. A Skye hovel, especially one of the genuine kind, which, as a rule, lies away from the main roads, is a marvelous place. It is said that a doctor not long come to the place wondered at the recurrence at the same time of the year of a certain kind of low fever. He investigated the outlying hamlets and discovered that it was a practice not merely to stable all cattle in one side of the undivided cabin, but to keep the stable uncleansed for the whole year, and then to unroof the thatch, thoroughly impregnated by that time with the volatile matter, and use the whole as manure. We cannot, of course, vouch for the truth of this horrible story, but it has good authority. Round this sweet home the peasant has a few sour fields for pasturage, potatoes, and perhaps a little grain, which, however, is rare in Skye. Manufactures there are none except that of the famous Talesktir distillery. There is not much fishing—the chief resource of the other great Hebridean island, the Lewis—and it is not very clear why there is not more. This not a cheerful state of things, and perhaps discontent is not to be wondered at. The conflict has arisen out of the withdrawal by Lord Macdonald of his tenants' right of free pasture over Ben Lea, without any diminution of rent corresponding to the value of the privilege now refused to them. This privation coming upon previous sufferings has been too much for the patience of the islanders. Probably their revolt is the beginning of a land reform.

THE EMBANKMENT PLAN.

Folly and Danger of Dyking Great Rivers.

Cincinnati Commercial.

For centuries the plan followed in Italy to prevent the overflow of rivers and the flooding of the surrounding country has been that of building enormous dykes. The Po and the Adige have, notwithstanding, broken over these barriers and visited the country far and near with disaster. The recent floods have been destructive beyond precedent. The loss of life and property has been almost beyond computation. Bridges centuries old have been swept away, Verona, Milan, and other cities cut off from supplies, the streets flooded with water, and all the flat plains of Lombardy have been submerged.

It is now seen that the system of dykes and levees has been a mistake. The deposit of earthy matter has raised the beds of the rivers, compelling the raising of the dykes to higher levels, until now the beds of the rivers are actually above the surrounding country, carried as if on gigantic aqueducts to their mouths where they discharge themselves into the sea.

Of course, when, as recently, a break in the embankment occurs, the discharge of water upon the plains is something terrific. It is as if the walls of a huge reservoir should suddenly give way, and all the waters contained in them should rush in a tremendous flood through the outlet thus made. This fact has been so impressed upon the minds of Italian engineers by the recent calamity that they are agreed that the embankment or Eads plan of controlling the waters of these rivers must be abandoned and a system of artificial channels or sluice-ways substituted for the escape of the superabundant waters. In effect, they propose to apply to the Po and the Adige the plan that Capt. Cowdon insists must be applied to the Father of Waters, the great Mississippi.

If dykes, or embankments, or levees, call them by what name you will, are insufficient to control such comparatively insignificant rivers as the Po and the Adige, what is to be expected in the case of such a mighty river as the Mississippi, which not only deposits more sediment than they, but which, by its imperial force, sweeps away its embankments, natural and artificial, by miles and acres at a single stroke, changes its channel daily, and defies the power of man to confine it within artificial limits?

The money now being squandered by the million dollars in so-called improvements had better be thrown into the sea, as a general system of levees can only aggravate the evil and increase the chances of catastrophe for the future. The only reasonable plan is to provide outlets, making use of the surplus waters, as in Egypt, for irrigation, and thus liberate a force too strong to be confined by the power of man.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

An Attack on Rounds—Rumor that the President Is Dissatisfied With This Officer, and His Tenure of Office Is of Short Duration.

Special Dispatch to Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—It is whispered in official circles that the term of office of Public-Printer Rounds is to be of short duration. Of all the President's late appointments he seems to be the most unqualified failure, if the myriad of complaints and reports from the Government printing office are to be believed. A gentleman lately from Chicago says that Rounds' whole object in going into the Government printing office was to make money, and says that most of Rounds' friends in that section are already asking if he has yet made anything out of his position. The same law which is supposed to have applied to Helm applies with still greater force to Rounds, and yet the same gentleman above referred to asserts on the best of authority that Rounds, although ostensibly withdrawing from his large printing and lithographing establishment in Chicago, still retains all his former interest in it, and has lately bought, through this house, a large amount of type for the Government Printing-Office. The administration of the office, it is stated, has been a rank failure under Rounds, mainly due to his removal of experienced and capable men, upon whom he was compelled to depend for an accurate knowledge of the stupendous business of the office. Whether this assertion be true or not it is at least largely borne out by the appearance of a large number of cards in the papers here denouncing Rounds' administration of the office and charging him with incapability and lack of knowledge of the business. It is further charged that Rounds has filled the office up with friends and relatives from Illinois to the great detriment of public business, his son holding an $1,800 position, a nephew another, and his chief clerk being, in violation of the law, the owner of a newspaper, and being, in addition to this, so ignorant of the duties of his position as to be a positive hindrance to the office. It is claimed that Rounds has attempted to run the office on the Democratic principle that has included too many removals to accommodate strikers and place-hunters, and has thereby impaired the efficiency of the force. For these reasons, it is said, the President has concluded that the proper administration of affairs at the Government Printing-Office demands a change in its head, and that it shall be made at an early day. Rounds' appointment was by no means a satisfactory one to the President, but Senator Logan represented that it was necessary to harmonize the antagonistic elements in Illinois, and it was made for that purpose. The President is said to be much dissatisfied after making this concession with the course pursued by Senator Logan in going away to New Mexico, and not remaining at home during the campaign to make further efforts to harmonize these elements, which the appointment of Mr. Rounds does not seem to have effectually accomplished.

THE LITTLE BANANA-PEEL.

Like a bar of the beaten gold
I gleam in the Summer's sun;
I am little, I know, but I think I can throw
A man that will weigh a ton.
I send out no challenges bold,
I bless no vaunting boors;
But foolish is he who treadeth on me—
He'll wish he had never been born.

Like the flower of the field, vain man
Goeth forth at the break of day;
But, when he shall feel my grip on his heel,
Like the stubble he fadeth away;
For I lift him high up in the air,
With his heels where his head ought to be;
With a down-coming crash he makes his mash,
And I know he's clear gone upon me.

I am scorned by the man who buys me;
I am modest, and quiet, and meek;
Though my talents are few, yet the work that I do
Has oft made the cellar-doors creak.
I'm a blossomed Republican born,
And a Nihilist fearless I be;
Though the head wear a crown, I would bring its pride down
If it set its proud heel upon me.
—*Robert J. Burdette.*

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar has a larger sale than any other cough medicine.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE PRAYER CURE.

Five Cases in Western Pennsylvania Which Have Attracted Much Attention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—A good many people in this part of Pennsylvania are considerably excited in regard to several alleged cures of sick or diseased persons in answer to prayer. Five of these cures have been reported in the last two weeks—two in Washington County, two in Allegheny City, and one in Pittsburg. The first is that of Richard Huffman, who lives on Pigeon Creek, Washington County. His lower limbs had been paralyzed for seven or eight years to such an extent that he could scarcely move around the house with the assistance of crutches. He has some friends in Buffalo, N. Y., who, on Thursday night of last week, met by appointment to pray for his recovery. At the same hour Mr. Huffman crawled out to his wagon-shed at his home in Washington County—crawled upon his hands and knees in rain and mud—and while his Buffalo friends were presenting their petitions to the Throne of Grace for his recovery he raised his voice in earnest supplication to the same end. He had prayed but a few moments, when he heard a voice, as he relates, saying, "Arise and walk." He obeyed the summons, arose to his feet, threw away his crutches, and walked into the presence of his family and his brother-in-law, feeling as sound and vigorous and as capable of locomotion as at any other period of his life. His family and friends were greatly astonished at the sudden change in his condition, and they all agree with him that the cure was effected in answer to prayer. He has always been a religious man, and has been a member of the M. E. Church for many years. Since he was cured he has spent much of his time traveling through Washington and adjoining counties telling the country folk the story of his sickness and miraculous cure, and urging them to seek the same Physician if they would be healed of spiritual and physical infirmities. The facts in this case, so far as the disability and sudden cure are concerned, are indisputable. In ten minutes from the time he crawled out from the presence of his family almost a helpless cripple he returned to them erect and with apparently as good use of his legs as any of them. A great many persons who have seen and conversed with him believe he was miraculously cured. Nearly all of his neighbors hold the same opinion. This case has attracted much attention wherever the facts have become known. Those who believe he was the subject of a miracle have the stubborn fact of his sudden restoration so health on their side.

The next case is that of Miss Rogers, also of Washington County. She had been helpless for more than two years from a spinal affection. Her friends consulted eminent physicians here and in Philadelphia, but to no purpose. The most they could do for her was to enable her to sit up in bed for a few minutes at a time. Mr. Huffman visited her and induced her to try the prayer cure. She consented, prayed, and wrestled nearly all of one night, fell into a slumber toward morning, and awoke a sound woman, able to walk about the house and assist in domestic duties. She is now, apparently, as well as ever she was, has no pains or aches, and feels perfectly happy. She, as well as her friends, believe her restoration to health was in answer to prayer.

The third case is that of a boy named Kephart, who lives in Allegheny. He had been disabled for two or three years by a white swelling. A few months ago a piece of bone six inches long was removed from his leg. A priest hearing of the case requested that the boy be taken to him. He put his hand on the lad's head and prayed that the boy might be healed. When he had finished he told the boy to put his foot on the floor and try to walk. He did as commanded and walked about the room, much to his own surprise and that of the few persons who were present. The boy has continued to mend ever since, and bids fair to be perfectly restored in a few weeks. This cure is attested by three or four reliable gentlemen who are acquainted with all the circumstances.

The fourth case is that of a little girl in Pittsburg. She had suffered from spinal disease for a year or two, for the last six months being unable to leave her bed without assistance. She was told of the miraculous cures in Washington County and Allegheny City, and said she believed God would cure her too, and she meant to ask Him to that very night. Sure enough, when night came she commenced praying, and kept it up until she fell asleep. Next morning she was the first one of the family to get out of bed, greeting her parents with a kiss, and telling them that God had answered her prayer and made her well again. She is now going to school.

The fifth and last case is that of Miss Dysert, who resides on Rebecca street, Allegheny City. She had been a paralytic for seven months, during which time she was unable to move her lower extremities. Friday night she spent in prayer for her recovery. Yesterday morning she arose from her bed and walked about the house. Today she attended church. She attributes the cure to God, who mercifully answered her prayer.

The facts narrated in each of these cases are well-known where the subjects live.

At the monthly meeting today of the United Presbyterian Ministerial Association the subject of prayer or faith cures was discussed at considerable length. The Rev. D. S. Little, of Washington County, said he had seen Huffman, talked with him, and had some evidence with regard to his cure. The physicians had pronounced him incurable.

The Rev. J. D. Sands believed in the faith cure to a certain extent, and that we are warranted in praying for recovery even after the use of human means has been despaired of.

Dr. Reed said the question was not so much a question of faith as of the power of faith.

Others who spoke held the same opinion, so far as they knew, and believed all the faith cures reported during the last week or two were genuine.

The Rev. Coovert, of the Church of God, exhibited a letter signed by twenty-four reputable citizens of Franklin, Pa., setting forth that, on Dec. 10, 1881, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Bloyd of that place, had been instantaneously cured of a foul cancer after several physicians had pronounced her incurable, and testifying their belief that the cure was in answer to the prayers of Elder Young, who is pastor of a congregation in Butler County. His services are given without charge. He is now in Philadelphia praying with afflicted persons.

JOHN BULL ON UNCLE SAM.

An English Tory Paper on the Recent American Election.

The London *Telegraph* (Tory) of the 10th has a notable article on the fall elections in the United States. We quote:

"As the net result of the new elections in the United States a party exiled from National power for twenty-one years sees at last the possibility of a return fairly within its grasp. No doubt the sweeping changes in so many States is more a defeat of the Republicans than a victory for the Democrats. Masses of men usually the adherents of the party that has had Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, and Garfield as its successive standard-bearers have refused to vote for their chiefs or have gone over bodily to the enemy. When we consider the perfection to which the machinery of politics in America has attained, this revolution is the more astounding. The devices which the Birmingham Radicals have invented for the drill and discipline of electors here are simple, rude, and petty compared with the elaborate apparatus 'run' for generations by astute and experienced political tacticians in the States. We might as well compare a hand-loom to the steam-worked mechanism of a first-rate mill. Yet 'the machine' so long successful has broken down. It was perfect in form, but it lacked force. The agents were numerous and well paid; there were high rewards offered for success; the men in office were severely taxed to supply funds; the spoils of victory were held out as a dazzling booty; the old armor was refurbished, and new devices were painted on the shield. But it was in vain. The party which Seward roused to enthusiasm and led to victory in 1860; which was held together by the rugged force of Lincoln through the dark days of the war; which rallied round Grant as the soldier who crushed rebellion; which in the honesty of Hayes and the stainless repute of Garfield found substitutes for the waning issues of the forgotten War, has now fallen on evil days, because President Arthur represents the worst elements of a once great National organization. He is himself probably innocent of all that has been done in his name, but the faction which fights under his banner is led by the Tadpoles and the Tapers, masters of bribery and intrigue, and is followed by office-seekers and all the corrupt fringe that as a rule clings to every great political movement. The second Administration of Gen. Grant came to an unhonored close through public disgust at the same causes; but the Republicans took no warning from the refusal of the country to reëlect the hero of the War. In vain did Mr. Hayes and Gen. Garfield fight against the influences around them; they were forced to succumb like Gulliver to the Lilliputians; a hundred threads held them down, and thousands of little men trampled upon them. President Arthur has finally yielded to them; has even placed his personal and official influence at the disposal of the party managers, and we see the result. The Republicans have been smitten 'hip and thigh.' In Massachusetts, the central New England State, the cradle of Puritanism, Gen. Butler, a renegade, and certainly no stainless knight, has beaten the regular Republican nominee; and in New York, the commercial capital of the country, the Democratic majority is unprecedented."

A DANGEROUS POWER.

Gould's Power of Inspecting Cablegrams.

New York Post of Monday.

Mr. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, yesterday, at a banquet of the Merchants' Club, of Baltimore, referred in his after-dinner speech to the recent combination of all the cable interests between Europe and the United States, by which charges were greatly increased, and to the supervision exercised by the Western Union Company over the telegrams passing over the cables. He said that he had inquired of Mr. Pender, of London, the President of the Direct United States Cable Company, whether messages to France could be forwarded by that company without going through the hands of the Western Union, and that he was informed in reply that "whenever the messages contained anything affecting the Western Union Company in any way it would be the privilege of that company to inspect them, and that all messages received from the other side are sent direct to the Western Union main office and from there distributed." It would be interesting to hear from Mr. Pender directly upon this subject. But if Mr. Garrett understood Mr. Pender's answer to his inquiry correctly, it would seem that the Western Union Company, or rather that its ruling spirit, Mr. Jay Gould, is cleverly using his monopoly to keep himself informed about all business transactions that pass over the transatlantic cables. For it is evident that all sorts of business dispatches must be closely "inspected" for the purpose of finding out whether they contain anything affecting the Western Union Company in any way. It is not uncharitable to assume that Mr. Jay Gould might sometimes be tempted to take advantage of such extraordinary facilities of information for his own benefit. At any rate, Mr. Garrett, believing this state of things to exist, came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to have a cable over which messages could be sent without being subject to "inspection" by Mr. Jay Gould, and nobody can blame him for it. He announces also that the necessary money has been subscribed, and that "the cable will be promptly built in the best manner and at the lowest cost." We understand that two cables will be laid, and the cost price of the first, according to contract, will be only $2,200,000—a figure unprecedentedly low. Let us hope that arrangements will be made to prevent Mr. Jay Gould from buying it up, for he has undoubtedly a weakness for facilities of "inspection."

Penny Wisdom—Pound Folly.

It is foolish to save the little that Sozodont costs and suffer what will result in bad teeth and large payments to dentists. Place a bottle of it on the toilet, use five drops only of it every time after eating, cleanse the mouth, and show your wisdom.

BEYOND THE RIVER.

Away Across the Mississippi Is Held a Convincing Conversation.

"I tell you, sir, that they are one of the neatest combinations ever produced, and my experience of that sort of thing has been wide enough to entitle my judgment to some respect."

"Oh, I don't know," responded the first speaker's friend, with a little yawn, as though he didn't take much interest in the subject. "I have never been able to see much difference in those things. They are all pretty nearly the same size, and made of about the same stuff."

The talk of which the foregoing is a fragment took place in Gallatin, Mo., not long ago in the snug office of Dr. M. F. Stevens, one of the leading physicians of the State, who followed up the vein in which he had introduced it substantially in these words:

"Nonsense; that is the rigmarole of a boy, or rather of a man who either doesn't know or doesn't care what he says. Those things, as you call them, are just as different as the moon is from green cheese now, liniments, lotions, and ointments are very good in most cases for the relief of pain or inflammation. But in the first place they are unclean. They soil the hands and the linen, besides being always out of reach when they are most wanted."

"Well, my dear Doctor," sighed the traveler from the North, "what would you have? This is a wretched world anyhow, and nothing is ever at hand when it is wanted. You can't suggest a anything—"

"Yes, I can," broke in the Doctor, thumping the table with his fist, "I can suggest BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. I have tried it on my patients, and I have tried it on myself for an attack of pneumonia, and in all cases relief has followed in from three to four eight-hours. The old plasters are stage-coaches—the Capcine is a telegraphic dispatch. For instance, in cases of Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, retarded action of the Kidneys, and——"

"I give it up, Doctor, and in case of need I'll buy Benson's," said the traveler, piecastantly.

In the centre of the genuine is CUT the word CAPCINE.

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Centaur Liniment drives **Rheumatism, Neuralgia** and **Sciatica** from the system.

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To the Sick and Bedridden, Halt and Lame, we say, Try **Centaur Liniment.** If not cured or relieved, your money will be refunded.

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Centaur Liniment is the best remedy for Horses and Animals. In cases of **Stiff Joints, Scratches, Wind Galls, Spavin, Old Sores; Sweeny, Sprains, Hoof Diseases, Ring Bone,** and **Screw Worm in Sheep;** its effects are instantaneous and permanent.

P. T. Barnum, the great Showman:—"Among my vast troup of Equestrians, Teamsters, Horses, Camels and Elephants, some are always strained, bruised or wounded. My Surgeons and Veterinaries all say that for casualties to men and animals, nothing is so efficacious as Centaur Liniment."
438 *Fifth Ave., New York, May 8,* 1880.

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They do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea, or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with sick headache, sour stomach, or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

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In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, when there is great weakness or debility, DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC should be used in connection with these Pills.

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Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Commissioners' Office,

CHESTER, Ill., Oct. 18.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p. m. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1882, for the labor of from 150 to 200 convicts.

Contracts to run not less three nor more than eight years, bidders stating for what length of time they wish to contract labor. Among the above convicts are several excellent stonecutters, quarrymen, and brick-makers. Proposals will also be received for the leasing of the brick-yard and limestone quarry, with their privileges, belonging to the prison.

All proposals must be sealed up, marked "Proposals for Convict Labor," and addressed to Jas. S. Martin, President of the Board of Commissioners of Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester, Ill.

The bids will be opened at the prison at 4 o'clock p. m. December 5, 1882, in the presence of the bidders. Bids must be accompanied by bond of $5,000, conditioned that if the contract be awarded to bidder he will enter into contract with good bond for its due performance.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing Jno. C. Salter, Warden, Chester, Ill.

JAS. S. MARTIN, Pres't.
Commissioners. ISAAC CLEMENTS, Sec'y.
JAS. T. COOPER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17th, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of the Interior until noon of the fifteenth day of December, 1882, for the following work (including all materials required), at the Government Reservation at Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas:

For excavating about nine thousand (9,000) cubic yards of material.

For building a wall upon both sides of Hot Springs Creek requiring about thirty-one hundred (3,100) cubic yards of granite masonry.

For laying about nineteen hundred (1,900) cubic yards of concrete.

For putting down about fifty-five hundred and sixty (5,560) feet of vitrified earthenware sewer-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

For laying about twelve hundred (1,200) feet of six (6) inch iron pipe.

Plans, specifications, and instructions for bidders may be obtained upon application to the Department of the Interior. H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

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Old Dan Tucker, | | Old Cabin Home,
Farewell, Lilly Dear, | | Dixie Land,

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For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:00 a m	b 9:05 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & St. Paul Ex	b 10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 11:45 a m	b 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	d 2:15 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	d 12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	d 2:15 p m	b 2:10 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	d 12:15 a m	b 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 4:45 p m	b 6:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b 10:05 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:30 p m	b 10:05 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b 10:05 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:30 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 8:30 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	d 9:25 p m	d 6:35 a m
Southern Pacific Express	d 9:25 p m	d 6:35 a m
Texas Express	d 9:25 p m	d 6:35 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	d 9:25 p m	d 6:35 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:30 a m
Downer's Grove Day Car Passenger	b 8:30 a m	b 5:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	b 9:00 a m	b 6:30 p m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:30 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturdays. d Daily, except Sunday. *Wednesday only. ‡Monday excepted. ||Daily.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	||11:00 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	||11:00 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	‡ 10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	‡ 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City,